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HISTORY

—OF—

BERGEN COUNTY

NEW JERSEY

ILLUSTRATED

J. M. VAN VALEN

NEW JERSEY PUBLISHING AND ENGRAVING COMPANY
——NEW YORK——
1900

US 16292.10.5

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PREFACE

The "History of Bergen County" is now submitted to the reader for his criticism. The book has been written by a number of persons, all of them being old residents of the county and abundantly able to write on the subjects assigned them. It is for this reason the publishers somewhat confidently send the volume forth, defective though it may be in some minor particulars.

The compilation of the work covers a period of more than two centuries. In securing facts recourse has been had to divers authorities, including histories and historical collections, implying almost an endless array of papers and documents, public, private, social and ecclesiastical. That so much matter could be gathered from so many original sources and then sifted and assimilated for the production of one volume, without incurring a modicum of errors and inaccuracies, would be too much to expect; but it is believed, nevertheless, the historical value of the work has not been impaired thereby. Much credit is due to Hon. J. M. Van Valen for his editorial review, his revision having been of incalculable benefit.

As to the biographical department, the work has been prepared somewhat in accordance with the idea entertained by England's greatest of historians, Macaulay, who said the history of a country is best told in the lives of the people. For this reason we have published personal sketches by the hundred, because of their historical worth, making that part of the work as exhaustive as possible.

As to the general history, due credit has been give in most cases for the borrowed matter. Particular mention, however, should be made of the following authorities: "Whitehead's Work on East Jersey," "Everts & Peck's History of Bergen and Passaic Counties," "Rutherford Illustrated," "Things Old and New," "Hackensack Illustrated," "The Bergen County Democrat's History of Hackensack," "C. H. Dunn's Picturesque Ridgewood" and other works, among which might be mentioned those by Dr. Edward H. Dixon and Dr. Thomas Dunn English, on the history of Fort Lee, all of which have furnished valuable material, and the same, whenever needed, has been unsparingly utilized. Among those who have written for the work, and, in several instances, have done so somewhat extensively, may be enumerated by the following contributors and their contributions: Ridgewood, Cornelius Doremus; Upper and Lower Saddle River Boroughs, John G. Esler; Union Township, W. H. Castles; Rutherford, Addison Ely and others; Reminiscences of Lodi, Henry Kipp; "In Ye Olden Time," and other sketches, J. J. Haring, M. D.; Ridgefield Park, John E. Hoey; Early Settlement of Kinderkamack, and other sketches, Hiram Lozier, Newburgh, N. Y.; Hasbrouck Heights, W. S. Laurence; Colonial Buildings, Ernst Bil-

huber, Maywood; Revolutionary Reminiscences and other data on Fort Lee, James F. Tracey; Organization of the City Government of Englewood, Robert Jamieson; History of Borough Organizations, George Cook, Allendale; Bernard Koster, Wallington, Frederic L. Colver, Tenafly; and a number of borough and township clerks, whose valuable contributions of this kind have been graciously given and thankfully received; Church history of Hackensack, Rev. H. Vanderwart; Church history of Rutherford and vicinity, Rev. Edwin A. Bulkley, D. D., and this list should include the names of Revs. Allan McNeil, of Ridgefield Park; Rev. C. Mondorf, Carlstadt; Rev. Artemas Dean, D. D., Englewood Cliffs; Rev. Joseph Dally, Englewood; Rev. A. Van Neste, of Ridgewood, and J. J. Haring, M. D., Tenafly, each of whom wrote special articles on church history. Due credit is also accorded to Professor R. S. Maugham, of Tenafly, for sketches on the various societies and organizations of Tenafly; to Dr. David St. John, for a well-written pen description of Hackensack, including its sanitary history, and to James E. Church, for the history of Hackensack Hospital.

In the illustration of certain chapters of the work, we are indebted to Ernst Bilhuber, of Maywood; Superintendent John Terhune and to Dr. David St. John, both of Hackensack; and to Mr. W. O. Allison, of Englewood Cliffs, for cuts of different kinds; and to other parties all over the county, including the secular press, in particular, for the valuable assistanee rendered in the compilation of this work, the kindest thanks are extended by

THE PUBLISHERS.

Eng by [illegible] Williams & Bro [illegible]

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PALISADES AND HUDSON RIVER- RESIDENCE OF W. O. ALLISON

History of Bergen County

CHAPTER I
INDIAN HISTORY

Without the history of the Indians who inhabited this section of the State the history of Bergen County would be incomplete. But neither history nor tradition can tell from whence these savage tribes came, nor how long they had dwelt on these shores. A few statements, however, relative to them may not be without interest.

It does not appear that the Indians inhabiting New Jersey were very numerous. An old publication, entitled "A Description of New Albion" and dated A. D. 1648, states that the Indians inhabiting New Jersey were governed by about twenty kings, but the insignificance of the power of these kings may be inferred from the fact that only twelve hundred of these people were under the two Raritan kings on the north side next to the Hudson River. Whitehead, in his "East Jersey Under the Proprietary Government," says there were not more than two thousand Indians within the province while it was under the Dutch. The Indians inhabiting the Lower Hudson and East Jersey country as far south as the Raritan are considered by most writers as belonging to the Delaware or Lenni-Lenape nation. Lenni-Lenape in the Indian tongue signifies "Original People." The tribes who occupied this section of New Jersey were called Raritans, Hackensacks, Pomptons and Tappeans.

That "Wicked Nation," as DeLaet calls the Manhattans, dwelt on the island of Manhattan. Before the white man took up his residence in this country the Lenape nation was subjugated by the powerful Iroquois. The conquered nations, however, were permitted to remain on their former hunting grounds by the payments of tribute, which as an acknowledgment of their vassalage was exacted of them annually.

During the year 1630 the first hostility of the Indians against the Dutch was directed against their plantation on the Delaware, which was totally destroyed and thirty-two men killed. In 1641 an expedition was fitted out against the Indians on the Raritan, they having been accused, though wrongfully, of trespassing and committing theft. Various causes led to the outbreak of 1643. One cause was the exacting of a tribute from the Indians by Kieft, the Director-General, in 1639; another was the killing of a white man by an Indian in 1641 in retaliation for the robbery and murder of one of his tribe many years before.

In 1655 trouble again arose among the Indians during the absence of Governor Stuyvesant at which time they sought safety by flight to the West side of the river and at which time Staten Island was laid waste and Pavonia was burned. The Pomptons and Minsies removed

from New Jersey about 1730 and in the treaty of 1758 the entire remaining claim of the Delawares to lands in New Jersey, was relinquished except that there was reserved the right to fish in all the rivers and bays south of the Raritan and to hunt in all uninclosed lands A tract of three thousand acres of land was also purchased at Edge Pillock, in Burlington County, New Jersey, and on this the remaining Delawares of New Jersey, about sixty in number, were collected and settled. They remained there until the year 1802 when they removed to New Stockbridge near Oneida Lake, New York, becoming there the Stockbridge tribe. In 1832 there remained about forty of the Delawares, among whom was still kept alive the tradition that they were the owners of the hunting and fishing privileges of New Jersey. They resolved to lay their claims before the Legislature of this State and request that a moderate sum of ($2,000) might be paid them for its relinquishment. The person selected to act for them in presenting the matter before the Legislature was one of their own number whom they called Shawuskukhkung, meaning "Wilted Grass", but who was known among the white people as Bartholomew S. Calvin. He was born in 1756 and was educated at the expense of the Scotch Missionary Society. At the breaking out of the Revolution he left his studies to join the patriotic army under Washington, serving with credit during that struggle At the time he placed this matter before the Legislature he was seventy-six years old, and when the Legislature granted the request Mr. Calvin addressed to that distinguished body a letter of thanks which was read before both houses in joint session and was received with repeated rounds of enthusiastic applause

History of Bergen County

CHAPTER II
DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION OF NEW NETHERLANDS

The harbor or bay of New York was discovered by Estevan Gomez in 1625. Gomez was sent out by the Emperor Charles V. of Spain, who had fitted out the expedition for the purpose of discovering a shorter passage to the East through the continent of North America. From Winfield's History we find that all the country extending from New Jersey to Rhode Island was named "Estevan Gomez" at that time. It was from Gomez the natives obtained the maize, or Spanish wheat.

It is possible that Verrazzano in his voyage from the Cape of the Breton Southwest to Florida sailed into the harbor of New York in 1524, as the charter of Henry IV of France was granted to De Monts, in 1603 by virtue of that claim. The Charter of Acadia embraced all that portion of the country lying between the fortieth and forty-sixth degrees north latitude and consequently included the greater part of New Jersey. The grant of the French King, however, was ignored by the English, and in 1607 Henry Hudson was sent out by the East India merchants in pursuit of northwest passage to East India, but he was unsuccessful in his search. The Dutch East India Company with unshaken faith in the "bold Englishman", as they termed Hudson, put him in command of a yacht or Vlie boat of thirty tons burden called De Halve Mann, (Half Moon), to make search for that much sought after northwest passage to India. Hudson left port on April 6, 1609 for New Foundland, his boat being manned by a crew of twenty, partly English and partly Dutch.

* "By his agreement with the Company, dated January 8, 1609, he was to sail about the first of April in search of a passage to the north of Nova Zembla, and to continue along that parallel until he was able to sail south to the latitude of sixty degrees, and then hasten back to report to his employers. For this service he was to receive eight hundred guilders, and, in case he did not come back within a year, they were to give his wife two hundred guilders more. In case he found the passage, the Company were to reward him for his dangers, troubles and knowledge, in their discretion."

† "Hudson's anxiety to discover his favorite passage led him to disregard his orders, and he coasted southward as far as Chesapeake Bay, and, returning, cast anchor inside of Sandy Hook on the 3d of September. The scenery around delighted him, and he pronounced it 'a very good land to fall in with, and a pleasant land to see.'

*Juet's Journal of Hudson's Voyage. †History of Bergen and Passaic Counties.

"Here Hudson met the natives for the first time. The journal says, 'The people of the country came aboard of us, seeming very glad of our coming, and brought green tobacco and gave us of it for knives and beads. They go in deer-skins loose, well dressed. They have yellow copper. They desire clothes, and are very civil.' On the 6th of September, John Coleman, an Englishman of the crew, with four men, was sent to sound the river opening to the north,—the Narrows. They sailed through and found 'a very good riding for ships.' They found also 'a narrow river to the westward between two islands,'— the Kill Van Kull. Passing through these two leagues they came to an open sea, Newark Bay. The Dutch called it Achter Cull—that is, the after bay, because it lay behind the Bay of New York. It was called by the English After Coll, and sometimes, corrupting the word, they called it Arthur Cull. It is sometimes applied to the territory bordering on the bay, as well as to the bay itself. On their return they were attacked by a hostile party of twenty-six Indians in two canoes: Coleman was killed by an arrow which struck him in the throat, and two more were wounded. It is thought that these Indians came from Staten Island, as the Jersey Indians visited the ship the next day and were ignorant of what occurred. The next day the body of Coleman was buried on Sandy Hook, and the place where it was interred still bears the name of Coleman's Point."

Returning again through the Narrows, Hudson cast anchor on the 11th of September in the Harbor of New York, "and saw that it was a very good harbor for all winds."

The report of Hudson's discovery caused a new field of trade to be opened which the East India Company, becoming eager to monopolize, sent out another ship in 1610 for the purpose of trading in furs. Five years afterwards a company of merchants who had procured from the States-General of Holland a patent for the exclusive trade on the Hudson River, had built forts and established trading posts at New Amsterdam (New York), Albany and the mouth of the Rondout Kill. The fort at New York on account of the "fierce Manhattans" was erected on what is now the Battery.

May 11th, 1647 Petrus Stuyvesant succeeded the reckless Kieft as Director General, under whose ordinances villages and communities on the west side of the Hudson began to spring into existence.

Lords and Patrons of New Netherlands now supplied the Schouts and Schepens for Bergen County and until the surrender of the Dutch to the English in 1664 this change of government was followed by a grant or charter from Charles II to his brother James, Duke of York, of the territory from the western side of the Connecticut River to the Eastern side of the Delaware River including New York and New Jersey. In the same year James, Duke of York by indenture of lease and release, granted and sold to John, Lord Berkely, Baron of Stratton, and Sir George Carteret, of Saltrum, the territory of Nova Cæsarea, of New Jer-

sey. Under their charter from the Duke of York, Berkeley and Carteret proceeded to establish civil government in New Jersey. For this purpose they had a constitution drawn up in England, entitled "The Concessions and Agreement of the Lords Proprietors of the Province of New Cæsarea or New Jersey to and with all and every the Adventurers, and all such as shall settle or plant there." This instrument was engrossed on parchment, and signed by them on the 10th of February, 1664. Philip Carteret was appointed Governor of the province, but did not arrive thither till August, 1665. In the mean time New Jersey was placed under the jurisdiction of Col. Richard Nicoll, Governor of New York. During the interval a legislative council or assembly convened at Elizabethtown on the 10th of April, 1664. Bergen was represented in this Assembly- the first ever held in the province by Engelbert Steenhuysen and Herman Smeeman. This government was continued over the Province of New Jersey until the establishment of the separate Proprietary governments after the division into East and West Jersey.

On the 1st of July, 1676, partition was made of New Jersey by deed, so that the eastern part, known as East Jersey, was allotted to Sir George Carteret. Sir George, by his last will and testament, dated December 5, 1678, devised the same to John, Earl of Bath, and others, as trustees, to sell the same, and appointed Elizabeth Carteret sole executrix, and she, with other trustees, by deed of lease and release, dated 1st and 2d of February, 1680, sold and conveyed all East Jersey to William Penn and eleven others, which twelve persons were known by the name of the "Twelve Proprietors of East Jersey." These twelve proprietors, by twelve separate deeds, in 1682, conveyed each one-half of their respective interests in East Jersey to James, Earl of Perth, and eleven others, whereby East Jersey became held by twenty-four General Proprietors, each holding in fee one-twenty-fourth part or propriety of the same. Thus from these proprietors have issued from time to time their deeds for the portions of territory sold by them in East Jersey, their office being at Perth Amboy, where all such conveyances and other records have been kept.

History of Bergen County

CHAPTER III
EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND LAND PATENTS

Aert Tunissen Van Putten was the first white resident in Hoboken. Winfield says, that "On February 15, 1640, Van Putten leased a farm at this place on which was a farm-house and a brew-house, but no settlement as yet had been made north of Hoboken." Jan Evertse Bout had settled at Cummunipaw in 1634, which was one of the first settlements on the west banks of the Hudson. The first ferry across the Hudson connecting the Jersey shore with Manhattan Island was established at this point in 1661 and William Jansen was the legalized ferryman. In 1680, Cummunipaw was a village of twenty families.

The peninsular of Paulus Hook on which Jersey City is now situated belonged from a very remote period to the Van Vorst family. Jersey City was a township in Bergen County from 1838 to 1840. On the 28th of July 1685, five hundred acres of land in Monmouth County, N. J., was granted to George Scott, by the East Jersey proprietors. Scott wrote a book in which he gives a general view of the plantations and settlements in East Jersey in part as follows:

"There are other plantations upon Hackensack River, which goes a great way up the country, almost northwest; others, also, on the east side of another creek or river at Hackensack River.

"A large neck or tract of land for which one Mrs. Sarah Kirstead, of New York, had a patent given by an old Indian sachem in recompense for interpreting the Indian language into Dutch, as there was occasion; there are some little families thereon.

"Two or three miles up, a great plantation settled by Capt. John Berry, whereon he now lives.

"Another plantation adjoining, belonging to his son-in-law, Michael Smith: another to Mr. Baker. This neck of land is in breath from Capt. Berry's new plantation on the west side, where he lives, over to his old plantations, to the east at Hudson's River side, about three miles, which distance serves to Constable's Hook, upwards of ten miles.

"To go back to the south part of Bergen Neck, that is opposite to Staten Island, where is but a narrow passage of water, which ebbs and flows between the said island and Bergen Point, called Constable's Hook. There is a considerable plantation on that side of Constable's Hook, extending inland about a mile over from the bay on the east side of the neck that leads to New York, to that on the west that goes to Hackensack and Snake Hill, the neck running up between both, from the south to the north of Hudson's River, to the utmost extent of their bounds. It was first settled by Samuel Edsall in Col. Nichol's time, and by him sold for £600."

Other small plantations along the Neck to the east are named. Among them one

"belonging to George Umpane (Gomounceepan) which is over against New York, where there is about forty families, within which, about the middle of the neck, which is here about three miles over, stands the town of Bergen, which gives name to that neck. Then, again, northward to the water's side, going up Hudson's River, there lies out a point of land where is a plantation and a water (mill) belonging to a merchant in New York.

"Southward there is a small village, of about five of six families, which is commonly called the Duke's Farm. Further up is a good plantation in a neck of land almost an island, called Hobuck; it did belong to a Dutch merchant, who formerly in the Indian war had his wife, children, and servants massacred by the Indians, and his house, cattle, and stock destroyed by them. It is now settled again, and a mill erected there by one dwelling at New York.

"Up northward along the river side are the lands near to Mr. William Lawrence, which is six or seven miles further. Opposite thereto there is a plantation of Mr. Edsall, and above that Capt. Bienfield's plantation; this last is almost opposite the northwest of Manhatta's Island.

"Here are the utmost extent of the northern bounds of East Jersey, as always contemplated.

"Near the mouth of the bay, upon the side of Overpeck's Creek, adjacent to Hackensack River, several of the rich valleys were settled by the Dutch; and near Snake Hill is a fine plantation owned by Pinhorne & Eickbe, for half of which Pinhorne is said to have paid £500

"The plantations on both sides of the neck to its utmost extent, as also those at Hackensack, are under the jurisdiction of Bergen Town, situate about the middle of the neck." . . .

Soon after the settlements above described Captain William Sandford in 1668 acquired title to lands known as New Barbodoes Neck comprising 15,308 acres. Sandford was presiding judge of the court at Bergen in 1673. In 1709, his widow Sarah Sanford conveyed to her friend, Katherine Van Emburgh a portion of this estate between the Hackensack and Passaic rivers. In 1669 Captain John Berry and his associates acquired title to lands north of the Sandford tract embracing a large extent of country in and about Hackensack. Judge Sandford sold a large tract also, to Nathaniel Kingsland the ancestor of the Kingsland family of New Barbodoes. William Kingsland son of Nathaniel, was the first to settle on it about 1690. John Richards who was connected by marriage with the Kingsland family, owned a large tract of land a part of which is now Rutherford. Richards was murdered in the Bergen woods by refugees during the Revolutionary war. The Schuyler Copper Mines a part of the Kingsland tracts was purchased by Arent Schuyler about the year 1700. John, son of Arent Schuyler, by his second wife, built the old Schuyler mansion which stood on the east bank of the Passaic below Belleville. This house was visited and frequently violated by the British during the Revolution.

In 1700 there were some ten families all living in the northwestern part of Bergen County, in the neighborhood of Ponds Church. Arent Schuyler, and Anthony Brockholst lived here in 1697. The Garretsons, Van Alens, (who owned six hundred acres on the pond flats) the Berdan brothers, John Stek (now Stagg) Van Romaine, who purchased of Willocks and Johnstone six hundred acres, May 19, 1724, Simon Van Winkle who is said to have been the owner of the first wagon in the country and who came here in 1733, were among the early settlers. Five hundred and fifty acres of land lying at Wikehoff, Saddle River, on which the church at Wikehoff stands was purchased of John Barbetie, Peter Fauconier and Andrew Barbetie, August, 17, 1720, by John and William Van Voor Haze; and for some reason they repurchased this tract April 2, 1745 of John Hamilton, Andrew Johnstone, and John Burnet. William Van Voor Haze (Van Voorhis) was twice married. He died July 17,

1744. A tract near Paramus of five hundred and fifty acres was bought August 17, 1720, by the Albertises who also leased of the same five hundred and fifty acres adjoining, the rent for every one hundred acres being two fat fowls on or before the feast of St. Michael, the Archangel. Van Blarcom, Van Voorhis, Winters, Courters, Youngs, Storms, Ackermans, Quackenbushes, Van Gelders, Pulisfelts (now Pulis) and Bogerts were also among the early families in this part of the county. The following sketch on land patents in Bergen County taken from Clayton & Nelson's History is worthy of record.

CHAPTER IV

LAND PATENTS IN BERGEN COUNTY

Among the original land-owners in the County of Bergen we name the following:

Abraham Isaacsen Plank purchased Paulus Hook of the Dutch West India Company May 1, 1638. The deed was confirmed by Philip Carteret May 12, 1668. Martzn Andriesen obtained a patent for Weehawken from William Kieft, Director-General of New Netherland, May 11, 1647; confirmed by Philip Carteret, April 18, 1670. Andriesen was a freebooter and a desperate character, and was chiefly responsible for the terrible massacre of the Indians in 1643. Being charged with this responsibility by Governor Kieft, he attempted to shoot the Governor, for which he was arrested and sent in irons to Holland for trial. He returned to New Amsterdam, and purchased Weehawken in 1647. He was born in Holland in 1600, and came first to this country in 1631. Nicholas Varlet obtained a patent of Hoboken of Petrus Stuyvesant, February 5, 1663; confirmed by Philip Carteret, May 12, 1668. Mr. Varlet was one of the noted men of his times. His second wife was Anna, sister of Governor Stuyvesant, and widow of Samuel Bayard. In 1657 he was appointed commissary of imports and exports, and in 1658 became farmer of duties on exports and imports to and from New England and Virginia; was admitted to the right of "Great Burger," and appointed searcher, inspector, and commissary of the West India Company stores; in 1660 was sent with Brian Newton and ambassador to the Colony of Virginia; in 1664 was appointed one of the commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation to the English; in 1665 was commissioned captain of the militia of Bergen, Communipaw, Ahasimus, and Hoboken; same day was made a member of the court at Bergen, and the year following a member of Governor Carteret's Council. He died in 1675.

Ide Cornelison Van Vorst received of Governor Stuyvesant a grant of land at Ahasimus, April 5, 1664; confirmed, with an additional grant, by Philip Carteret, March 13, 1668. This property was inherited by his only son Cornelius, and from him descended to Cornelius of the seventh generation. It is now the finest part of Jersey City.

Jan Evertse Bout obtained of the Governor and Council of New Netherland a tract of land at Communipaw, of which the following is a copy of the deed:

"We, William Kieft, Governor-General and Council under the High and Mighty Lords States-General of the United Netherlands, His Highness of Orange and the Honorable the Directors of the authorized West India Company, residing in New

Netherlands, make known and declare that on this day underwritten, we have given and granted Jan Evertse Bout a piece of land lying on the North River westward from Fort Amsterdam, before then pastured and tilled by Jan Evertse, named Gamochepaen and Jan de Lacher's Houck, with the meadows as the same lay within the post-and-rail fence, containing eighty-four morgans.

"In testimony whereof is these by us signed and with our Seal confirmed in Fort Amsterdam in New Netherlands, the which land Jan Evertse took possession of Anno 1638, and began then to plow and sow it."

This farm was sold to Michael Jansen by Bout for eight thousand florins, September 9, 1656, and, Jansen dying, part of it was confirmed to his widow, Fitje Hartman, by Philip Carteret, May 12, 1668.

Caspar Steinmets purchased of Philip Carteret, May 12, 1668, two tracts of land and meadow near the town of Bergen. He resided at Ahasimus, and during the Indian troubles of 1655 retired to New Amsterdam, where he was licensed in 1656 to "tap beer and wine for the accommodation of the Burghery and Strangers." In September, 1657, he was made lieutenant of the Bergen militia, and in 1673 was promoted to captain. He was deputy from Bergen in the Council of New Orange (after the Dutch had retaken New York), 1674, and a representative from Bergen in the first and second General Assemblies of New Jersey. He died in 1702. His descendants at one time were quite numerous, but have long since died out.

Adrian Post obtained a patent of Governor Carteret dated May 12, 1668, for "sundry parcels of land lying in and about the Town of Bergen." He was the ancestor of the Post family in Bergen County, and had numerous descendants. The first we hear of him he was agent for the Baron van der Capellen, and in charge of his colony on Staten Island when the place was destroyed by the Indians in 1665. In October of that year he was appointed to treat with the Hackensack Indians for the release of prisoners. He was ensign of the Bergen militia in 1673, and was the keeper of the first prison in East Jersey, the house of John Berry in Bergen being used for that purpose. He died February 28, 1677.

Englebert Steinhuysen received a deed of "sundry parcels of land in and about the Town of Bergen," from Philip Carteret, July 22, 1670. This land comprised seven lots, amounting in all to one hundred and fifty acres.* This patentee was a tailor by trade, and came from Soest, the second city in Westphalia. He arrived at New Amsterdam in the ship "Moesman," April 25, 1659. He was licensed by the Director-General the first schoolmaster in Bergen, October 6, 1662. He was commissioned schepen in the Bergen Court, October 13, 1662; and with Harman Smeeman represented Bergen in the "Landtag" in 1664.†

Harman Edward purchased of Petrus Stuyvesant "sundry parcels of land lying in and about the Town of Bergen, September 14, 1662." He was one of the commissioners to fortify Bergen in 1663; and with Joost Van der Linde, Hendrick Jans Spier, and Hendrick de Backer, June 15,

* Winfield's Land Titles, 91.

† Brodhead, i. 729.—Land Titles, 91.

1674, petitioned the government for land on Staten Island at the mouth of the Kill Van Kull.‡

Balthazer Bayard obtained, with Nicholas Varlet, a grant of land from Philip Carteret, dated August 10, 1671, lying in and about the Town of Bergen. Bayard was a brewer and a brother of Nicholas. He was appointed schepen in Bergen, December 17, 1663, and March 17, 1664; represented Bergen in the first and second General Assembly of New Jersey, 1668. Shortly after this he became a resident of New York, where he was schepen under the Dutch (New Orange) in 1673, and alderman in 1691. Of the lands in Bergen the patentees held as joint-tenants. Varlet died before any division was made, whereupon Bayard took the land by right of survivorship.§

Tielman Van Vleck obtained by patent from Philip Carteret, dated March 25, 1670, a grant of sundry parcels of land near the Town of Bergen. Van Vleck was a lawyer. He studied under a notary in Amsterdam, came to this country in 1658, and was admitted to practice the same year.‖ He has the honor of having been the founder of Bergen, and was made the first schout and president of the court, September 5, 1661.

Hans Diedrick was granted by Philip Carteret sundry parcels of land lying in and about the Town of Bergen, May 12, 1668. Hans kept the second hotel in Bergen, licensed February 13, 1671, and was appointed lieutenant of the Bergen militia, September 4, 1673. He was one of the patentees of Aquacknonck, May 28, 1679, and died September 30, 1698. He "probably left his land to his son Wander, who died intestate, August 13, 1732. His children Johannes, Garret, Cornelius, Abraham, Antje, wife of Johannes Vreeland, and Margaret Van Rypen, widow, sold to their brother Daniel, February 17, 1764, a lot called 'Smiths land,' seven morgans, also a lot of meadow, also the Steenhuysen lot, and lot 114. They partitioned in 1755."¶

Gerrit Gerritse was granted by Philip Carteret a patent for sundry parcels of land lying in and about the Town of Bergen, May 12, 1668. "This patentee was the ancestor of the Van Wagenen family. By his will, dated October 13, 1708, he gave all the land included in this patent, and a preceding patent, to his eldest son Johannes. By the will of Johannes, dated July 24, 1752, proved November 8, 1759, he gave all his lands in Bergen to his son Johannes, who was the owner in 1764."

The Secaucus patent was granted by Petrus Stuyvesant to Nicholas Varlet and Nicholas Bayard, December 10, 1663, and confirmed by Philip Carteret, October 30, 1667. In the deed of Carteret it is recited: "The said plantation or parcel of land is esteemed and valued, according to the survey and agreement made, to contain both of upland and meadow, the sum of two thousand acres English measure." It comprised all the land between Penhorn's Creek and the Cromahill on the east and the

‡ Col. Hist. N. Y., ii. 721.—Land Titles, 95.
§ Land Titles, 109.
‖ N. Y. Col. MSS., viii. 932.—Note to Land Titles, 114.
¶ Land Titles, 118.

Hackensack on the west. The Indians, in 1674, claimed that their right to this land was not included in their deed to Stuyvesant of 1658, that the said deed included only "Espatingh and its dependencies," and that they were, therefore, still owners of Secaucus. The Dutch Council at Fort William Hendrick settled the controversy with them by making them a present of an "anker of rum." Nicholas Varlet died while the tract was in the possession of the patentees, and his administrators, Samuel Edsall and Peter Stoutenburgh, joined Bayard in selling it to Edward Earle, Jr., of Maryland, April 24, 1676. Earle sold to Judge William Pinhorne, March 26, 1679, for five hundred pounds one individual half of the tract, also one-half of all the stock, "Christian and negro servants." The following schedule of property was annexed to the deed: "One dwelling house, containing two lower rooms and a lean-to below stairs, and a loft above; five tobacco houses; one horse, one mare and two colts, eight oxen, ten cows, one bull, four yearlings, and seven calves; between thirty and forty hogs, four negro men, five Christian servants." This was the Pinhorne plantation referred to by George Scott in his "Model of the Government of East Jersey."*

In 1668 Capt. William Sandford obtained of the Indians a deed for New Barbadoes Neck, extending northward seven miles and containing fifteen thousand three hundred and eight acres of upland and meadow. A considerable portion of this land Capt. Sandford devised in his will to his wife Sarah, who on the 7th of December, 1709, gave by deed about five hundred acres, including one hundred and fifty acres of meadow on the Passaic, to her "dear friend Katherine Van Emburg." A part of Sandford's tract, soon after his purchase from the Indians, was bought by Nathaniel Kingsland, who had been an officer in the island of Barbadoes, and from this circumstance it received the name of New Barbadoes.

Capt. William Sandford was presiding judge of the Bergen courts in 1676, and a member of the first Council of East Jersey, under Governor Rudyard, in 1682.

Isaac Kingsland, son of Nathaniel, of New Barbadoes, was a member of Governor Neill Campbell's Council in 1686.

CAPT. JOHN BERRY'S PATENT.

In 1669, Capt. John Berry and associates obtained a grant for lands lying northward of Sandford's, "six miles in the country." This grant extended from the Hackensack River to what is now Saddle River, and probably included the site of the present village of Hackensack. In the same year a grant was made to Capt. Berry of land lying between Hackensack River and Overpeck (now English) Creek, bounded on the south by lands of William Pardons, and running north, containing about two thousand acres. This must have included a large portion of what are now Ridgefield, Englewood, and Palisade townships,—that portion of them, at least lying between the creek and the Hackensack River.

* Land Titles, 130.

John Berry was a large land-owner. He resided at Bergen, where he also owned six meadow-lots and six upland lots, besides two lots in the town purchased of Philip Carteret, July 20, 1669. Most of this land was in the Newkirk family in 1764, when the land were surv yed by the comissioners. John Berry was presiding judge of the courts at Bergen, and one of the magistrates before whom Thomas Rudyard, the Deputy-Governor of East Jersey under Barclay, was sworn into office, December 20, 1682. His house in Bergen on the 19th of July, 1673, was made the "prison for ye province" until a house could be built for that purpose, and Adrian Post, constable, was made keeper.†

The oldest deed on record in the county clerk's office at Hackensack is one from John Berry to Zuarian Westervelt, dated Jan. 13, 1687, conveying a portion of his estate in the old township of Hackensack. March 26, 1687, he conveyed another piece of land to Walling Jacobs, of the county of Essex.

DEMAREST PATENT.

Another early patent was one for three thousand acres of land in the old township of Hackensack, extending along the easterly side of the river from New Bridge to a point beyond Old Bridge, and easterly as far as the line of the Northern Railroad. This was granted to David Demarias (Desmeretz) and others, by Philip Carteret, June 8, 1677.‡ The patentee was a Huguenot, and came from France to this country with his three sons, David, John, and Samuel, about the year 1676. He was the ancestor of the numerous family of Demarests in this country. It is said that, as far back as 1820, one interested in the family found by search seven thousand names connected with it, branches of the original stalk.§

According to tradition, Mr. Demarias first settled at Manhattan Island, where he purchased the whole of Harlem; but he soon afterwards disposed of that property and removed to the Hackensack, where he made the purchase above mentioned, his design being to establish a colony of some thirty or forty families, to be transported from Europe. It was probably in view of this declared purpose that the patent was granted him; for it must have been known by the Governor or the land-office that the grant was already covered, in large part at least, by the prior patent of two thousand acres given to John Berry. It is stated that Mr. Demarias and his associates were so harassed by the claims of different persons during half a century that the land was purchased by them no less than four times. Berry, however, at the request of the Governor, waived his claim for a time in view of the prospective settlement, and, in case of its failure, was promised a like grant in some other locality. On the 1st of July, 1709, Demarias having failed to fulfill his stipulation in regard to the settlement, Berry petitioned the "Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of New Jersey and New

† Book 3 of Deeds, 63, Trenton.

‡ Deed on record at Perth Amboy.

§ Rev. T. B. Romeyn's Historical Discourse.

York, etc., to listen to a demonstration of the invalidity of a pretense of John Demarest & Company to three thousand acres of land which they received from the Indians."‖ The Governor subsequently withdrew the grant from the sons of David Demarest, according to Berry's representation, and gave them a smaller grant, which included a part of the two thousand acres of Berry.* This latter grant was known as the French Patent, probably because the Demarests came from France.

WILLOCKS' AND JOHNSTON'S PATENT.

George Willocks and Andrew Johnston were the patentees of a large tract of land in what are now Ridgewood and Franklin townships. It extended from the Big Rock at Small Lots (now called Glen Rock) northward to the Ramapo River, about one mile in width, and has been known as the "Wilcox and Johnson Patent," both names, however, being erroneously spelled.

George Willocks was born in Scotland, and came to this country in 1684. He is said to have been a brother of Dr. James Willocks, of Kennery, Scotland, from which he inherited a large estate. He was the agent of the East Jersey proprietors for the collection of the quit rents, and obtained various grants of land from them. Upon the issuing of the writ of quo warranto by James II.' with the view to vacating the proprietary government of New Jersey and placing the whole North American colonies under one Governor-General, in 1686, Willocks and Lewis Morris took strong ground in favor of the proprietors. Throughout that memorable contest between the proprietors and the king, which was not finally settled till 1702, when the proprietors surrendered their claim to the civil jurisdiction of the province to Queen Anne, Willocks and Morris were staunch adherents to the rights of the proprietors. In 1699, Willocks was their representative in the Assembly, and was dismissed from that body by the famous act of the opposition excluding from the Assembly "any proprietor or representative of one." The people of Amboy elected Lewis Morris in his stead, and the historians tell us there were "serious apprehensions of an insurrection under the leadership of Willocks and Morris." Willocks never settled on his patent in this county; he resided chiefly at Perth Amboy, where he died in 1729.

Andrew Johnson (Jonstone), the other patentee, was born December 20, 1694. When a young man he was a merchant in New York. He subsesequently became associated with the proprietors of East Jersey, and was chosen president of the Proprietary Board. He was also a member of the Provincial Assembly, and for several years Speaker of the House; and was one of the commissioners for running the Lawrence line between

*Land Papers, New York.

‖ Purchasers of proprietary lands at that time, and earlier, had to extinguish the Indian claims for themselves on the best terms they could make. Sometimes they did it in advance by buying of the Indians first and then getting their Indian deeds confirmed, and sometimes by getting their deeds first of the government and extinguishing the Indian claim afterwards. Those shrewd in the business could usually do it for a very small trifle, especially if mixed well with the inevitable strong beer or brandy. In no case was an Indian deed held valid unless confirmed by the government.

East and West Jersey in 1743. For some time he was treasurer of the College of New Jersey. He died at Perth Amboy, June 24, 1762.†

The lands south of this tract on the Passaic, including a portion of the site of Paterson, were purchased of the Indians in 1709 by George Ryerson and Urie Westervelt. The original deed was in the possession of the late John J. Zabriskie, of Hohokus, and is among the papers left in the hands of his widow, now living in Paterson. In this deed an exception is made of Sicomac, which was an Indian burying-ground.

† Whitehead's New Jersey under the Proprietors.

CHAPTER V.

OLD BERGEN TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.

By an act of the General Assembly, in 1662, East Jersey was divided into four counties, viz: Bergen, Essex, Middlesex and Monmouth. The territory between the Hudson and Hackensack rivers extending from Constable Hook to the Providence Line constituted the county of Bergen, it being a narrow strip of land in no place over five or six miles wide, but from twenty-five to thirty miles in length. The old township of Bergen was constituted in 1658 twenty-four years prior to that time, and it comprised the southern portion of this strip of territory as far up as the present northern boundary of Hudson county. In 1693 an act defining the boundaries of townships was passed by the General Assembly and from that act we obtain the boundaries of Hackensack Township as follows: "That the Township of Hackensack shall include all the land Letween the Hackensack and Hudson rivers that extends from the Corporation Town Bounds of Bergen to the Partition of the Province."

By an act passed January 21, 1709, the territory of the county was extended and comprised the Hudson county and part of Passaic. The boundary line was as follows: "Beginning at Constable Hook so up along the bay and Hudson River to the partition point between New Jersey and the Province of New York; along this line, and the line Letween East and West Jersey to the Pequanock river; down the Pequanock and Passaic rivers to the Sound and so following the Sound to Constable Hook, the place of beginning." In 1837 the county of Passaic was set off and in 1840 the county of Hudson was constituted, leaving the county of Bergen with an area of 230 square miles or 147,622 acres. The township of Union again became a part of Bergen County in 1653. The township of New Barbadoes in 1693 comprised all the land between the Hackensack and Passaic rivers from Newark Bay on the Southeast to the present boundary line of Sussex County. This territory, a part of Essex County, was annexed to Bergen County in 1709, out of which came the townships of Hohokus, Franklin, Washington, Midland, Lodi, Union, and the present township of New Barbadoes, while Englewood and its neighboring townships on the north and south of it were constituted out of the township of Hackensack in 1871.

The territory now comprising Hudson County, then known as Bergen Town was purchased from the Indians by the Director-General and Counsellor of New Netherlands for Michael Pauw, Burgomaster of Amsterdam and Lord of Achtienhoven, near Utrecht, August 10, 1860. Pauw also obtained a deed from the Indians for Staten Island and on the 22nd of November following, a deed for the western shore of the Hudson between Communipaw and Weehawken where Jersey City is now situated. This purchase on the Jersey shore of the Hudson was named

Pavonia, the name being derived from Latanizing the name of Mr. Pauw, the purchaser; and was applied to the general colony on the west bank of the Hudson for a number of years. Mr. Pauw by an agreement was obliged to plant a colony of fifty souls, upwards of fifteen years old within the bounds of his purchase within four years from the date of his contract, but that project evidently failed. In 1633 there was a colony in Pavonia under the charge of Michael Paulusen or Paulaz, and the West India Company appears at this time to have had an agent there in the interest of the proprietor or patroon Difficulties arising finally between the Patroon and Mr. Pauw and the Directors of the Company, the latter finally succeeded in purchasing Pavonia for 26,000 florins. Part of it (Ahasimus) became known as the West India Company's Farm and was leased by Jan Evertsen Bout.

In 1638 the Indians became troublesome and the county, on this account, was kept in an unorganized condition for many years resulting finally in the Ordinance of 1656 creating a fortified town and the purchase of Bergen Township from the Indians in 1658. This latter deed conveyed all that part of Old Bergen east of the Hackensack river and Newark Bay now known as Hudson County. The hill on which Bergen was built is now called Jersey City Heights. The town was laid out in a square, the sides of which were eight hundred feet long. Around this square run a street flanked on the exterior by Palisades enclosing the whole town. The town was divided into four quarters by two streets crossing each other at right angles. Gates were on the four sides to lead through the Palisades. The village having grown so rapidly on the 5th of September, 1651 an ordinance was passed erecting a Court of Justice at Bergen, by Petrus Stuyvesant on behalf of the High and Mighty Lords States General of the United Netherlands, etc., etc. The first officers of the court appointed under the Directors of the West India Company were Tielman Van Vleck, Schout (Sheriff); Hermanius Smeeman and Casparus Stuymets, Schepens, (Magistrates). These officers were held until the surrender of New Netherlands to the Crown of Great Britain in 1664 which resulted in the new charter of Bergen on the 22nd of September 1668 confirmatory of the rights under the Dutch Charter of 1658. Under this charter the Government of the township was maintained until January 14, 1714 when an act was passed in the reign of Queen Anne giving the township still more extensive powers, and this Government of the town continued until necessities resulted in the erection of the territory into a county

The name Bergen was given to the village and subsequently applied to the township and county. Smith, Whitehead and some others think the name is derived from Bergen in Norway, but Dr. Taylor, Mr. Winfield and others reasonably conclude it was a Dutch name. In speaking of the origin of this name Mr. Winfield says: —

"Bergen in Norway received its name from the hills which almost surround it. Bergen op Zoom, eighteen miles north of Antwerp, stands on a hill surrounded by low marshy ground, which, with its fortifications, afforded great security. Thus it

will be seen that the two supposed godfathers of our Bergen received their name from local circumstances. Are not the same circumstances existing here to give the same name to the new village? On two sides of the hill was marsh, and the only other place for settlement was along the river. To the eye of the Hollander, accustomed to look upon marshes or lowland redeemed from the see, the ridge growing in height as it extended north from the Kill Van Kull, was no mean affair. To him it was Bergen, the Hill, and, like the places of the same name in Europe, it took its name from the hill on which it was built. This I believe to be the true origin of the name."

CHAPTER VI.

THE OLD TOWNSHIP OF HACKENSACK.

"In 1682 Bergen County embraced only the territory between the Hackensack and Hudson Rivers, from Constable's Hook up to the province line– a narrow strip of land along the west side of the Hudson, at no place over five or six miles wide, and from twenty-five to thirty miles in length. The old township of Bergen, from the date of its charter, in 1658, comprised the southern portion of this strip of territory, as far up as the present northern boundary of Hudson County; and the settlements above that, being regarded as "outlaying plantations," were attached to Bergen for judicial purposes, and so remained until 1693, when an act defining the boundaries of townships was passed by the General Assembly. That act recites as follows:

"That the Township of Hacksack* shall include all the land between Hackinsack and Hudson's River that extends to the Corporation Town Bounds of Bergen to the Partition line of the Province."

*So spelled in the act.

It appears from this act that the township of Hackensack was bounded on the north by the province line of New York, on the east by the Hudson River, on the south by the corporation line of Bergen, and on the west by the Hackensack River. It covered nearly the whole tableland of the Palisades Mountains, and the beautiful valley of the Hackensack on its eastern side from the New York State line to the northern boundary of Hudson County. The scenery of this region, including the Palisades and the views of the Hudson and its valley from their summits, is among the most picturesque and romantic in America. Here the Indians loved to roam before the advent of the white man, and their bark canoes glided down the smooth waters of the Hackensack to their summer resort on Staten Island. This was their avenue from Tapaan to the Kill van Kull, and out among the bays and inlets around New York.

GRANTS OF LAND.

Among the early purchasers of land from the Indians in this township were Casper and Alattys Jansen. We find the following allusion to them and their lands in 1684, in the records of the Governor and Council of East Jersey:

"The petition of Casper Jansen and Alattys Jansen, setting forth that about seven years since (1677) the petitioners obtained by gift from the Indians a parcel of Land lying at Hackinsack, on the North side of the creek, which gift was then also acknowledged by the said Indians before the late Governor Carteret, who promised the petitioners a Confirmation of the same, only delayed the full grant or the patent till the adjoining lands should be purchased from the Indians and laid out into Lots, and that since one Jacques Le Row hath entered upon the said lands and taken possession of the same without having any Indian deed of gift. The petitioners praying a warrant to lay out the same directed to the surveyor-General in order for a patent, which being read and the petitioners called in, who brought with them two Indians that had formerly given the said land to the petitioners, and the Indians being examined concerning the premises, declared that they never made any deed to Jacques Le Row of the said land, but that the same did belong to the petitioners,

whereupon it was ordered that both parties attend this board the 27th 9ber next. that they bring with them the Indians concerned, and that Jacques Le Row have notice thereof."*

* From the History of Bergen and Passaic Counties.

This extract from the authentic records carries us back to 1677, when lands were purchased from the Indians by Casper and Alattys Jansen. They show that the Indians are still residents of the township, and were ordered brought before the Governor and council at Elizabethtown. The "creek" referred to in the Indian grant, on "the north" of which lay the lands in dispute, was probably that of English Neighborhood. One Jacques Le Row was then a settler in that vicinity, for he is complained of as having "taken possession without grant or warrant" from the Indians.

The name of the township and that of the river which formed its western boundary had been derived from the Indians, who had lived along its banks and had fished in its waters from time immemorial

Most of the early purchases of lands from the Indians and grants from the government within the bounds of the township are referred to in another portion of this work, and need not be repeated here. The early settlers were of the same class as those who colonized the township of Bergen and gradually extended themselves from the Neck northward between the two rivers.

TRADITIONS OF VAN DER HORST AND OTHERS.

There can be little doubt that the lands between the Hudson and the Hackensack were selected in the early days of New Netherland settlement as the manors of some wealthy patroon from Holland. Myndert Myndertsen Van der Horst, of Utrecht, was one of these, and in 1641 he had a plantation, purchased of the Indians, extending from Achter Kull, or Newark Bay, far up the valley of the Hackensack. It is said that he selected for his town site the beautiful situation on the Hackensack now known as Little Ferry, and that, in consequence of the introduction of strong drink among the Indians, he and his settlement were doomed to destruction. The house of Van der Horst was burned on the night of September 17, 1643, and his plantation made desolate. This story is not wholly traditional; there are enough historical facts to warrant the conclusion that Von der Horst was an actual resident of the vicinity, although it is difficult to tell precisely where his house was located, or what his plans were with reference to the establishment of a town. On the oldest map of New Netherland, that of Vanderdonck, published in 1656, we find the colony of Van der Horst laid down. It is called the "Colonie van der Heer. Neder Horst," and is situated on the Hackensack, as described above.

The Baron Van der Capellon also essayed to establish a colony in the old township of Hackensack. He had purchased Staten Island of the Indians, and founded a colony there, which was destroyed in 1655. He then, through his agent, "concluded a treaty with the Indians, with submission to the courts of justice at Hospating, upon Wearkamius-

Connie, near Hackensack." This was in 1657. The place "Hospating" ("Espatin," a hill) was on Union Hill, between the Hudson and the Hackensack, and on the boundary line between the old townships of Hackensack and Bergen. This attempt to establish a settlement and courts of justice was temporary. If it existed till the conquest of 1664, it was probably given up at that time. Traces of the foundations of buildings were known to exist in that locality not more than half a century ago.

THE PATENT OF JOHN DEMAREST,

located in this township, is thus referred to in the records of the Governor and Council of East Jersey, May 30, 1684, page 109:

"The petition of John De Maris for licence to purchase 200 acres of land of the Indians at Kinderkamacke, at Hackensacke, above the mill, in order to patenting thereof. Ordered that he have licence granted him to purchase, making use of such persons as the Governor shall appoint for Nicholas De Vow and others, who presented their petitions yesterday."

In the same records, on page 30, it appears that David De Maris presented a petition, and was asked by the council:

"what lands he had purchased of the Indians for the supply of his saw-mill, although the land is not patented to him and his son. The land purchased is about two miles in breadth, and coming to a point, and six miles in length. Agreed that David De Maris have patents for the lands which is surveyed to him and his sons at two shillings an acre. But that we cannot see reason to grant liberty to cut the timber from the land he takes not up until further matters appear than what is yet manifested, and that our purpose is to view the same."

It is of record that Peter Fanconier purchased of William Davis 2424 acres of land on the east side of the Hackensack in 1709

CIVIL ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

After 1693 the township had its local court for the trial of small causes. We find this several times referred to in different records, but in no instance in such a manner as to indicate where in the township the court was held. Probably English Neighborhood was the chief place, as that was one of the most important early settlements.

The minutes of the board of justices and freeholders from 1715 (the earliest extant in the clerk's office at Hackensack) to May 10, 1769, while they give the meetings and transactions of the board, do not indicate the representatives from the particular townships. At the meeting, May 10, 1769. Martin Rowleson appeared for Hackensack township, and was freeholder in 1770, '71, '72, '73, '75, and in the May meeting of 1776: Jacob Demot, 1769, '70, '71, '72, '73, and '75. They were also freeholders in 1768, and Demot in 1767: John Benson in 1773, '74, '75, '76, and Yost Zabriskie in 1774.

There was no meeting of the board from May 15, 1776, to May 13, 1778. The last entry in 1776 is, "Ordered that this book be kept in the charge of William Serrell, clerk." Serrell had been clerk of the board from May 10, 1769. The stormy times of 1776 admonished them of the uncertainty of their next meeting, and so they made this order. When they met again a new order had superseded the old provincial system, and New Jersey had been nearly two years a State. Hence on the 13th

day of May, 1778, when they assembled again, the first entry in the book, in round, bold letters, is,

"STATE OF NEW JERSEY."

Some of the members of the board just before and during the Revolution had suffered loss of property and life in maintaining the cause, which in 1778 was still one of doubt and uncertainty, although the campaign in New Jersey had ended in defeat to the British, and the authority of the latter had been superseded by a republican form of government.

From 1794 the following were freeholders of the township:

1794, 1800-2, John Demott; 1794, John Huyler; 1795-96, 1817, John G. Benson; 1795, Nicholas Westervelt; 1796-97, Dawes Westervelt; 1797-99, 1802-15, John P. Durie; 1798-99, Isaac Nicoll; 1800, Cornelius Banta; 1801, Cornelius Westervelt, James Westervelt; 1803, Henry Demott; 1804-5, Albert A. Westervelt; 1806-7, Geo. Brinkerhoff; 1808-15, Richard Powels; 1813, Isaiah Johnson; 1816-18, John Westervelt, Jr. Peter C. Westervelt; 1817, S. Brinkerhoff; 1819, 1821-24, 1827-28, Peter C. Westervelt; 1819-24, 1827-28, John Westervelt, Jr.; 1820-26, 1829-33, William Ely; 1820, John Edsall; 1825-26, Richard Paulison; 1829-33, Jacob C. Terhune; 1834-36, John I. Demarest, Jr.; 1834-36, 1848-50, John R. Paulison; 1837-39, Peter C. Westervelt; 1837-38, Garret Westervelt; 1839-41, 1846, Abraham Ely; 1840-42, 1849-51, Jacob H. Brinkerhoff; 1842-44, Peter R. Bogert; 1843-45-John C. Westervelt; 1845-47, Jacob P. Westervelt; 1847-48, John W. Westervelt; 1851-53, James Ely; 1852-54, Thomas W. Demarest; 1854-56, John J. Bertholf; 1856, John A. V. Terhune; 1857-60, Paul R. Paulison; 1857-59, David I. Westervelt; 1860-62, Peter Bogert, Jr.; 1861-63, Samuel Degroot; 1863-64, 1866, George Huyler; 1864-66, Albert J. Bogert; 1867'68, Garret A. Lydecker; 1868-69, Perer P. Westervelt; 1869-70, Joseph Stagg; 1870, Samuel S. Demarest.

This old township during the Revolution was the theatre of some battles and of many exciting scenes and raids by the British and Tory refugees. At every accessible point along the Hudson from Weehawken to Tappan the British soldiery penetrated to the interior, driving off cattle, seizing and destroying the property of the settlers, burning buildings, and often slaughtering in cold blood men, women, and defenseless citizens, whose only crime was their patriotism and hatred of British oppression. In this township stood Fort Lee and the old blockhouse, so famous as the place of refuge for a band of the most unscrupulous Tories of the Revolution. We will only give one extract here from the records of that period. It is contained in a letter dated Closter, May 10, 1779:

"This day about one hundred of the enemy came by the way of New Dock, attacked the place, and carried off Cornelius Tallman, Samuel Demarest, Jacob Cole, and George Buskirk; killed Cornelius Demarest; wounded Hendrick Demarest, Jeremiah Westervelt, Dow Tallman, etc. They burnt the houses of Cornelius Demarest, Matthias Bogert, Cornelius Huyler, Samuel Demarest's house and barn, John Banta's house and barn, and Cornelius Bogert's and John Westervelt's barns. They attempted to burn every building they entered, but the fire was in some places extinguished. They destroyed all the furniture, etc., in many houses and abused many of the women. In their retreat they were so closely pursued by the militia and a few Continental troops that they took off no cattle. They were of Buskirk's corps,—some of our Closter

and old Tappan neighbors, joined by a party of negroes. I should have mentioned the negroes first, in order to grace the British arms."

Hendrick and Cornelius and Samuel Demarest were probably descendants of the old proprietor of Hackensack of that name. Their neighbors had turned Tories, and in that awful contest for their firesides and their homes, brother may have fought against brother and father against son.

Nearly four years before these calamities at Closter, New Jersey had declared herself independent of the British crown, and nearly three years before all the American colonies had joined in the same patriotic declaration. The burning dwellings and barns and the insults to their women only served to fire the hearts and nerve the arms of the people of Hackensack in defending their country.

"The township in 1840 was ten miles long and from three to five miles wide. It then largely supplied the New York markets with garden vegetables. Its annual sales of these products amounted to near $42,000, a large township income at that day, more than doubling that of any other township in the county. Its four bridges crossed the Hackensack River, viz., at Hackensack Village, New Milford, Old Bridge, and New Bridge. At these places and at Schraalenburgh, Closter, and Mount Clinton were a few dwellings, scarcely enough even then to call any of them a hamlet. English Neighborhood, in the southern part of the township, was thickly settled, and had one Reformed and one Christian Church. The township then contained five stores, nine grist-mills, six saw-mills, six schools, and two hundred and eighty-one scholars. It had a population of 2631.

By the census of 1865 the old township of Hackensack had a population of 7112, and by the census of 1870, which was the last enumeration before the division and final cessation of the township, it had a population of 8039.

CHAPTER VII.
"IN YE OLDEN TIME."

A few years ago there appeared in the columns of "The Record," Tenafly, a series of articles bearing upon the former customs and habits of the people of the "Old Township of Hackensack," which at the time created more than passing interest. The easy fluent style of the writer, J. J. Haring, M. D., under the pseudonym of the "Whittler" makes it exceedingly difficult to abridge his articles without impairing his sentence structure; yet his treatment of the various subjects which fell under his notice was so elaborate that of necessity, we are obliged to discard much interesting matter simply because it is less historical than otherwise. We have therefore taken wholly such paragraphs from his writings as bear directly upon our subject, and in so doing have, we think, placed upon record much valuable matter which should be preserved. In speaking of the people of colonial and later times who took up their abode on the east side of the county, the writer says, "nearly all of them to the 'manor born' had descended from good, honest, industrious Holland and Huguenot stock." Although within sound almost of the hum of the great metropolis they had become known only to the tourist and occasional stranger pedestrian, and so had escaped its distracting, disturbing and disintegrating influences.

Their perserving industry had not only rendered the broad acres of the valley productive, but had cleared and tilled the slopes well on to the high plateau west of the Palisades. The immense walls resulting from freeing these slopes of stones and which scarcely suggest a retrospective thought to the modern dweller, are monuments to their pluck and industry.

The cattle roamed through the farmers' broad fields and the silence of nature, through many a quiet afternoon, was only broken by the tinkling of the bell attached to the leader of the herd and by the lowing of the kine saluting and answering each other from adjacent farms.

Quaint houses and commodious barns dotted the valley from "the Sloat" (Piermont), to English Neighborhood (Englewood) and beyond. Here and there through the valley still stands one of the old time dwellings answering to the following description:

The main building was constructed of stone, for the most part small, irregular, and pointed with white mortar, making the walls peculiarly conspicuous.

The roof was broad and angulated about ten feet from the peak. From the angle the roof sloped more abruptly till near the eaves where it curved gracefully, extending usually about six feet beyond the wall. These stone houses had usually a broad hall running midway through from the front to rear. The inside walls were plastered but the ceilings

over head were formed by the bare beams often of extravagant dimensions and the upper floor board, both unpainted but smoothly planed and kept scrupulously clean by the periodic use of soap and brush. The outer doors were cut in two laterally and designated as the upper and under door. In moderate weather the former was nearly always opened during the day and often during the evening affording fine ventilation, while the latter served to exclude curious eyes and prevent the exit of the baby and the two frequent intrusion of the house dog and other domestic animals.

The peculiar customs and manners of the toilers of the Northern Railroad Valley a half century ago were largely due to the conditions favoring if not compelling the exercise of frugality.

The soil of the Northern Valley and slopes owing to geological causes and conditions a description of which would, if time permitted, make an interesting paper of this series, was not noted for its natural fertility. Its productiveness was in proportion to the care and labor bestowed upon it, and its adaptation to certain staple crops needed the farmer's careful consideration. Rye being grown much more successfully than wheat, naturally became the leading cereal. Ground into flour by the local miller it found its way into the bread tray and by the skillful manipulation of the wife or daughter it furnished bread for the family—sweet, nutritious and wholesome. This spread with golden butter and overlaid with wholesome home-made cheese was the combination associated with almost every man's meal.

Cornmeal supplied material for cornbread and mush, the latter usually eaten with milk. A bushel of choice corn was occasionally sent to the miller who, soaking it for a few hours in cold water then passed it coarsely through his burr stones, removing the shell and breaking it into coarse grains. This called "samp" cooked as it was by the farmers' wives was equal if not superior to the best modern hominy. Corn and oats were relied upon for the farm stock. Potatoes, vegetables and fruits were of course at hand in their season and preserved with care and judgment for winter use. No canning of fruit was known but the farmer's wife always provided a good stock of sweetmeats in the form of preserved peaches, quinces, plums, pears and other small fruits. One of these was upon the table at almost every meal. Concerning their use there was however an unwritten law emphasized by an occasional parental hint that they were to be spread thinly over the buttered bread and not eaten by the saucerful with a spoon as the occasional city visitor did, much to the amazement and consternation of the family.

The apple crop was one of the most important of the farmer's products. Three or four score dollars found their way into his exchequer from the sale of his choice fruit. The dropped apples were gathered for the pigs, the sweet ones usually given to the colt. Upon almost every farm there was a frostproof apple cellar built of stone, partially under ground and thatched with straw. Into these the winter apples

were placed and the door barred not to be opened till early spring when the market price suited the owner, and the apples were then quickly shipped to the New York market. From one to four barrels of good cider were annually made by the average farmer. In large families nearly an entire barrel was utilized in the making of apple butter which, wholesome and satisfactory to the palate was rarely absent from the farmer's table for months following. The vinegar barrel was always kept well filled. So fast as used it was replenished from the stock of hard cider. A good share of at least one barrel of the best cider was kept for table use and for evening gatherings. In these olden times a load or two of apples from the larger growers found their way to the distillery at so much per bushel. Candor compels the admission that occasionally in preference to hard cash the farmer received in return for his apples a certain number of gallons of apple whiskey mutually agreed upon. This was always convenient for external use and considered by some of the old timers conducive to the comfort of the inner man. Temperance and total abstinence, to the mind of the latter were not synonymous terms.

Every large farmer under the good olden calendar from which these chips are whittled produced and packed his own pork and beef. The surplus buttermilk and the odds and ends from the kitchen were utilized in the pork production, and a horned animal bought at a low price in the summer or raised perhaps on the farm was turned to pasture and cornfed for a month or two in the autumn. About the last week in November usually on Tuesday, from one to four fat dressed porkers were seen hanging in a row in the farmer's back yard. A week or two later the dressed carcass of beef would be hanging in the farmer's barn.

The clothing of the farmer's family presented questions which necessarily found their solution along the same practical lines as those growing out of the subsistence department. There are in the older ranks of the farmers to-day those who to the period of early manhood were clothed almost entirely in home-made fabrics from domestic material. Their fathers and grandfathers were flax and wool growers and passed their raw material through the various stages and processes till it came from the local looms and shops in substantial fabrics adapted to the farmers' wants, and were made into needed garments chiefly by the wives and daughters.

In the Dutch homesteads of to-day through the valley there are still treasures in the shape of home made linen sheetings, woolen blankets, &c., which are highly prized by the owners as the work of their worthy and industrious grandfathers and grandmothers.

The farmer's wardrobe was not elaborate. All ordinary garments were made at home in the family, the tailor being only employed by the day occasionally to lay out the work. The best suit of the farmer as well as that of the wife and daughter was expected to last for several years and the expectation was rarely disappointed.

A woolen cloak of good quality of those days was placed away each spring and brought out in the fall and worn for a dozen years affording to the wearer the most genuine satisfaction during the entire period.

Woolen undergarments were not considered necessary as a rule.

Stockings were knit during the long winter evenings, linen ones for warm and woolen ones for cold weather.

Working clothes were made in the most simple manner, comfort and durability being the governing considerations.

The furniture in the old homesteads of the valley was simple and inexpensive. A good proportion of it was home made including the tables, stands, chairs and cupboards. The last named were for various uses and very capacious. The bureaus in which were kept the linen, were usually more pretentious. In every family there were one or two large chests in which to pack winter clothing. These were made if possible from cedar wood supposed to afford protection against moth and insects generally.

The long clock found in many homesteads was the one article of extravagance and luxury in which the olden time fathers indulged.

At the period from which these chips are whittled stoves were unknown, and broad fire places and brick ovens furnished the ways and means for warming and cooking.

The capacious chimney, the wide fire places, and the and-irons the "back log," the "fore stick," and the intervening wood, the last three all ignited, the blazing fire leaping upward changing each moment in shape and form, throwing darker and lighter shadows upon the walls, all made up a picture which the eye tired not in watching, and which possessed an attractive force and mellowing influence which have been sadly missed since modern ideas and requirements made the scene described only a memory of happy hours long gone never to return.

Fifty years ago matches had not been invented and the flint and steel with the accompanying "tinder box" were upon the mantel of every kitchen. The light for this room was furnished for the most part by the blazing wood, and that of the sitting room by the tallow candle made by the dipping process in the outer kitchen.

The servant girl question in these happy times was almost wholly eliminated from the problem of domestic life. The wife and daughter were equal to all emergencies and the idea of delegating any part of their home duties to a menial was as unnatural to them as it was prejudicial to the family finances.

At certain seasons the farmer's life was indeed a busy one, bringing him at five o'clock in the morning to the work of feeding his stock and preparing for the work of the day. At six or before, breakfast was in readiness, and before seven he was at the axe, scythe, or plow, and after ten or twelve hours in the field there still remained the chores and evening work in the barn.

The farmer's wifes and daughters did their household work thoroughly. Cleanliness was the almost invariable rule and the tables and floors even in the kitchen must on at least one day of each week be made spotless by soap and brush. In addition to regular indoor work including all the work of the dairy, they were ready to help in any outdoor emergency. But for their cheerful presence and help many a load of waiting hay safely housed would have been injured by the approaching afternoon shower or ruined by the coming storm.

The man doing faithful and valuable work for his employer expected to sit down with the latter to his usual meals, and it was not expected that either would lose his self-respect or forfeit the respect of the other.

At these meals if an outer garment was uncomfortable or cumbersome, it was simply discarded on common sense principles

At the table the knife or fork was brought into requisition according as either seemed best adapted to the work to be done. If the morsel of pumpkin pie was considered to be in less danger on the knife while being conveyed to its intended destination, the pie was given the benefit of the theory and the onlookers were never known to have received a hopeless or dangerous shock.

The country district schoolhouse was usually about eighteen feet square, and painted red if painted at all. It was usually built at the intersection of two roads, as near the corner as possible, or in the edge of a woods and as near as possible in many cases to a pond of stagnant water. This latter plan has not been altogether given up at the present time judging from recent occurrences. The school furniture was not luxurious. The desks were arranged on three sides of the room with their backs permanently fastened to the wall and the long seats over which both girls and boys had to climb were made of slabs.

The curriculum of study was not especially comprehensive. It usually comprised spelling, reading, writing and "ciphering." Occasionally a little grammar was thrown in by way of ornamentation.

The teacher's salary varied from fifteen to twenty-five dollars a month. Under the salary first name he was expected to "broad around" through the district in the more substantial or liberal families, changing his boarding place about every two weeks. If the pedagogue was old, conservative, and stern, this arrangement was very unpopular with the children. If young, sympathetic and socially inclined, these changes of boarding places were anticipated with the keenest pleasure.

Of the moral and religious condition of the valley community a half century ago it may be said that it was fully up to the average standard.

The churches were simply furnished, poorly ventilated, and imperfectly heated. Notwithstanding, on Sabbath mornings the roads leading to the churches were dotted with vehicles and predestrians from miles around. Stormy weather was not considered a valid excuse for absence from church.

The vehicles were of every description. Not a few were the farm wagons which conveyed the surplus products to market. Some of the worshipers came on horseback.

It was an old time habit to reach church early. The horses having been hitched the worshipers collected in groups under the trees or about the church doors where greetings all around were in order and inquiries made about absent relatives and acquaintances.

It cannot be denied that the state of crops, the condition of the markets, and the aspect of politics were occasional features of these peculiar gatherings.

A voluntary or paid choir was an institution unknown in these churches fifty years ago. The chorister a professing member receiving and holding his position by the formal action of the officers, read all the verses of the first hymn usually one of his own selection, then led the singing in a slow and sometimes nasal tone. Before the first line was finished the discovery was not unfrequently made the line was pitched several notes too high or low, when of course a fresh start became necessary. This naturally diverted attention somewhat from the sentiment of the sacred poem usually by Watts, Dodridge or Toplady, but the system had its compensating advantage by rendering impossible the complications incident to the modern methods.

Of instumental music it may be said that any attempt to introduce it fifty years ago would have been regarded as an innovation incompatible with religious orthodoxy or church harmony.

The duty of reading the Scripture selections devolved upon the chorister called also the "voorleeser" or head reader. This exercise was grave, measured and slow, with inflections not always thoughtless.

The prayers were earnest, fervent and loud. The sermons long, doctrinal and of numerous headings. They were rarely delivered from notes. Written sermons being regarded with disfavor and not considered edifying.

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY OF BERGEN

(From the History of Bergen and Passaic Counties).

In December, 1682, the Assembly of East Jersey passed an act dividing the province into four counties, viz.: Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, and Monmouth.* Bergen included all the settlements between the Hudson and Hackensack Rivers, and extended to the northern boundary of the province. Bergen and its outlying plantations comprised about sixty thousand acres of land. In the act of January 21, 1709, "for determining the bounds of the several counties," those of Bergen were extended as follows: "Beginning at Constable's Hook, so along the bay and Hudson's River to the partition point between New Jersey and the province of New York; along this line and the line between East and West Jersey† to the Pequaneck River; down the Pequaneck and Passaic Rivers to the sound; and so following the sound to Constable's Hook, the place of beginning."

In 1693 the counties were divided into townships. But those of Bergen County—viz: the townships of Bergen and Hackensack—had existed for many years and been organized municipalities, the former under the Dutch government of the New Netherlands,‡ and the latter under the proprietary government of East Jersey. No court existed at Hackensack in 1682. Smith says, in his "History of New Jersey," under date of this year: "The plantations on both sides of the Neck, as also those at Hackensack, were under the jurisdiction of Bergen Town, situated about the middle of the Neck." The act of organization established the county courts at Bergen, where they remained until the enlargement of the county in 1709.

Bergen, in 1680, is thus described by George Scott, of Edinburg, who published a book entitled "The Model of the Government of the Province of East Jersey in America:"

"Here is a Town Court held by Select Men or Overseers, who used to be four or more as they please to choose annually to try small causes, as in all the rest of the Towns; and two Courts of Sessions in the year, from which, if the cause exceed twenty pounds, they may appeal to the Governor and Council and Court of Deputies in their Assembly, who meet once a year. The town is compact, and hath been fortified against the Indians. There are not above seventy families in it. The acres taken up by the town may be about 10,000, and for the Out Plantations, 50,000, and the number of Inhabitants are computed to be 350, but many more abroad. The

* In order to raise fifty pounds, the legislature convened in 1683 laid assessments to be raised in the four counties as follows: Bergen, £11; Middlesex, £10; Essex, £14; Monmouth, £15.

In 1691 the sum of £79 12s. 9d. was assessed for Bergen County: Bergen, £7 9s. d., Hackensack, £3 18s. 9d.

† The line between East and West Jersey, here referred to, is not the line finally adopted and known as the Lawrence line, which was run by John Lawrence in September and October, 1743. It was the compromise line agreed upon between Governors Coxe and Barclay in 1682, which ran a little north of Morristown to the Passaic River; thence up the Pequaneck to forty-one degrees of north latitude; and thence by a straight line due east to the New York State line. This line being afterward objected to by the East Jersey proprietors, the latter procured the running of the Lawrence line.

‡ The Dutch government formed no counties in New Netherlands.

part of the Inhabitants which are in this jurisdiction are Dutch, of which some have settled here upwards of forty years ago."

Hackensack Village, it is well known was in Essex County till 1709, and only upon the enlargement of Bergen County in that year was made the county-seat of the same. This was done because it was a thriving village more centrally located than any other in the enlarged county.

County officials in the reign of George II had to subscribe to certain oaths which sound strange to their descendants of these days in Republican America. We give a list found attached to an old parchment roll in the clerk's office, dated 1755, wherein the names are subscribed in the following oaths:

"ALLEGIANCE TO THE KING.

"I do heartily and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, in my conscience, before God and the world, that our sovereign lord, King George the Second, is lawful and rightful king of Great Britain and all other his Majesty's dominions and countries thereunto belonging, and I do solemnly and sincerely declare, and I do believe in my conscience, that the person pretending to be the Prince of Wales during the life of the late King James, or since his decease, pretending to assume to himself the title of King of England, by the name of James the Third, or James the Eighth, or the full title of the King of Great Britain, or by any right or title whatever to the crown of Great Britain, or any other dominions thereunto belonging; and I do renounce, refuse, and abjure any and all allegiance or obedience to him; and I do swear that I bear faithful and true allegiance to his Majesty King George the Second, and him will defend to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies or attempts whatsoever to be made against his person, crown, or dignity, and I will do my utmost endeavors to disclose and make known to his Majesty and his successors all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which I shall know to be against him or them; and I do faithfully promise to the utmost of my power to uphold and defend the sacredness of the crown against him, the said James, under any title whatsoever; which succession, by an act entitled 'An act for the succession of the crown and the better securing the rights and liberties of the subjects,' is limited to the Princess Sophia, electress and duchess dawager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants. And all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear according to the express words by me spoken, and according to the plain sense and understanding of the same, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. And I do make this recognition, acknowledgment, abjuration, renunciation, and promise heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the true faith of a Christian.

"So help me God."

"ABJURATION OF THE PAPACY.

"I do swear that I do from my heart abhor, detest, and abjure as impious and heretical that damnable doctrine and position that princes excommunicated by the Pope or any authority of the See of Rome may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other Catholics; and I do promise that no foreign prince, person, prelate, or potentate shall or ought to take any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, either ecclesiastical or civil, within the realm of Great Britain.

"So help me God.

"William Kingsland, Arent Schuyler, Johannes Van Houten, Michael Vreelandt [his (M. V.) mark], John Cardan, Isaac Kingsland, Jost Van Boskirk, Walingh Van Winkel, Johannes Bougart, Philip Schuyler, Jan Van Orden, Jacobus Wynkoop, Pieter Bogert, George Reyorse, Jr., Roeleff Van Der Linder, Theunis Day, Simon Vreeland, Albert Zabriskie, Jacobus Van Buskirk, Abraham Leydecker, Jacob Horne [his (X) mark], Theodore Vallou, Robert Van Houten, Helmage Van Horne, Jacob Van Nostrand, Jr. [his (C) mark], Luke Reyerse, Albert Berdan, Jacob Sitson, Ardsen Kersoris, Garret Hollenbeck, John Schuyler, William J. Kingsland, Jacob, his son, Isaac Kingsland, Jacob Van Buskirk, Helmage Van Houte, Abraham Gouvenier, Isaac Schuyler, Jacobus Van Winkel, Johannes Vreelandt [his (J.V.) mark], George Vreelandt, Jan Terhuyn, Hendrick Doremus, Johannes Reyerse, Johannes Bougart, Pieter Demarest, Sorens Jan Van Buskirk, David Van Buskirk, Henry Van Dalinda, Cornelius Wynkoop, Roelef Van Bouten, Derick Cuyper, George Reyerse, Johannes Post, Rejof Lyndaker, Abraham Ackerman, Michael Noorland [his (M.) mark], David Demarest, Timothy Ward, Henry Van De Linda, Jacoben Wyckoff, Picter Post, David Terhuyn, Samuel Bogert, James Board,

Peter Schuyler, John Berdan, Jacob Magel, Johannes Van Houten, Johannes Wagner [his (V.W.) mark], Roelef Westervelt, Hendrick Yeshopp, Abraham Dirick [his (A. D.) mark], Dirick Guysen, Peter Marsetin, Jansen Post, Jacobus Buck, Reynier V. Giere, Timothy Moore, Jr., Jacob Mead, Johannes Reyerse, Dirick Cuyper, Samuel Moore, Jacob Dobson, Cornelius Bogert, Housens Van Buskirk, Casparus Schuyler, Simon Juland, William Van Emburgh, Johannes Demarest, Ephanus Van Horne, Wabigh Van Buskirk, Peter Bogert, Rydsley Jecken, Jacobus Jeter, Isaac Kingsland.

"Qualified as Vendue master this 22d May, 1755, before me. *

JOHN SCHUYLER."

*This probably refers to the last person named, Isaac Kingsland. The following note from the records will throw some light upon the office of "vendue master:"

"It is ordered by the Board of Justices and Freeholders of the County of Bergen that Jacob Titshort shall be vendue master to sell arms and accoutrements, and to receive for his trouble 6 pence per pound.

"Oct. 4, 1763."

These were arms and accoutrements used in the French war. They were sold at the court-house in Hackensack on Monday, Oct. 17, 1763.

CHAPTER IX.
CIVIL LIST OF BERGEN COUNTY.

At the head of this list we give the board of justices and freeholders from 1715—the date of the earliest records to be found—to 1794, when the justices ceased to act in the board with the freeholders, and the board from that time forward was composed only of the latter. The freeholders will be found named, so far as data could be obtained, in their respective town histories:

JUSTICES AND FREEHOLDERS.

1715, Justices, Thomas Lawrence, George Ryerson, John Berdan, Martin Powlson. Freeholders, John Flagg, Ryer Ryerson, Rutt Van Horne, Cornelius Blinkerhof, Nicholas Lazier, John Bogart. 1716, Justices, David Provost, Thomas Lawrence, Thomas Van Buskirk, George Ryerson, John Flagg, David Demarest. Freeholders, Hendrick Cooper, Cornelius Blinkerhof, Miholes Lasire, Jacob Blinkerhof, Ryer Ryerson, David Danjelse, Peter Garretson, Cornelius Van Vorst, John Van Houte, John De Mott, John Huyler, Isaac Van Der Beck, Jr., Arent Schuyler, Jacob Berdan, Abraham Haring, Abraham G. Haring. 1717, Justices, David Provost, Thos. Lawrence, Thos. Van Buskirk, Geo. Ryerson, Jno. Flagg. Freeholders, Andries Van Buskirk, Rutt Van Horne, Jacob Bantaw, Jacobus Blinkerhof, David Ackerman, Harp Garrabrantse, Peter Garretson, Thos. Garretson. 1720, Justices, David Provost, Thos. Lawrence, Thomas Van Buskirk, George Ryerson, John Berdan. Freeholders, David Ackerman, Lucas Kinstud, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Rutt Van Horne, Roelef Bogert, Roelef Westervelt. 1721, Justices, Thomas Lawrence, Thomas Van Buskirk, Geo. Ryerson, John Berdan, John Flagg. Freeholders, Hendrick Cooper, Rutt Van Horne, Charles Lazier, David Demarest, Michael Van Winkle, David Ackerman, William Flagg, Arent Turce. 1722, Justices, Thomas Lawrence, Thomas Van Buskirk, George Ryerson, John Flagg. Freeholders, Hendrick Cooper, Garret Turyance, David Demarest, Andriese Van Orden, Thomas Fredrickson, Johannes Nefie, Johannes Walingson. 1723, Justices, Thomas Lawrence, Thomas Van Buskirk, George Ryerson, John Berdan, John Flagg, Wander Deadrick. Freeholders, John Wright, Egbert Ackerson, Andriese Van Orden, William Dey, Cornelius Blinkerhof, David Danjelson, John Hopper, Peter Tebou. 1724, Justices, Thomas Lawrence, Thomas Van Buskirk, John Berdan, Ryer Ryerson. Freeholders, Philip Schuyler, Garrett Garretson, Martin Powlson, John Loats, Cornelius Blinkerhof, Johannes Garretson, Johannes Ackerman. 1725, Justices, Thomas Van Buskirk, Isaac Van Geren, John Berdan. Freeholders, Philip Schuyler, Garret Garretson, Martin Powlson, John Loats, Cornelius Blinkerhof, Johannes Garretson, Johannes Ackerman. 1726, Justices, Thomas Van Buskirk, Thomas Lawrence, Isaac Van Gesen, John Berdan, Thomas Oldwater. Freeholders, Cornelius Blinkerhof, Johannes Van Wagen, John Bogert, Jacobus Blinkerhof, Michael Van Winkle, Egbert Ackerman, Johannes Garretson. 1727, Justices, Thomas Van Buskirk, John Berdan, George Ryerson. Freeholders, Henry Brockholst, Derrick Barentson, John Guest, Egbert Ackerman, Claes Lazier, John Bogert, Johannes Garretson, Cornelius Blinkerhof. 1728, Justices, Thomas Van Buskirk, George Ryerson, Isaac Van Geren, Ryer Ryerson. Freeholders, Philip Schuyler, Derrick Barentson, Abraham Ackerman, Tury Westervelt, Johannes Van Wagene, Claes Lazier, John Zabriskie. 1729, Justices, Thomas Van Buskirk, Thomas Lawrence, Isaac Van Gesen. Freeholdsrs, Mathias De Mott, Hendrick Kuyper, Johannes Van Wagene, John Zabriskie, Arie Banta, Hendrick Van Der Linde. Egbert Ackerman. 1730, Justices, Thomas Van Buskirk, Isaac Van Gesen, Thomas Oldwater, George Ryerson, Roelef Van Houten. Freeholders, Hendrick K. Kuyfer, Corneleius Blinkerhof, Arie Banta, Derrick Van Houte, Derrick Blinkerhof, Hendrick Van Der Linde. 1731, Justices, William Provoost, George Ryerson, Isaac Van Gesen, Ryer Ryerson, John Flagg, Henry Van Der Linde, Derrick Kuyper, Mathias De Mott, Richard Edsall, Benjamin Demarest. Freeholders, Hery Van Der Linde, Hendrick Kuyper, Cornelius Blinkerhof, Arie Banta, Thomas Fredericks. 1732, Justices, William Provoost, Ryer Ryerson, Henry Van Der Linde, Benjamin Demarest, Derrick Kuyper. Freeholders, Egbert Ackerman, Hendrick Kuyper, Hendrick Van Winkle, Jacob Hendrickse Banta, John Christian. 1733, Justices, William Provoost, George Ryerson, Ryer Ryerson, Henry Van Der Linde, Derrick Kuyper, Benjamin Demarest, Mathias De Mott. Freeholders,

John Romine, Reynier Van Gesen, Hendrick Kuyper, Martin Powlson, Jan Duryea, Hendrick Van Winkle, Johannes Garretse, Garret Garretse. 1734, Justices, William Provoost, David Provoost, Isaac Van Gesen. Freeholders, Martin Powlson, Jacob Hey, John Romine, Rynier Van Gesen, Philip Schuyler, John Garretson, Henry Cooper, Henry Van Winkle. 1735, Justices, William Provoost, David Provoost, Henry Van Der Linda, Poulus Van Der Beck. Freeholders, Martin Powlson, Yost Zabriskie, Derrick Dey, John Garretson, John Van Orden, John Van Horne, Henry Van Winkle, Garret Hopper. 1736, Justices, William Provoost, John Flagg, David Provoost, Paul Van Der Beck. Freeholders, John Garretson, Yost Zabriskie, Jacob Day, John Van Horne, Henry Van Winkle, Derrick Dey. 1737, Justices, William Provoost, David Provoost, Paul Van Der Beck, Henry Van Der Lindie James Duncan. Freeholders, John Garretson, Jacob Dey, John Post, Garret Van enbeck, Eden Sipp, John Van Horne, Egbert Ackerman. 1738, Justices, David Demarest, Paul Van Der Beck, Henry Van Der Linda, James Duncan, Benjamin Demarest, Garrett Halenbeck. Freeholders, John Romine, Cornelius Wynkoop, Henry Kipp, Arie Siebe Banta, Jacobus Pick. 1741, Justices, Paul Van Der Beck, John Berdan, Jacobus Bertholf. Freeholders, Michael Van Winkle, Jacob Dey, Derrick Dey, Rynier Van Gesen, John Duryea, Derrick Van Gesen. 1742, Justices, David Provoost, Paul Van Der Beck, Henry Van Der Beck, Henry Van Der Linde. Freeholders, Cornelius Van Hoss, Derrick Dey, Derrick Van Gesen, Cornelius Lydeker, Cornelius Wynkoop, Michael Vreeland, Jacobus Blinkerhof, John Duryea, Cornelius Van Horst, John Van Horn, Derrick Van Gesen, Jacob Oldwater, Jacobus Bertholf, Rynier Van Gesen, Jacobus Bertholf. 1743, Justices, Paul Van Der Beck, Henry Van DerLinde, John Berdan. Freeholders, Luke Ryerson, Garret Garretse, Jacobus Bertholf, Cornelius Van Horst, Cornelius Wynkoop, Cornelius Leydeker. 1744, Justices, David Demarest, Hendrick Van Der Linde, Cornelius Wynkoop. Freeholders, Jacobus Bertholf, Cornelius Leydeker, Jacobus Blinkerhof, Abraham Ackerman, Garret Garretson, Luke Ryerson, Cornelius Van Horst, Derrick Cadmus. 1745, Justices, Hendrick Van Der Linde, Abraham Ackerman, Lawrence Van Buskirk. Freeholders, Jacobus Blinkerhof, John Berdan, Cornelius Leydeker, Derrick Dey, Garret Garretson, Derrick Cadmus, Cornelius Van Vorst. 1746, Justices, Garret Halenbeck, John Vad Norde, Derrick Leydeker, Johu Bogert. Freeholders, Derrick Cadmus, Cornelius Van Vorst, Jacobus Blinkerhof, Cornelius Leydeker, Derrick Dey, Garret Garretson, Jacob Bertholf. 1747, Justices, Derrick Kuyper, Garret Halenbeck, Jacob Oldwater. Freeholders, Derrick Dey, Jacobus Blinkerhof, Cornelius Van Vorst, John Van Horne, Cornelius Leydeker, Garret Garretson, Jacobus Bertholf, John Berdan. 1748, Justices, Derrick Kuyper, Garret Halenbeck, Jacob Titsort. Freeholders, Jacobus Bertholf, Jacobus Blinkerhof, John Berdan, John Van Horn, Derrick Dey, Garret Garretson, Cornelius Van Vorst. 1749, Justices, Jacobus Peck, Jacob Titsort, Garret Halenbeck. 1750, Justices, George Ryerson, Derrick Kuyper, Garret Halenbeck, Jacobus Peck. Freeholders, John Van Horn, John Durie, Cornelius Van Vorst, Cornelius Leydecker, Derrick Geisen, Garret Van Wagene. 1751, Justices, Derrick Kuyper, Reynier Van Geisen, Abraham Van Buskirk. Freeholders, John Van Horn, Cornelius Van Vorst, Cornelius Leydecker, John Darje (Duryea?), Derrick Van Geisen, Garret Van Wagene, Jacob Titsort, John Zabriskie. 1752, Justices, Derrick Kuyper, Jacobus Peck, Jacob Titsort. Freeholders, Isaac Kingsland, Garret Garretse, Hendrick Van Winkle, Derrick Van Geisen, John Van Horn, Johannes Bogert, Lawrence Van Buskirk. 1753, Justices, Jacobus Peck, Samuel Moore, Reynier Van Geisen. Freeholders, Garret Garretse, Derrick Van Geisen, Isaac Kingsland, Cornelius Leydocker, Barent Cool, Hendrick Van Winkle, John Van Horn. 1754, Justices, Jacobus Peck, Jacob Titsort, Samuel Moore. Freeholders, Peter Zabriskie, Hendrick Van Geisen, Barent Cool, Cornelius Leydocker, John Van Horn, George Vreeland, Derrick Van Geisen. 1755, Justices, Jacobus Peck, John Demarest, Jacob Titsort. Freeholders, Peter Zabriskie, Jacob Oldwater, John Van Horn, George Vreeland, Derrick Van Geisen, Turja Pieterse, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Johannes Bogert. 1756, Justices, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Jacobus Peck, Johannes Demarest. Freeholders, John Van Horn, Hendrick Kuyper, Jacob Oldwater, Lawrence Ackerman, Barent Cool, Cornelius Leydocker, Turja Pieterse, Derrick Van Geisen. 1757, Justices, Jacobus Peck, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Johannes Demarest. Freeholders, Cornelius Leydocker, Barent Cool, John Van Horn, Hendrick Kuyper, Lawrence Ackerman, Jacob Oldwater, Turie Pieterse, Derrick Van Geisen. 1758, Justices, Jacobus Peck, Reynier Van Geisen, Lawrence Van Buskirk. Freeholders, Jacob Oldwater, Lawrence Ackerman, Henarick Kuyper, Cornelius Leydocker, Michael De Mott, Barent Cool, Theunis Dey, Derrick Van Geisen. 1759, Justices, Reynier Van Geisen, Jacob Titshort, Johannes Demarest, Lawrence Van Buskirk. Freeholders,, Cornelius Leydocker, Barent Cole, Hendrick Kuyper, Michael De Mott, Teunis Dey, Albertus Terhune, John Zabriskie. 1760, Justices, Reynier Van Geisen, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Jacob Titshort. Freeholders, Cornelius Leydocker, Barent Cole, Teunis

Dey, Derrick Van Geisen, Lawrence Ackerman. 1761, Justices, Jacobus Peck, Reynier Van Geisen, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Jacob Titshort, Hartman Blinkerhof, Daniel Haring, Derrick Van Geisen, Roelof Westervelt, Cornelius Van Vorst, Hendrick Kuyper. 1762, Justices, Reynier Van Geisen, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Jacob Titshort. Freeholders, Derrick Van Geisen, Roelef Westervelt, Peter Zabriskie, Lawrence Ackerman, Hartman Blinkerhof, Daniel Haring, Cornelius Van Vorst, Hendrick Kuyper. 1763, Justices, Reynier Van Geisen, Roelef Westervelt, Jacob Titshort. Freeholders, Peter Zabriskie, Lawrence Ackerman, Jacobus Berio, Edo Marcelese, Michael De Mott, George Cadmus, Johannes Demarest, John Duryea. 1764, Justices, Reynier Van Geisen, Jacob Titshort, John Berry. Freeholders, Peter Zabriskie, Lawrence Ackerman, Jacobus Berio, Edo Marcelese, Johannes Demarest, John Duryea, Michael De Mott, Tores Cadmus. 1765, Justices, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Jacob Titshort, George Vreeland. Freeholders, Hendrick Blinkerhof, Cornelius Garrabrantse, George Blinkerhof, Peter Zambriskie, John Zambriskie, Arent Schuyler, Edo Marcelese. 1766, Justices, Reynier Van Geisen, Peter Zambriskie, Hendrick Kuyper, Roelef Westervelt. Freeholders, Cornelius Van Vorst, Cornelius Garrabrantse, Jr., Abraham Van Buskirk, Derrick Terhune, George Blinkerhof, John Demarest, Arent Schuyler, Edo Marcelese. 1767, Justices, Reynier Van Geisen, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Jacob Titshort. Freeholders, Arent Schuyler, Edo Marcelese, Abraham Van Buskirk, John Terhune, Jacob De Mott, John Demarest, Hendrick Blinkerhof. 1768, Justices, Reynier Van Geisen, Lawrence L. Van Buskirk, Peter Zabriskie. Freeholders, John Demarest, Jacob De Mott, Hendrick Blinkerhof, Cornelius Garrabrante, John Terhune, Edo Marcelese. 1769, Justices, Reynier Van Geisen, Peter Zabriskie, Lawrence Van Buskirk. Freeholders, John Terhune, Isaac Van Der Beck, Idumus Marcelese, John Ryerson, Martin Paulison, Jacob De Mott, Helmer Van Houten, Abraham Prior. 1770, Justices, Reynier Van Geisen, Peter Zabriskie, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Roelef Westervelt, Thomas Moore. Freeholders, John Terhune,* Samuel Berry,* Hendrick Van Houten,* Abraham Prior,† Jacob De Mott, ‡ Mathias Roulse, ‡ Edo Marcelese. § 1771, Justices, Reynier Van Geisen, Lawrence Van Buskirk, John Tell, Roelef Westervelt Thomas Moore. Freeholders, John Terhune, Samuel Berry, Abraham Prior, Hendrick Kuyper, Jacob De Mott, Mathias Roulse, Jacob Post, Edo Marcelese. 1772, Justices, Reynier Van Geisen, Peter Zabrickie, Roelef Westervelt. Freeholders, Samuel Berry,* Hendricus Cooper, † Albert Banta, ‡ Mathias Roulese, ‡ Edo Marcelese, § Hendrick Doremus. § 1773, Justices, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Peter Zabriskie, Roelef Westervelt. Freeholders, George De Mott, Mathias Roulese, ‡ John Benson, ‡ Isaac Van Der Beck,* Nicause Terhune,* Edo Marceles, Hendrick Doremus, Albert Ackerson, ‖ James Board. ‖ 1774, Justices, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Peter Zabriskie, Roelef Westervelt. Freeholders, Isaac Van Der Beck, Nicause Terhune, Hendrick Kuyper † John Van Horne,† John Benson, Yost Zabriskie, Albert Ackerman, James Board, Edo Marceles, Hendrick Doremus. 1775, Justices, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Peter Zabriskie, Roelef Westervelt, Thomas Moore, Abraham Montayne. Freeholders, Hendrick Kuyper, John Van Horne, John Benson, Marten Roulese, Isaac Van Der Beck, Nicause Terhune, Edo Marceles, Hendrick Doremus, Jacobus Bertholf Cornelius Lazier, 1776, Justices, Peter Zabriskie, Thomas Moore, Stephen Baldwin, Abraham Montayne. Freeholders, Hartman Brinkerhoff, Job Smith, John Benson, Martin Roulese, John Richards, Cornelius Cooper, Hendrick Doremus, Garrabrante Van Houten, Garret Hopper, David Board, John Van Boskirk,[¶] Jacob Cole.[¶]

There is no meeting of the board recorded for 1777. The first meeting under the State of New Jersey was held at the house of Stephen Bogert, at Haring's Plain (Harrington township?), May 13, 1780. The members of the board were:

Justices, Roelef Westervelt, Jacob Ream, Abraham Ackerman. Freeholders, John Ryerson, Edo Marceles, David Board, Lawrence Ackerman.

No business was transacted, except the appointment of Abraham Westervelt as county collector, in the place of Jacob J. Demarest.

The next meeting was on the 12th of September, 1778, at Garret Hopper's house in Paramus, the board being:

Justices, Roelef Westervelt, Hendrick Kuyper, Abraham Ackerman. Peter Haring. Freeholders, John Ryerson, Edo Marceles, David Board, Lawrence Ackerman.

* New Barbadoes. † Bergen. ‡ Hackensack. § Saddle River.
‖ Franklin Township, first represented in the board.
¶ Harrington Township first represented.

The former collector, Jacob J. Demarest, at this meeting rendered an account of £142 17s., being part of a tax raised in the county by order of the Continental Congress in 1776, and £357 8s. 9d., "received for the county arms sold out of the court-house at New Barbadoes." He also turned over the balance of the sinking fund in his hands, amounting to £95 11s. 9d.

Abraham Westervelt was ordered to take charge of the record-book of the board.

1779*, Justices, Hendrick Kuyper, Peter Haring, Garret Lyndaker, Abraham Ackerman, Jacob Terhune. Freeholders, William Christie, David Banta, David Terhune, Jacob Zabriskie, Edo Marcelese, Adrian Post, David Board, Lawrence Ackerman, Daniel Haring. 1780, Justices, Hendrick Kuyper, Peter Haring, Garret Leydacker, Isaac Van Der Beck, David B. Demarest, Jacob Terhune. Freeholders, William Christie, David Banta, David Terhune, Martin Ryerson, Daniel Haring, William Nagal, Jacob Zabriskie, Lawrence Ackerman. 1781, Justices, Hendrick Kuyper, Abraham Ackerman, Henry Mead, David Demarest. Freeholders, Lawrence Ackerson, Andrew Hopper, Garret Van Houten, Peter Demarest, Jacob Demarest, John Kuyper, Albert Banta. 1782,† Justices, Abraham Ackerman, Peter Haring, Yost Beam, Henry Mead, David Demarest, John Benson. Freeholders, Garrebrant Van Houten, Edo Marceles. Lawrence Ackerman, Andrew Hopper, Peter Demarest, Thomas Blanch, Peter Bogert, Jacob Zabriskie, John Terhune, Samuel Demarest. 1783,‡ Justices, Abraham Ackerman, Peter Haring, Isaac Van Der Beck, Jacob Terhune, John Benson, David Demarest, Daniel Van Riper. Freeholders, Job Smith, M. Garrabrant, Garret Leydacker, Jost Zabriskie, Jacob Zabriskie, Elo Marceles, Lawrence Ackerman, Thomas Blanch, Abraham Haring. 1784,‡ Justices, Peter Haring, Isaac Van Der Beck, Jacob Terhune. Freeholders, Job Smith, Nicholas Toers, Jost Zabriskie, Garret Leydacker, David Terhune, Elen Merselis, John Mead, Lawrence Ackerman, Abraham Haring. 1785,‡ Justices, Peter Haring, Jacob Beam, John Benson, Jacob Terhune, Isaac Van Der Beck, Daniel Van Reipen, Isaac Blanch, Isaac Van Der Beck, Jr. Freeholders, Nicholas Toers, Daniel Van Winkle, Jacob Zabriskie, John Berdan, Garret Leydacker, John Mauritius Goetshius, David Haring, Abraham Blauvelt. 1786,‡ Justices, Peter Haring, Jost Beam, John Benson, Isaac Van Der Beck, Isaac Blanch, Garret Leydacker, Albert Van Voorhis. Freeholders, Nicholas Toers, Garret Van Reipen, John Outwater, Abraham Huysman, Abraham Westervelt, Cornelius Haring, William Christie, J. Mauritius Goetshius. 1787, Justices, Peter Haring, John Benson, Isaac Blanch, Garret Lydecker, Jacob Terhune, Isaac Van Der Beck, Henry Spier, Albert Van Voorhis. Freeholders, Job Smith, Cornelius Garrebrant, John Dey, Mauritius Goetshius, Cornelius Hinsman, Garret Duryea, Abraham T. Blauvelt. 1788, Justices, Peter Haring, Isaac Van Der Beck, Isaac Blanch, Jacob Terhune. Freeholders, Job Smith, Cornelius Garrebrant, J. M. Goetshius, John Dey, Peter Zabriskie, Nicausie Van Voorhis, Samuel Van Zaen, George Doremus, Abraham Westervelt, Peter Ward, Abraham T. Blauvelt, Albert Bogert. 1789, Justices, Peter Haring, Garret Lydecker, Daniel Van Riper, Albert Van Voorhis, Henry Spier. Freeholders, Helmigh Van Houten, Garret Van Geisen, John Dey, Albert C. Zabriskie, Samuel Van Zaen, George L. Ryerson, Garret Ackerman, John W. Hopper, Albert Bogert, Jacob Vlauvelt. 1790, Justices, Peter Haring, Jacob Terhune, Albert Van Voorhis. Freeholders, Garret Van Geisen, John Van Horn, Jr., Albert C. Zabriskie, Isaac Kipp, Nicausie Van Voorhis, Henry Kingsland, Samuel Van Zaen, George L. Ryerson, John Haring, Jacob Blauvelt, John H. Camp. 1791, Justices, Peter Haring, Jacob Terhune, John Outwater, Abraham Westervelt, Daniel Van Reype, Garret Lydecker, Garret Duryea. Freeholders, Garret Van Geisen, John Van Horne, Nicausie Van Voorhis, Henry Kingsland, David Board, Albert Zabriskie, Isaac Kipp, Samuel Van Zaen, Jacob Blauvelt, John Hogan Camp. 1792, Justices, John Benson, Jacob Terhune, Daniel Van Reype, Abraham Westervelt. Freeholders, Cornelius Van Vorst, John Van Houte, Isaac Nicoll, John I. Westervelt, Christian Zabriskie, Nicausie Van Voorhis, George L. Ryerson, Peter Dey, Peter Ward, Abraham Demarest, David Duryea. 1793, Justices, John Benson, Jacob Terhune, Abraham Westervelt, William Davis. Freeholders, Cornelius Van Vorst, John Van Houte, John Westervelt, Christian Zabriskie, George L. Ryerson, Peter Dey, Peter Ward, John Hagan, Abraham Demarest, David Duryea. 1794, Justices, Peter Haring, John Outwater, Jacob Terhune, Abraham Westervelt, Adam Boyd, William Davis, Peter Dey.

* Met this year at Pompton.

† Met in Paranus, at the house of Capt. John Ryerson.

‡ Met at the house of Archibald Campbell, in New Barbadoes (village of Hackensack).

FREEHOLDERS OF BERGEN TOWNSHIP.§

1794, Cornelius Van Vorst; 1794-95, John Van Houte; 1795, Garret Van Geisen; 1796-1805, John Van Horne; 1796, Garret Van Reyland; 1797-1800, John Smith; 1797, Jasper Zabriskie; 1798-99, 1807, Garret Freeland; 1800, Cornelius Van Vorst, Jr.; 1801-2, 1805-6, 1808-9, Cornelius Doremus; 1801-4, Jacob Van Wagoner; 1803, Casparus Cadmus; 1804-13, Richard Cadmus; 1806-11, 1816, Peter Sipp; 1810-12, Thomas Dickerson; 1812, Elias Binger; 1813-14, Rynier Van Geisen; 1814-15, John Goodman; 1815, James Van Buskirk; 1816, Cornelius Van Riper; 1817-18, Casparus Prior; 1817-18, Adrian Post; 1819-20, 1822, Casparus Prior; 1819-20, Adrian Post; 1821-26 1828-29, 1831, Peter Sipp; 1821, Stephen Vreeland; 1822-26, 1831, Cornelius Van Winkle; 1823-25, 1827, 1833-35, 1839, Hartman Van Wagoner; 1827-28, 1830, 1832-34, Abel I. Smith; 1829, Cornelius Van Vorst; 1830, Jacob D. Van Winkle; 1832, Merselis Merselis; 1835, Garret Vreeland; 1836, Asa Wright; 1835, Mitchel Saunier; 1837, Dudley S. Gregory; 1837-38, Garret Sipp; 1838-39, William C. Vreeland.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Edmund W. Kingsland 1789, Petrus Haring '89, Garret Lydecker '89, Daniel Van Reyan '90, Petrus Haring '91, John Benson '91, Jacob Terhune '97, William Colfax 1800, John Outwater 1800, Abraham Westervelt 1800, William Davis 1800, Abraham Ryerson 1800, Martin Ryerson 1800, John Hopper 1801, Daniel Van Ryan 1801, Adam Boyd 1803, Isaac Nicoll 1803, Benjamin Blacklidge 1803, Henry Van Dalsom 1803, Lewis Moses 1804, Jacob Terhune 1804, Garret Durie 1804, Martin I. Ryerson 1805, Abraham Westervelt 1805, David P. Haring 1805, Adam Boyd 1805, Abraham Ryerson 1805, John Hopper 1805, William Colfax 1805, Daniel Van Reyan 1805, William Davis 1806, Samuel Beach 1807, Benjamin Blacklidge 1808, John Cassidy 1808, John Westervelt 1808, Peter Ward 1808, Jacob C. Terhune 1809, Lewis Moore 1809, Garret Durie 1809, Martin I. Ryerson 1809, John Outwater '10. David P. Haring '10. Abraham Westervelt '10, Garret Van Houten '11, John A. Berry '11, Daniel Van Reyan '11, John D. Haring '12, Christian Zabriskie '12, Elias Brevoort '12, Dower Westervelt '12, Cornelius Merselis '12, John Al. Voorhis '12, John Hopper '12, William Colfax '12, Jacob C. Terhune '13, Adam Boyd '13, Jacob Banter '13, John Westervelt '13, Lewis Moore '14, Jacob C. Terhune '14, Martin I. Ryerson '14, William Colfax '14, John T. Banta '15, R. H. Haring '15, Simon Mead '15, Garret Van Houten '16, Garret Durie '16, John D. Haring '17, John Outwater '17, Christian Zabriskie '17, Elias Brevoort '17, John Al. Voorhis '17, Dower Westervelt '17, John Hopper '17, Adam Boyd '18, Peter Sipp '18, Cornelius Van Winkle '19, Cornelius Merselis '19, Henry W. Kingsland '19, Jacob Banta '19, William Colfax '20, John T. Banta '20, Garret Van Houten '21, John D. Haring '21, Peter I. Terhune '21, David I. Christie '21, Dower Westervelt '21, John Outwater '21, Elias Brevoort '21, Cornelius Van Winkle '21, Christian Zabriskie '21, John Al. Voorhis '21, Henry B. Hagerman '22, John A. Westervelt '22, Adam Boyd '22, Charles Board '22, John Cassidy '23, Peter Sipp '23, Jacob Banta '23, Henry W. Kingsland '23, Garret P. Hopper '24, David I. Christie '24, Garret Ackerson '25, Garret Van Houten '25, Marcus B. Douglass '25, William Colfax '26, Christian Zabriskie '26, John D. Haring '26, Peter I. Terhune '26, Nathaniel Board '26, John Al. Voorhis '26, Henry B. Hagerman '27, Albert G Doremus '27, John D. Groot '27, Adam Boyd '27, John A. Westervelt '27, Cornelius Van Winkle '27, J. Wells '27, Charles Board '27, Henry W. Kingsland '28, Peter I. Terhune '28, John Cassidy '28, John A. Berry '28, Peter Sipp '28, Cornelius Van Winkle '29, Henry B. Banta '29, Richard Ackerman '29, Garret P. Hopper '29, John G. Ackerman '30, Charles Kinsey '30, Peter D. Westervelt '30, Garret Van Houten '30, Garret Ackerson '30, Marcus B. Douglass '30, James R. Mullany '30, Cornelius Van Winkle '30, William Colfax '31, Perriguin Sandford '31, Peter I. Terhune '31, Nathaniel Board '31, John Al. Voorhis '31, Adam Boyd '32, Charles Board J. Wells '32, Henry B. Hagerman '33, William H. Rathbone '33, Albert G. Doremus '33, John De Groot '33, John A. Westervelt '83, Albert Van Beuren '33, Samuel H. Berry '33, John Cassidy '33, C. B. Zabriskie '33, Peter Sipp '33, Cornelius I. Westervelt '33, John H. Zabriskie '33, David H. Keen '33, Davis D. Van Bussum '33, Cornelius Van Winkle '34, Garret P. Hopper '34, John H. Hopper '34, Joseph Post '34, Thomas M. Gahagan '34, William Jenner '34, Henry I. Spear '35, Jacob Berdan '35, Cornelius Van Reypen '35, Charles Kinsey '35, Garret Ackerson '35, Francis Price '36, William Colfax '36, Perreguin Sandford '36, Peter I. Terhune '37, Stephen H. Sutkins '37, Peter I. Ackerman '37, Abraham Westervelt '37, Chandler Dayton '37, Andrew H. Hopper '37, Martin Van Houten '37, Henry W. Kingsland '37, John A. Berry '37, David I. Christie '38, John R. Blauvelt '38, William P. Rathbone '38, Henry H. Banta '38, H. Southmayd '38, Cornelius Van Winkle '38, Peter Sipp '39, George C. De Kay '39, Robert S. Gould '40, Charles Kinsey '40, Abraham Westervelt '40, George Zabriskie '41, Henry H. Hagerman '41, Albert G. Doremus '42, An-

§ This list contains the names and years of service of the chosen freeholders of Bergen township, which became the county of Hudson in 1840. They are given from the close of the above list (1794) until the township ceased to exist as such.

drew H. Hopper '42, Abraham Westervelt '43, John A. Blauvelt '43, David I. Christie '43, Abraham I. Ackerman '43, Peter I. Ackerman '43, Henry H. Banta '43, Martin Van Houten, Jr. '43, Samuel H. Berry '43, Abraham Carlock '43, John G. Ackerman '43, Peter D. Westervelt '43, Garret Ackerson '43, Isaac I. Haring '43, Peter I. Terhune '43, Abraham J. Terhune '43, James Van Houten '43, John H. Hopper '43, David D. Van Hussum '43, Garret P. Hopper '43, Joseph Post '43, Garret A. Zabriskie '44, Christian De Baun '44, John H. Zabriskie '44, Stephen Berdan '44, Garret S. Demarest '45, James Rennie '45, James P. Demarest '46, Andrew H. Hopper '47, Peter I. Ackerman '48, Abraham J. Ackerman '49, Garret S. Demarest '50, Jacob I. Zabriskie '51, Samuel H. Berry '52, Albert J. Terhune '53, Jacob J. Brinkerhof '54, Henry H. Voorhis '57, Albert J. Terhune '58, Peter I. Ackerman '59, John H. Zabriskie '62, Albert J. Terhune '63, John R. Post '64, Thomas Cumming '67, William Greig '67, Richard R. Paulison '68, Charles H. Voorhis '68, John R. Post '69, Ashbel Green '69, William S. Banta '72-77, Peter I. Ackerman '72-77, Nehemiah Millard '74-79, Garret G. Ackerson '77-82, William E. Skinner '78-83, William S. Banta '79-84, William Skinner '84-88, James M. Van Valen '88-98, David D. Zabriskie '98.

SHERIFFS.

Adam Boyd 1789; William M. Betz '91; Albert C. Zabriskie '98; Lawrence Ackerman 1800; Casparus Bogert 1801; John T. Banta '10; Samuel H. Berry '13; James H. Brinkerhoff '16; Samuel H. Berry '19; Andrew P. Hopper '21; Andrew H. Hopper '24; John R. Blauvelt '27; Garret Van Dien '30; John G. Ackerson '33; Jacob C. Terhune '36; George H. Brinkerhoff '39; David D. Demarest '41; Peter Van Emburgh '44; John A. Hopper '47; John V. H. Terhune '50; Abraham B Haring '53; Cornelius L. Blauvelt '55; James J. Brinkerhoff '59; Henry A. Hopper '62; John H. Banta '65; Jacob C. Van Blarum '68; David A. Pell '71; Garret R. Hering '74; David A. Pell '78; Isaac A. Hopper '82; Nicholas Demarest '87; Albert Bogert '92; James B. Brinkerhoff '84; Teunis A. Haring '89; William C. Hering '95; Jacob L. Van Buskirk '98.

SURROGATES.

John A. Boyd 1803; David I. Christie '28; Abraham O. Zabriskie '38; Richard R. Paulison '48; Isaac Wortendyke '63-72; John M. Knapp '77; David A. Pell '82; Teunis A. Haring '93; David A. Pell '98.

PROSECUTORS OF THE PLEAS.

Lewis D. Hardenburg 1836; Abraham O. Zabriskie '42; Manning M. Knapp '51; William S. Banta '61; Garret G. Ackerson '69; Abraham D. Campbell '70-80; Peter W. Stagg '95.

CLERKS.

Peter Stoutenburg 1728; Nemiah Wade '89; Henry Van Dalsem 1804; Abraham Westervelt '11; Abraham Westervelt; Samuel H. Berry '35; John H. Berry '40; Garret G. Ackerson, '45; Cornelius L. Blauvelt '60; Thomas W. Demarest '70; Thomas W. Demarest '75; Samuel Taylor '80; Samuel Taylor '95; John M. Ramsey '95-1900.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Peter Haring 1792-'96; John Outwater 1796-'1807; Peter Ward 1807; Adrian Post '15; John D. Haring '16; Martin I. Ryerson '17; Adrian Post '18; John D. Haring '19-'22; Christian Zabriskie '22-'24; Charles Board '24-'27; Nathaniel Board '27-'30; Charles Board '30; Jacob M. Ryerson '31; Charles Board '32-'34; Christian Zabriskie 34-'36; Samuel R. Demarest '36-'38; Francis Price '38; Albert G. Doremus '40; John Cassedy '41-43; John H. Zabriskie '43-'44.

STATE SENATORS.

Richard R. Paulison 1844-'47; Isaac I. Haring '47-49; John Van Brunt* '49; John Van Brunt '50-'51; Abraham Hopper† '51, Daniel D. Depew '53-'56; Thomas H. Haring '56-'59; Ralph S. Demarest '59-'62; Daniel Holsman '62-'65; John Y. Dater '65-'68; James J. Blinkerhoff '68-'71; Cornelius Lydecker '71-'74; George Dayton '74-'77; Cornelius S. Cooper '77-'80; Isaac Wortendyke '80-'83; Ezra Miller '85; John W. Bogert '86-'89; Henry W. Winton '90-'95; William M. Johnson '96-'99

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1792, Henry Berry, Jacob Terhune, Peter Ward. '93 Peter Ward, Henry Berry, Adam Boyd. '94, Adam Boyd, Peter Ward, Benjamin Blackledge. '95, Adam Boyd, Benjamin Blackledge, John Haring. '96, John Haring, Henry Berry, William C. Kingsland. '97, Thomas Blanch, Robert Campbell, Peter Ward. '98, Peter Ward, Robert Campbell, Benjamin Blackledge. 1799-1801, Peter Ward, Thomas Blanch, John Dey. 1802, Thomas Blanch, Peter Ward, Isaac Kipp. 1803, Thomas

* To fill place of Isaac I. Haring, deceased.
† To fill place of J. Van Brunt, resigned.

Blanch, Isaac Kipp, Martin I. Ryerson. 1804-'05, Peter Ward, B. Thomas Planch, Adrian Post. 1806, Isaac Kipp, Adrian Post, William Colfax. 1807, John Van Horn, Abraham Foreshee, William Colfax. 1809, Adrian Post, William Colfax, John Hopper. '15, Martin Van Heuten, John Outwater, William Colfax. '16, Peter Kipp, Jacob Banta, Cornelius Marselis. '17, Albert C. Zabriskie, Cornelius Marselis, Jacob Banta. '18, Casparus Prior, Nathaniel Board, John Hopper. '19, Cornelius Van Winkle, Casparus Bogert, Seba Brinkerhoff. '20, Seba Brinkerhoff, Cornelius Van Winkle, Charles Board. '21, Peter Kipp, John Westervelt, Jr., Charles Board. '22, Peter Kipp, John Westervelt, Jr., David I. Christie. '23, Garret Ackerson, John Westervelt, Jr., David I. Christie. '24, Garret Ackerson, John Van Wageneu, Nathaniel Board. '25, Cornelius Van Winkle, Henry B. Hagerman, David I. Christie. '26, Cornelius Van Winkle, Charles Kinsey, David I. Christie. '27, David I. Christie, Peter I. Terhune, Cornelius D. Van Riper. '29, Cornelius Van Winkle, John Ward, Andrew P. Hopper. '30, Peter I. Terhune, Samuel R. Demarest, John Ward. '31, Garet Kipp, Andrew H. Hopper, John R. Blauvelt. '32-'33, John M. Cornelius, Samuel R. Demarest, Garret P. Hopper. '34, Abraham Lydecker, John H. Hopper, Peter I. Ackerman. '35, Abraham Lydecker, Michael Saunier, John H. Hopper. '36, Michael Saunier, Henry Doremus, Peter R. Riggs. '37-'38, John Cassedy, Albert G. Lydecker, David D. Van Bussum. '40, John G. Ackerson, Albert J. Terhune. '41-'42, James I. Demarest, John H. Zabriskie. '43-'44, William G. Hopper, Jacob C. Terhune. '45-'46, John G. Banta, Jacob J. Brinkerhoff. '47-'48, John Ackerman, Jr., Henry H. Voorhis, Jr. '49-'50, John Huyler, John H. Hopper. '51, John Huyler, John H. Zabriskie. '52-'53, Jacob I. Demarest, Abraham Van Horn. '54-'55, Thomas W. Demarest, Ralph S. Demarest. '56-'57, Daniel Holsman, Aaron H. Westervelt. '58, Enoch Brinkerhoff, Andrew C. Cadmus. '59, Enoch Brinkerhoff, John H. Hopper. '60, Abraham Carlock, John R. Post. '61, Thomas Ward, John R. Post. '62-'63, Thomas Dunn English, John Y. Dater. '64-'65, Isaac Demarest, Abraham B. Haring. '66, Abraham Van Emburg, Cornelius Christie, Henry G. Hering. '68, Eben Winton, Henry G. Hering. '69, Henry A. Hopper, Eben Winton. '70, Jacob G. Van Riper, Henry A. Hopper. '71, Jacob G. Van Riper, George J. Hopper. '72, George J. Hopper, John J. Anderson. '73-'74, Henry C. Hering, John W. Bogert. '75-'76, John H. Winant, Barney N. Fredon. '77, M. Corson Gillam, Southy S. Parramore. '78, John A. Demarest, Southy S. Parramore. '79, John A. Demarest, Oliver Drake Smith. '80-'81, John Van Bussum, Elias H. Sisson. '84, Peter Ackerman. '85, Eben Winton, Peter Ackerman. '86, Eben Winton, John Van Bussum. '87, Anderson Bloomer, Peter Ackerman. '88, Anderson Bloomer, Charles F. Harrington. '89, Abram De Ronde, Charles F. Harrington. '90, Abram De Ronde, George Zimmermann. '91, George H. Huyler, George Zimmermann. '92, Samuel G. H. Wright, John J. Dupuy. '93, Samuel G. H. Wright, John J. Dupuy. '94, Walter Dewsnap, David D. Zabriskie. '95, David D. Zabriskie, Frederick L. Voorhees. '96, Jacob H. Ullmann, Frederick L. Voorhees. '97, Jacob H. Ullmann, Abram C. Holdrum. '98, John M. Bell, Abram C. Holdrum. '99, John M. Bell, Edmund W. Wakelee.

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OF NEW JERSEY FROM BERGEN COUNTY.

June and August, 1775, John Fell, John Demarest, Hendrick Kuyper, Abraham Van Boskirk, Edo Marseles. October, 1775, John Demarest, Jacobus Post, Abraham Van Boskirk.

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1776, John Demarest, Jacobus Post, John Van Boskirk, Jacob Quackenbush, Daniel Isaac Brown. 1844, Abraham Westervelt, John Cassedy, of Bergen County; Elias B. D. Ogden, Andrew Parsons.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Hon. Adam Boyd 1803-5; to fill vacancy 1809 and in Twelfth Congress 1811-13; Hon. John Huyler 1857-59; Hon. William Walter Phelps 1873-75; Hon. Charles H. Voorhis 1879-81; Hon. William Walter Phelps 1885-86.

GOVERNOR.

Hon. Rodman M. Price 1854-57.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Manning M. Knapp 1875-82.

CHAPTER X.

THE COURT AND COURT HOUSES.

The province of East Jersey was not divided into counties until 1682. Although the General Assembly of the whole colony by an Act passed on the 30th of November, 1675 had declared Bergen and the plantations and settlements in its vicinity to be a county, in name Bergen county, though the Act does not say so in so many words.

Old traditions have located a county court in the present village of Hackensack as far back as 1665. The sessions of the court were on the first Tuesday in March, June, September and December. By the above Act provision was made for the trial of small causes; also tax cases were to be tried by three persons without a jury having jurisdiction in all matters of forty shillings and under with right to appeal to either party upon the request and at his cost. Criminal jurisdiction was confined to the county court.

In 1708 Bergen county was enlarged taking in all the territory on the west side of the Hackensack to the Passaic River, northward to the boundary of the province and southward to Constable Hook. The village of Hackensack in New Barbadoes then became a part of Bergen county.

The Act of 1682 provided for a Supreme Court then designated as the "Court of Common Right." This court sat at Elizabethtown, then capital of the province.

To the end that British sovereignty should be recognized and maintained, all warrants with process and attachments were issued in the name of the king of England. In 1688 the court for the trial of small causes was to be held monthly at the house of Lawrence Andriss, of New Hackensack, and also "at the house of Dr. Johannes, on the Hackensack River, then in the county of Essex, and for the inhabitants of New Barbadoes and Acquickanick."

Profane swearing or cursing in 1682 cost the offender one shilling. One of the early laws enacted was as follows:

"Concerning that beastly vice, drunkenness, it is hereby enacted that if any person found to be drunk he shall pay one shilling fine for the first time, two shillings for the second, and for the third time, and for every time after, two shillings and six pence; and such as have nothing to pay shall suffer corporeal punishment; and for those that are unruly and disturbers of the peace, they shall be put in the stocks until they are sober, or during the pleasure of the officer in chief in the place where he was drunk."

New Jersey remained partitioned into East and West Jersey under two co-ordinate governments until 1702. When Queen Anne ascended the throne, in 1702, the two provinces were consolidated into one govern-

ment and thus remained under royal authority until the Revolution of 1775. The Governor and Council were empowered to erect, constitute and establish such courts as they should deem proper; and to appoint and to commission judges and other officers without limitation of time in these commissions.

A Court of Chancery was early recognized. By an ordinance of Lord Cornbury, the Governor or the Lieutenant-Governor, or any three of the Council, could constitute a court to hear and determine causes in equity, as in the English Court of Chancery.

Governors Hunter and Franklin exercised chancery powers under the colonial system, and so that court was presided over long after the Revolution, and until a chancellor was provided for under the State constitution. Ecclesiastical jurisdication was exercised over the province by the Bishop of London, excepting "the collating to benefices, granting licenses of marriage, and probate of wills," which were confined to the Governor. The Bishop of London thus became the ordinary and metropolitan of the Prerogative Court. But surrogates were soon appointed, but vested only with the clerical powers they now have; and Orphans' Court were established in the several counties in 1784. The original jurisdiction of the ordinary remained unchanged till 1820. Surrogates were appointed in joint legislative meeting till 1822, and afterwards were elected by the people, as at present. The Supreme Court always had plenary jurisdiction, civil and criminal. There were also special commissions for terms of the Oyer and Terminer, but to be held at the regular circuits. They were presided over, as now by a justice of the Supreme Court and the associate judges of the Common Pleas in each county. Before the county organizations were established special terms of the Oyer and Terminer were sometimes appointed to be held at Woodbridge, and frequently at the capital of the province. A judge of the Supreme Court and special judges were then appointed to hold that court.

In common with other colonies slavery came to the province of New Jersey at a very early day. In existence of this institution called for peculiar laws, one of which was passed in the twelfth year of the reign of Queen Anne (1713), entitled "An Act for regulating slaves." This Act forbade any traffic with any indian, negro or mulatto slave without the consent of the owner." The necessity which called for such laws evolved subsequent enactments, manifestly very unjust to the colored people.

In the minutes of the Justices and Freeholders for the county of Bergen, in 1735, is found the following entry of a trial of a negro slave:

"New Jersey, Bergen County, the 15 of August, 1735. Upon information made to William provoost, Esqr that the negro man of peter Kipp called Jack, having beaten his sd master and threatened Several Times to murder him, his said master and his son and Also to Burn down his House Whereupon the Said Wm. provoost Esqr Granted a Warrant

Directed to the Constable to take the said Negro Jack Into Custody and Was Committed by the Said Wm. provoost Esqr to Goal.

"This Is In His Majestyes Name to Will and Require you to Summonds Thre or more Justices and five principal freeholders for Said County to appear at the Court House for the said County on friday morning at Nine of the clock, Being the fifteenth Day of this Instant August to try the Negro of petre Kipp named Jack, for having Beaten his Said Master and Threatened several times to murder him and his son and Also to Burn Down his House on Wednesday the Thirteenth day of this Instant and in this you Are Not to fail.

"Given Under my Hand this fourteenth Day of August In the Ninth Year of our Reign: 1735

(sd) "WILLIAM PROVOOST.

"To DAVID ACKEMAN, High Constable

"This Is In his Majesties name to will and Require you to Summond these Under Named to Appear at the Court House on Friday the 15 day of this Instant to Give Evidence In the Behalf of Our Lord the King Against the Negro of Peter Kipp called Jack & In this you are Not to fail. Given Under my Hand this 14 day of August, 1735 and In the Ninth year of our Reign.

"To DAVID ACKEMAN, High Constable. Peter Kipp, Elshe Kipp, Their Son, Henry Kipp, Derrech Terhune, Jacobus Housman, Isaac Kipp.

"New Jersey, Bergen Cty. Whereas William provoost Esqr Being Informed that the Negro of peter Kipp Called Jack having Beaten his Sd Master and often times threatened the Lifes of his Sd master and his Son Likewise to burn his Sd Masters House and then Destroy himself on Wednesday the 13 day of August 1735 for which We here Under Subscribed was Summond by the Justices to appear at the Court House of the Said County the 15 Day of the Sd Instant to Try the Said Negro Jack According to the Direction of Act of General Assembly Entitled an Act for Regulating Slaves Whereupon having Duily Examined the Evidence According to ye direction of the Aforesaid Act found the Aforesaid Negro Jack Guilty of the Said Crime Alledged Against him--

(Sd) "Wm. Provoost, Isaac Van Gesen, John Stagg, Henry Vandelenda, Paulies Van Derbeek, Justices, present.

"Abraham Vack, Abraham Ackerman, Egbert Ackerman, Lawrence Ackerman, Garret Hoppe, Freeholders, present.

"New Jersey, Bergen County: Att a meeting of the Justices & freeholders for the Trying of the Negro Man of Peter Kipp Called Jack at the Court House for the said County on friday the 15 Day of August 1735. Present the above Named Justices and freeholders, the freeholders Being Sworn & proceeded to Tryal.

"David Provoost Esqr Being appointed by the justices to Prosecute the said Negro Man of Peter Kipp called Jack. Gentlemen I am appointed by the Justices to Prosecute the Negro Man of Peter Kipp Called Jack for having on the 13 Day of this Instant August struck his Said Master Severall (blows) and offered to kill him With an Ax and often

times Said that he would kill his Said Master, and Master Son, Burn his Master's House and then Destroy himself Which I am Ready to Make Appear by Good and Lawful Evidences that the abovesaid Negro Jack Is Guilty of Both Striking his Master Several Blows and Attempting to Kill him With an Ax and Likewise of Threatening Several times to Kill his Said Master and his Master's Son and Sett fire to his Masters House and then Destroy himself For Which Reason I Desire Your honours that the Above Said Negro May Be tryed as the Law Directs that the King May have Justice Done, which was Granted by the Justices and freeholders and Did proceed Accordingly.

"THE EVIDENCES—DECLARATION.

"Peter Kipp Declared upon the Holy Evangelist that he was going to one of his fields with his Negro Man Jack and on the Road he Gave the Said Negro a Blow which at the Said Negro Risisted & fought with his Master, Striking him Several Blows and Afterwards taking up an Ax threatened to kill him his Said Master and his Son and then Destroy himself. Upon Which his Said Master Ran away for assistance and somtime after he Was Tyed he Said that he would In the Night When his Master Slept Sett his house on fire.

"Henry Kipp Declared Upon the Holy Evangelist that he being one of the Assistance at the Taking and Tying of the Said Negro that when they came to the Said Negro they found two Axes by him and after having tyed him he said that when his Master Slept he would Sett his House a fire.

"Then Isaac Kipp and Jacobus huysman declared likewise with Henry Kipp. Then Henry Kipp declares that his father gave the negro a blow at which the negro resisted and fought his father: striking him Several blows and taking up an ax and threatening to kill him and then destroy himself: and then the record proceeds as follows: Then the prisoner With-Drew and the justices and the freeholders proceeded. The justices and freeholders having taken the matter into Consideration and Did Give Sentence of Death Upon him as followeth:

"That is to say that ye Said Negro Jack Shall be brought from hence to the place from Whence he came, and there to Continue untill the 16 day of This Instant August till Ten of The Clock of the Morning, and then to Be Burut Untill he Is Dead, at some Convenient place on the Road between the Court House and Quacksack.

"This Is therefore to Will and Requir you to take ye Body of the Negro Jack Into your Custody & See him Executed According to the Sentence given, and for your so Doing this Shall be your Sufficient Warrant. Given Under our hands this 15 day of August, In the 9 Year of his Majesties Reign, Annoy Domini 1735.

"To PROCLUS PARMERTON, High Sheriff of the County of Bergen, and signed by the Justices and Free holders, whose names are mentioned at the beginning of this proceeding."

By a brief analysis of this proceeding it will be seen that when the negro, Jack, was going to the field with his master, on Wednesday, August 13, 1735; that the master gave Jack a blow. He was, therefore, the first assailant, though, as a master, he deemed himself empowered to chastise his slave; that the negro struck back, and made, in his anger, sundry threats; that all the formal proceedings were done and the matter disposed of Friday following, and sentence passed directing the Sheriff of the county to burn the negro on Saturday morning, August 16, 1735, "til he is dead."

On Wednesday the African offended, and on Saturday morning he was burned to ashes, and all this was done lawfully and under the British Constitution in 1735, less than a century and a half ago.

In 1741 two negroes, charged on suspicion of having set seven barns on fire, were convicted and burned to death at Yellow Point, on the east side of the Hackensack River, near the house of Dierech Van Horn. This act, as appears from the records, was frequently invoked, and continued even down to the Revolution. During this period the stocks, the whipping post and the pillory, "at convenient places" in different parts of Bergen County, performed their part also in punishing petty crimes, and misdemeanors also of greater magnitude. At the October term of the General Quarter Sessions, sitting at Hackensack, in 1769, we have the following record, showing how the prisoner was punished. The case is entitled

"The King agst Quack, a Negro Man belonging to Mary Terhune. The prisoner arraigned on his Indictment pleaded guilty, and submits himself to the mercy of the Court. On motion of Mr. Brown for the Lord for judgment, the Court ordered that as in the Warrant.

"To the Sheriff of the County of Bergen:

"Thomas Quack, a Negro Man, belonging to Mary Terhune, was this day indicted before us, George Ryerson, Rynear Van Gieson, Lawrence L. Van Boskirk, Peter Zabriskie, John Fell and Ruliff Westervelt, Esqrs., His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Bergen, one whereof bin of the Quorum of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace, holden this day in and for the County of Bergen, for feloniously stealing, taking and carrying away from the dwelling house of Isaac Kipp, Junior, certain goods, and has pleaded guilty to his said Indict. Therefore, in His Majesty's name, you are hereby commanded forthwith to take the said Negro Quack from this Bar to the public Whipping Post, at the Court House, and there cause the said Quack to receive fifteen lashes, well laid on his bare back, and from thence you are to take him tyed at a Cart's tail to the corner of the Lane opposite Renier Van Gieson, Esqr., and then cause the said Quack to receive fifteen lashes more as aforesaid, and from thence, at the Cart's tail, take him to the corner of the Lane opposite to J. Isaac Ryerson, and there cause said Quack to receive nine lashes more, in manner aforesaid, and on Friday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, you are again to take the said Quack to the Whipping-Post aforesaid, and cause him

to receive fifteen lashes more, in manner aforesaid, and from thence to the Street facing Mr. William Provoost, and there cause said Quack to receive fifteen lashes more, in manner as aforesaid, and from thence to the lane opposite to Mr. Isaac Kipp's, and cause him to receive nine lashes more in manner aforesaid, and on Monday next you are again to take the said Quack to the Whipping Post aforesaid, and cause him to receive fifteen lashes more in manner aforesaid, and from thence over the Bridge, opposite to Mr. George Campbell's House, and there cause him, said Quack, to receive fifteen lashes more, in manner aforesaid, and from opposite Mr. Jacob Zabriskey's dwelling-House, and cause the said Quack to receive nine lashes more, in manner aforesaid, and the several constables of this County of Bergen are hereby commanded to attend and assist you. Given under our hands and seals this Twenty-fifth Day of October, Anno Domini 1769.

(Signed) "George Ryerse, Peter Zabriskie, Lawrence L. V. Boskirk, John Fell."

Within a week the negro, in nine whippings on three several days, and at the whipping-post and other public places in and about the village of Hackensack, was scourged one hundred and seventeen lashes. It is said that two slaves, named Ned and Pero, in attempting to rob in the night, had broken a man's skull in an atrocious assault, whereby his life was endangered, and on conviction they were sentenced to receive five hundred lashes each, one hundred lashes to be inflicted on each succeeding Saturday till the punishment was complete. These several whippings were to be imposed in different public places in the county. One of the slaves survived the five hundred lashes, but the other died on the fourth Saturday, after having received four hundred lashes. No record of this affair has been found. It is stated, however, on information which is deemed reliable. The whipping-post, stocks and pillory continued long after the Revolution, but the awful scenes of burning at the stake, let us hope, were too abhorrent to have been of frequent occurrence long before 1776.

COURT-HOUSES, CLERK'S AND SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

No court-house could have been built in Hackensack for the County of Bergen earlier than about 1709 to 1710, then the first court-house was built on the Green, fronting on Main Street. That structure comprised a jail and court-house built together. It was destroyed by the British in 1780.

The second court-house and jail were built in Youghpough, in the township of Franklin, during the Revolution, and the courts were held there for a few years, as deliberative Justice during that stormy period found itself too near the British lines and British invasion in attempting to sit statedly at Hackensack. Of course, Youghpough (pronounced in modern times Yoppo) was only the county-seat *ad interim*, and until Justice could resume her more ancient seat in peace and safety at Hackensack. There was a log jail built at Youghpough, but the courts seem

to have been held there either in the Pond Reformed Church or even at private houses in the vicinity, to such judical extremities had the British driven us during the Revolution. It is related that Noah Collington, or Kellingham, a Tory, was hung near the log jail at Youghpough. He had been indicted for murder and robbery in this county. In attempting to escape in disguise across the Hudson near Fort Lee, in order to get within the British lines, he was captured near that place and brought to this jail.*

The third court-house, and first after the Revolution, was built at Hackensack, near Main Street, now the brick storehouse of Richard Paul Terhune. The land for that purpose was conveyed to the county by Peter Zabriskie as grantor. His deed is dated October 27, 1784.

On May 18th, 1785, Peter Zabriskie executed another deed to the county in consideration of eighty-two pounds lawful currency of New Jersey for another lot, and on May 9th, 1793, deeded to the county an additional piece of land adjoining the east side of the Court House lot, four feet wide, extending the whole length of that lot.

Two hundred pounds was ordered to be raised by county tax to build the Court House. Nehemiah Wade deeded the land on which the former Clerk's office stood, July 3d, 1786. The Clerk's office was built between 1812 and 1819, a little north of the Midland Railroad, on the west side of the street. There it remained until 1853.

An effort was made by the up-town people to locate the Court House there, but the offer by Robert Campbell was accepted, and in 1819 the building so familiar to the people of the county, was erected, with the Green in front, and the Clerk's and Surrogate's Offices near it.

Tielman Van Vleck was the presiding judge of the first court probably ever held within the present territory of New Jersey. The early list of lawyers in this county down to 1776, as fully as can be obtained are given with their dates of admission as follows:

1661, Tielman Van Vleck, admitted as attorney in 1660.

1664 to 1678, Claes Arentse Toers, Balthazar Bayard, and William Pinhorne, admitted (probably) attorneys about 1661. The latter was also a merchant.

1707, John Pinhorne, admitted as attorney in 1707.

1720 to 1750, David Ogden, Mr. Duane, and Mr. Lodge, admission as attorneys unknown.

1750 to 1756, Robert Morris and John De Hart, admission as attorneys unknown.

1756 to 1761, Mr. Legromsie, Mr. Nicoll, and Dr. Isaac Brown, admission as attorneys unknown.

Elisha Boudinot, appointed sergeant-at-law in 1792.

Cortlandt Skinner, appointed attorney-general July 10, 1754.

George Ross, Lewis Ogden, A. Moore, and Isaac Ogden, admission as attorneys unknown.

1776, John Chetwood and Abraham Ogden, admission as attorneys unknown.

*See sketch on the History of Oakland.

William Pinhorne, who came to this country from England in 1678, was second judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey in 1704, judge of the Bergen County Common Pleas in 1705, and of the Bergen Oyer and Terminer in 1709, and of the Common Pleas in 1709. He had previously been judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and at one time president of its Council, and commander-in-chief or Governor. He died in 1719. His son John was clerk of this county in 1705, and was admitted to the bar June 6, 1707, and practiced in this county, and probably resided at Hackensack or Hoboken. His sister Martha married Roger Mompesson, who was chief justice of New York and Pennsylvania, and in 1704 was also chief justice of New Jersey.

CHAPTER XI.

BERGEN COUNTY IN TIME OF WAR.

THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE.—THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.—THE RAILROAD STRIKE.—THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

The military history of the county of Bergen extends over the whole period of its occupation by the white man. Upon the arrival of the first settler he was obliged to place himself on the defensive, and stand ready for combat. The Indian, of course, resented the intrusion of white men upon the domains which he considered his by right of possession, and enjoying the right of priority, was happy in his simple and indolent life, and desired no other kind of existance. The astute Dutch settler saw before him wealth, independence and consequently a cause for even fighting for a name and place in the New World. After many conflicts and many sad disasters to both the civilized and uncivilized participants, the poor ignorant savage was obliged to yield to the wiser and more enlightened adversary. This was the only outcome possible in such a conflict. pathetic as it is to contemplate. The first Indian war having ended in 1645, and a treaty of peace concluded, quiet prevailed for a time.

It was not until 1774, the beginning of the Revolution, that a point was reached in the methods used by the mother country, to force the payment of taxes by her subjects on this side, without the privilege of sending representatives to look after their interests, which brought out the necessity for a decisive step. A military force must now be organized to meet an enemy of equal intelligence and of greater numerical strength, for the purpose of defending the rights of those who had braved all sorts of hardships in their effort to build up homes in this country.

Accordingly a local Committee of Safety was organized in Bergen county, a measure probably hastened by the closing of the port of Boston in the Spring of that year, (1774). The Freeholders and people of Bergen County held a meeting at the court house on the 25th of June and with Peter Zabriskie as chairman adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

This meeting being deeply affected with the calamitous condition of the inhabitants of Boston in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in consequence of the late Act of Parliament for blocking up the port of Boston, and considering the alarming tendency of the Act of the British Parliament for the purpose of raising a revenue in America.

"Do Resolve, 1st, That they think it their greatest happiness to live under the government of the illustrious House of Hanover, and that they will steadfastly and uniformly bear true and faithful allegiance to

His Majesty King George the Third under the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and privileges.

"2d. That we conceive it to be our indubitable privilege to be taxed only by our own consent, given by ourselves or by our representatives; and that we consider the Acts of Parliament declarative of their right to impose internal taxes on the subjects of America as manifest encroachments on our national rights and privileges as British subjects, and as inconsistent with the idea of an American Assembly or House of Representatives.

"3d. That we will heartily unite with this Colony in choosing delegates to attend at a general congress from the several provinces of America in order to consult on and determine some effectual method to be pursued for obtaining a repeal of the said Acts of Parliament, which appear to us evidently calculated to destroy that mutual harmony and dependence between Great Britain and her colonies which are the basis and support of both.

"And we do appoint Theunis Dey, John Demarest, Peter Zabriskie, Cornelius Van Vorst, and John Zabriskie, Jr., Esquires, to be a committee for corresponding with the committees of the other counties in this Province, and particularly to meet with the other county committees at New Brunswick, or such other place as shall be agreed upon, in order to elect delegates to attend the general congress of delegates of the American Colonies for the purpose aforesaid."

After these resolutions were signed by three hundred and twenty-eight citizens of Bergen County, a local Committee of Safety was organized of which John Fell, a devoted patriot of Paramus was made chairman. Nothing of a startling nature, however, occurred until in 1776 when it became known that Lord Howe was on his way to New York. Lord Stirling was then in command of the militia in this part of Jersey when he made an attempt to build fortifications on the eastern side of the County, along the Hudson and also at Bergen Point opposite Staten Island. Three companies were now organized in Bergen County and joined in Battalion with three from Essex and two from Burlington, while the regular militia of Bergen was organized in one regiment. This order came from the Provincial Congress in session in Burlington: "Ordered that Cornelius Van Vorst be Lieutenant Colonel, Richard Day First Major, and John Martinius Goetschius, Second Major of the battallion of foot militia in the County of Bergen." Lord Stirling, in order to be prepared for defending Bergen, set several hundred of the militia to work in the construction of roads, one from Weehawken to Hackensack Ferry and the other from Paulus Hook to Brown's, and before General Washington arrived he had both these and the forts at Paulus Hook and Bergen Neck well under way. General Washington ordered the work to proceed at Paulus Hook, and upon its completion was garrisoned, but the British were occupying Staten Island before the work could be finished at Bergen Point. On the 4th of July 1776, General Washington ordered General Mercer to station five hundred men at Bergen Neck, and to guard the ferries over the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, prom-

ising to send an engineer from New York on the following day for the purpose of erecting works for the safety of those places. Fort De Lancey was erected at that time at a point a little below the present canal at Bayonne and General Wadsworth's brigade was sent to Bergen and there joined by a battalion of Jersey troops.

The records were removed from Perth Amboy to Burlington early in the year of 1776 by order of the Provincial Congress. No attack was made by either side, nor was any active movement made, although General Mercer had planned an attack, which was foiled by bad weather.

The British were concentrating their forces, until about 30,000 men had gathered within the harbor and upon Staten Island. The first firing was by the patriots on the 12th of July, when the two British men-of-war the "Phœnix" and the "Rose," sailed up the habor, the first a vessel of forty guns and the second of twenty guns. The firing was from Palus Hook, but did little harm to the vessels, as their sides were protected by sand bags. As Lord Howe sailed up the harbor on that evening he was greeted with cheers and booming of cannon from the British, who, on the 15th of July, took possession of New York.

Bergen was headquarters until October 5th, 1776, when Washington began his retreat to the Delaware. Removing first to Fort Constitution (now Fort Lee), which in turn was evacuated on November 20th, leaving East Jersey to the enemy, who no doubt felt that they had gained a great victory. Lieutenant Colonel Van Buskirk, of Saddle River, who had joined the British, was placed in command of the post of Paulus Hook, while the fort at Bergen Neck was occupied almost wholly by "refugees." This was named Fort DeLancey, in honor of Oliver De Lancey, of Westchester, who had also joined the British.

The following account of the evacuation of Fort Lee was written by Thomas Paine, author of "The American Crisis:"

"As I was with the troops at Fort Lee, and marched with them to the edge of Pennsylvania, I am well acquainted with many circumstances which those who lived at a distance knew little or nothing of. Our situation there was exceedingly cramped, the place being on a narrow neck of land between the North River and Hackensack. Our force was inconsiderable, being not one-fourth as great as Howe could bring against us. We had no army at hand to have relieved the garrison had we shut ourselves up and stood on the defense. Our ammunition, light artillery and the best part of our stores had been removed upon the apprehension that Howe would endeavor to penetrate the Jerseys, in which case Fort Lee could be of no use to us, for it must occur to every thinking man, whether in the army or not, that these kind of field-forts are only for temporary purposes, and last in use no longer than the enemy directs his force against the particular objects which forts are raised to defend.

"Such was our situation and condition at Fort Lee on the morning of the 20th of November, when an officer arrived with information that the enemy, with two hundred boats, had landed about seven or eight miles above. Major General Greene, who commanded the garrison,

immediately ordered them under arms, and sent an express to His Excellency General Washington, at the town of Hackensack, distant by the way of the ferry six miles. Our first object was to secure the bridge over the Hackensack, which laid up the river, between the enemy and us—about six miles from us and three from them. General Washington arrived in about three-quarters of an hour, and marched at the head of his troops towards the bridge, at which place I expected we should have a brush. However, they did not choose to dispute it with us, and the greatest part of our troops went over the bridge, the rest over the ferry, except some which passed at a mill on a small creek between the bridge and the ferry, and made their way through some marshy ground up to the town of Hackensack, and there passed the river. We brought off as much baggage as the wagons could contain, the rest was lost. The simple object was to bring off the garrison and to march them on until they could be strengthened by the Pennsylvania or Jersey militia, so as to be enabled to make a stand. We stayed four days at Newark, collected in our outposts, with some of the Jersey militia, and marched out twice to meet the enemy on information of their being advancing, though our numbers were greatly inferior to theirs."

An eye-witness has given the following statement:

"It was about dusk when the head of the troops entered Hackensack. The night was dark, cold and rainy, but I had a fair view of them from the light of the windows as they passed on our side of the street. They marched two abreast, looked ragged, some without a shoe to their feet, and most of them wrapped up in their blankets. Washington then, and for some time previous, had his headquarters at the residence of Mr. Peter Zabriskie, a private house, now called 'The Mansion House,' the supplies for the General's table being furnished by Mr. Archibald Campbell, the tavern-keeper. The next evening after the Americans had passed through the British encamped on the opposite side of the river. We could see their fires, about one hundred yards apart, gleaming brilliantly in the gloom of night, extending some distance below the town and more than a mile up towards New Bridge. Washington was still at his quarters, and had with him his suite, lifeguard, a company of foot, a regiment of cavalry, and some soldiers from the rear of the army. In the morning, before the General left, he rode down to the dock, where the bridge now is, viewed the enemy's encampment about ten or fifteen minutes, and then returned to Mr. Campbell's door and called for some wine and water. After he had drank, and Mr. Campbell had taken the glass from him, the latter, with tears streaming down his face, said, 'General, what shall I do? I have a family of small children and a little property here; shall I leave them?' Washington kindly took his hand, and replied, 'Mr. Campbell, stay by your family and *keep neutral*;' then bidding him good-by, rode off.

"About noon the next day the British took possession of the town, and in the afternoon the Green was covered with Hessians, a horrid, frightful sight to the inhabitants. There were between three and four

thousand, with their whiskers, brass caps and kettles or base drums. A part of these troops were taken prisoners two months after at Trenton."

The British made raids in New Jersey from time to time devastating the county by these foraging expeditions. It was during one of these raids that Colonel Aaron Burr distinguished himself by surprising the enemy's men on picket duty and afterward calling upon the people to rally the country. His attack had so encouraged the people that they turned out and put themselves under his command, when the enemy immediately fled leaving the greater part of the plunder behind.

What was called Clinton's Raid occurred in 1777, and was planned by Sir Henry Clinton who divided his force into four columns, the general point of rendevous being New Bridge above Hackensack. One column, under General Campbell, entered New Jersey by way of Elizabethtown; one, under Captain Drummond, by Schuyler's Ferry; one, under General Vaughn, by way of Fort Lee, and the other, under Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, by way of Tappan. It was on September 12, the expedition set out, Clinton following, going to Schuyler's Landing on the Hackensack, (Dow's Ferry), and going by the Belleville turnpike to Schuyler's house he found Captain Drummond with two hundred and fifty men. General Campbell arrived with his men during the night bringing the cattle they had collected by the way. The columns met on the 15th, as before arranged. On the 16th General Campbell marched his force over to Staten Island, from the English Neighborhood. From the people of Essex and Bergen Counties they took four hundred cattle, four hundred sheep, and a few horses, but they had eight men killed, eighteen wounded, ten missing and five taken prisoners.

The most interesting episode in this portion of our history is the attempt to capture the fort at Paulus Hook by Major Henry Lee. This gallant and dashing officer, who had frequently been employed by Washington as a scout along the west bank of the Hudson, had discovered that the British fort at Paulus Hook, although a strong place, was negligently guarded, and he conceived the idea of its capture by a night march and a sudden surprise. By permission from Washington, Lee moved from his encampment at New Bridge about four o'clock in the afternoon of August 18, 1779, following what is known as the lower road which intersects the present Hackensack road, near the English Neighborhood church, having taken the precaution to send forward boats in charge of Captain Peyton, with instructions to have them at Dow's Ferry at a certain hour of the night, for the purpose of taking his troops over the Hackensack; he also detached patrols of horse to watch the communications with North River, and posted Lord Stirling at New Bridge to cover his retreat, if necessary. The whole movement was conducted with such secrecy that they arrived at the fort without being discovered, notwithstanding the fact that, on account of the ignorance or the treachery of their guide, they were compelled to wander three hours in the woods between Union Hill and the fort, and the still more remarkable fact that they were in danger of encountering Colonel Van Bus-

kirk, who had left the fort at Paulus Hook about the time that Major Lee started, with a force of one hundred and thirty men on a raid to the English Neighborhood. That these two forces, one of them at least straggling and floundering upon a misdirected course through the wilderness and in the darkness of night, should entirely escape each other seems incredible. But such is the well-attested fact. Perhaps their getting lost and marching out of the direct course may have been the very means of their escape. Be this as it may, "Major Lee reached Prior's Mill at three o'clock on the morning of the 19th. The day was near at hand, and the tide that would fill the ditch and overflow the road between Warren and Grove Streets (Jersey City) was rising. Not a moment was to be lost. They reached the ditch at the intersection of Newark Avenue and Warren Street at half-past three o'clock on Thursday morning. The guards were either asleep or took the approaching force to be Colonel Van Buskirk's men returning from their raid. They were not undeceived until the advance had plunged into the ditch. Immediately a firing began. The block-house guards ran out to see what was the matter, and were seized. The forlorn hope, supported by Major Clarke, broke through all opposition, and soon became masters of the main work, with the cannon, etc. So rapid were they in their movements that the fort was gained before a piece of artillery was fired. The troops came pouring through the abatis, and in a few minutes were victorious. Unfortunately, in crossing the ditch the ammunition was destroyed, and thus their firearms were useless. As soon as Major Southerland, then in command of the fort, comprehended the situation, he threw himself into a small redoubt, with a captain, subaltern, and forty Hessians. Major Lee had no time to dislodge him or to remove or destroy property. Daylight was at hand, and he had some anxiety about the boats at Dow's Ferry. Besides this, the firing had aroused the British in New York, who could in a few minutes throw a large body of troops across the river. He therefore ordered an immediate retreat, and sent Captain Forsyth to Prior's Mill to collect such men as were most fit for the action and take a position on Bergen Heights to cover the retreat. Major Clarke was in the advance with most of the prisoners; Lieutenants Armstrong and Reed formed the rear-guard. Lee now rode forward to look after the boats at the ferry. To his dismay not a boat was there to receive them. Captain Peyton, owing to the lateness of the hour, had removed them to Newark. Lee immediately countermarched his troops to the Bergen road en route for New Bridge, communicated with Lord Stirling, and returned to the rear-guard at Prior's Mill. His prospects were now discouraging. With troops worn down, ammunition destroyed, encumbered with prisoners, fourteen miles of retreat before him on a route liable to be intercepted by troops from New York, with no way of escape to the left, he could only depend upon the invincible courage of his men. On reaching the heights opposite 'Weehock,' Captain Handy moved on the main road to facilitate the retreat. Here Captain Catlett came up with fifty men and good ammunition. One

party was then detached in the rear of Major Clarke on the Bergen road, and one to move along the bank of the river. In this manner a sudden attack was prevented. At the Fort Lee road Colonel Ball, who had been forwarded to Lee's assistance, met him with two hundred fresh men. Shortly afterwards a body of the enemy appeared upon the right and opened fire on the retreating Americans. Lieutenant Reed immediately forced them, and Lieutenant Rudolph threw himself into a store-house which commanded the road. This disposition checked the enemy and gave the force time to cross the English Neighborhood creek at the Liberty pole, now Englewood. Just at that moment Major Southerland, who had followed Lee, came up, but halted, and finally fell back without venturing an attack. Major Lee arrived safely at New Bridge about one o'clock in the afternoon. He had captured one hundred and fifty-nine of the garrison, including officers, and lost two killed and three wounded."

The principal actors concerned in the affair were honored by congratulatory resolutions passed by Congress, September 24, 1779.

Congress also placed in the hands of Major Lee fifteen thousand dollars to be distributed among the soldiers engaged in the attack.

The massacre at Old Tappan occurred in 1778, the year of unprecedented suffering in the continental army at Valley Forge, the noted battle at Monmouth, and of the two other terrible massacres of Wyoming and of Cherry Valley.

The old block-house which stood on Block-House Point above Bull's Ferry was probably built by the Tories as a shelter while they were securing wood from the hill in that vicinity to supply the British in New York, during the years 1779-'80. This block-house was placed on the high point above the ravine which extended back of the river on the north side of Guttenberg. It was protected on two sides by perpendicular rocks which rise from the shore and the ravine, and surrounded on the other sides by abatis and stockades, with a ditch and parapet. It had but one entrance, which was a covered way large enough to admit but one person at a time.

Under the Act passed December 26, 1778, an order was issued to raise eight hundred and twenty men to serve two years. One hundred and twenty men, the quota for Bergen County, were organized into two companies.

The first was under the following officers: John Oatwater, Captain; Joseph Catterline, Lieutenant; Abraham Hoagland, Ensign. The second company was under Captain Blanch; Lieutenant, David Demarest; and Ensign, Jacobus Boggart. On December 29th, 1871 another call was made for men to serve one year, when four hundred and twenty-two men were placed in command of Major Samuel Hayes. The officers of the Bergen Company were Peter Ward, Captain; Joseph Catterline, Lieutenant; Samuel Verbyke, Ensign.

Bergen County had one company of militia and four companies of minute men in the service. The minute men were enlisted for four

months, and were always ready to go when called and had precedence of rank over the militia of the province. The companies from each county formed a battalion, ten in all.

In 1776 three companies from Bergen were joined in battalion with three from Essex and two from Burlington, under Col. Philip Van Cortland, Lieutenant-Colonel David Brearley, and Major Richard Dey. The regular militia of Bergen County was organized in one regiment, as follows:

Teunis Dey, Colonel: John Zabriskie, Lieutenant-Colonel; Cornelius Van Voorst, Lieutenant-Colonel; Peter Fell, Lieutenant-Colonel; Richard Dey, Captain, First Major; John Mauritius Gœschius, Captain, Second Major; George Ryerson, Adjutant; Abraham Van Boskirk, Surgeon.

Captains.—Crynes Bartholf, Thomas Blanch, Joseph Board, James Christi, Samuel Demarest, Abraham Harring, Cornelius Harring, Abraham A. P. Harring, John Hopper, Jonathan Hopper, (murdered by Tories at New Barbadoes, Bergen County, April 21, 1799), Adam Huyler, John Huyler, (twice a prisoner of war), Jacobus Jaraloman, Henricus Kuyper, David Marinus, Henry Obest (wounded near Hackensack, March 17, 1780), John Outwater (wounded March, 1780), Elias Romine, Jacob Terhune, Nicausa Terhune, David Van Bossum, Coriner Van Houten, John Vreeland, Peter Ward, John Willis.

Lieutenants.—Henry Bardan, Thomas Blair, David Duffe, William Denniston, David Doremus, John D. Haring, David Van Busse, Peter S. Van Order.

First Lieutenants.—Cornelius D. Blauvelt, George Brinkerhoff, Peter Sanford.

Second Lieutenants.—Gilliam Bogart, John Uriancy.

Sergeants.—Anthony Beam, —— Cooms, John F. Harring, Carpenter Kelly, James Riker, Benjamin Romine, John Hasbrook, Cornelius P. Westervelt, Epson Van Winkle, Albert Wilson.

Corporals, etc.—Abram Vreeland; Abraham King, drummer; William Blair, drummer; Garrett Post, farrier, "Lee's Legion," Continental Army; Jacob Vanderpool, bombardier, Continental Army.

SCENE OF MAJOR ANDRE'S FATE.

The little village of Tappan, N. Y., although not a part of Bergen County, is nevertheless, incidentally connected with the Revolutionary part of it. The village is but a few rods over the State line, and is the place where Major Andre, the British spy met his fate October 2, 1780, an incident of the Revolution which will ever hold its own for interest with any engagement in that stirring struggle.

In 1821 the remains of Major Andre were disinterred by order of the Duke of York and taken to Westminster Abbey, where they now rest. When Dean Stanley was in this country, in October, 1878, he and Mr. Cyrus W. Field, his host, visited the spot where Andre was executed and originally buried. The cedar trees which originally marked the spot had been dug up and removed with the remains in 1821, and two wild

cherry trees planted in their place. A curious fact in this connection is that a peach-tree which had sprung up on the grave was found to have wrapped its roots around Major Andre's skull.

WASHINGTON AT HACKENSACK.

The following account of Washington's march and brief sojourn at Hackensack was written by Rev. Theodore B. Roneyn, and is as follows:

"Washington, at the head of his army, consisting only of about 3000 men, having sent on his baggage to Acquackenouch, crossed the new bridge into the town. This crossing was made at a point now called 'Old Bridge,' about four miles north of Hackensack village. It was about dusk when the head of the troops entered Hackensack. The night was dark, cold and rainy, but I had a fair view of them from the light of the windows as they passed on our side of the street. They marched two abreast, looked ragged, some without a shoe to their feet, and most of them wrapped up in their blankets. Washington then, and for some time previous, had his headquarters at the residence of Mr. Peter Zabriskie, a private house, now called 'The Mansion House,' the supplies for the General's table being furnished by Mr. Archibald Campbell, the tavern-keeper. The next evening after the Americans had passed through, the British encamped on the opposite side of the river. We could see their fires about one hundred yards apart gleaming brilliantly in the gloom of the night, extending some distance below the town, and more than a mile up toward the New Bridge. Washington was still at his quarters, and had with him his suite, life-guard, a company of foot, a regiment of cavalry, and some soldiers from the rear of the army.

"In the morning before the General left, he rode down to the dock where the bridge now is, viewed the enemy's encampment about ten or fifteen minutes, and then returned to Mr. Campbell's door and called for some wine and water. After he had drank and Mr. Campbell had taken the glass from him, the latter, with tears streaming down his face, said, 'General, what shall I do? I have a family of small children and a little property here; shall I leave them?' Washington kindly took his hand and replied, 'Mr. Campbell, stay by your family and keep neutral' then bidding him good-bye, rode off.

"About noon the next day the British took possession of the town, and in the afternoon the Green was covered with Hessians, a horrible sight to the inhabitants. There were between 3000 and 4000, with their whiskers, brass caps and kettles, or brass drums. A part of these troops were taken prisoners two months after at Trenton.

A PICTURE OF THE PATRIOTS.

"They marched two abreast, looked ragged, some without a shoe to their feet, and most of them wrapped up in their blankets." What a picture these words suggest of the condition of that struggling band of patriots as they marched through our streets that cold and rainy night."

TORY AND BRITISH RAIDS.

The accounts of these raids, transcribed below, are taken from The State Historical Collections: also quoted by F. B. Romeyn.

VAN BUSKIRK'S RAID.

"Northward from Hackensack a few miles some of the most serious depredations were made. Among these was a Tory raid of a hundred men, led by Colonel Van Buskirk, who on the 10th of May, 1779, entered by way of Closter, and carried off a number of inhabitants; firing buildings, as well as destroying life. Another detachment swept desolation on the 17th, and not a house of a Whig escaped. In the first of these raids Cornelius Tallman, Samuel Demarest, Jacob Cole, George Buskirk, were captured. Cornelius Demarest was killed, and Henderick Demarest, Jeremiah Westervelt and Dow Westervelt were wounded. The buildings of Peter Demarest, Matthew Bogert, Cornelius Hyler and Samuel Demarest were burned. In the latter Abram Allen and George Campbell were murdered. Jacob Zabriskie was stabbed in fifteen places, and two negro women were shot down."

It is doubtless to these very same raids that reference is made in a letter from Closter dated May 10, 1779; and quoted in the History of Bergen County, page 77. That letter adds some details not given in the preceding account and is therefore transcribed: "This day about one hundred of the enemy came by the way of the New Dock, attacked the place, and carried off Cornelius Tallman, Samuel Demarest, Jacob Cole and George Buskirk; killed Cornelius Demarest; wounded Henderick Demarest, Jeremiah Westervelt, Dow Tallman, etc. They burnt the houses of Cornelius Demarest, Matthias Bogert and Cornelius Huyler, Samuel Demarest's house and barn, John Banta's house and barn, and Cornelius Bogert's and John Westervelt's barns. They attempted to burn every building they entered, but the fire was in some places extinguished. They destroyed all the furniture, etc., in many houses and abused many of the women. In their retreat they were so closely pursued by the Militia and a few Continental troops that they took off no cattle. They were of Buskirk's corps—some of our Closter and old Tappan neighbors, joined by a party of negroes. I should have mentioned the negroes first in order to grace the British arms."

BRITISH AND HESSIAN RAID UPON HACKENSACK.

Another of these raids is described as follows: "In the latter part of March, 1780, a party of about four hundred British Hessians and refugees passed through Hackensack on their way to attack some Pennsylvania troops at Paramus. It was about three o'clock in the night when they entered the lower part of the town. All was quiet. A small company of twenty or thirty Militia, under Captain John Outwater, had retired for the night to the barracks, barns and outhouses, where those friendly to the American cause generally resorted to rest. One-half of the enemy marched quietly through, when the rear, consisting mostly of Hessians, arrived, they broke open the doors and windows, robbed and plundered and took prisoners a few peaceable inhabitants, among

whom was Mr. Archibald Campbell. This gentleman, who had been for several weeks confined to his bed with the rheumatism, they forced into the street and compelled to follow them. Often in their rear, they threatened to shoot him if he did not hasten his pace. In the subsequent confusion he escaped and hid in the cellar of a house opposite New Bridge. He lived until 1798, and never experienced a return of the rheumatism."

Mr. Romeyn gives another version of that incident to this effect: "He is said to have escaped at New Bridge by hiding under the bridge, and standing, as one version of the affair has it, for some time in two feet of water, which hydropathic treatment may account for the fact that he was cured of his painful disease, unless we may suppose that vigorous bodily exercise at the point of a bayonet, or a good thorough fright, could serve as a curative."

The first narrative continues: "The Hessians burnt two dwellings and the Court House. The latter stood on the west side of the green, eight or ten rods from Campbell's tavern. Fortunately the wind was from the west, and drove the flames and sparks over the green, and the tavern was saved by the family throwing water over the roof. At this those in the outhouses were aroused, and the militia hastened across the fields, mounted horses, and alarmed the troops at Paramus. By the time the enemy had arrived at what is now Red Mills, four miles from Hackensack, they ascertained the Americans were on the way to meet them. Disappointed, they retraced their steps, and when near Hackensack turned off to the north, on the road leading to New Bridge (Old Bridge), to the left of which there is a range about half a mile distant from the road, the intervening ground being level. Here the Continentals and Militia were hurrying over, kept, however, at a distance by large flanking parties of the enemy, who, on arriving at the bridge, were detained about two hours in replacing the plank torn up by the Americans. In the meantime their parties were skirmishing with our people. Having crossed over, they marched down the east side of the Hackensack through the English neighborhood, being pursued twelve miles to a considerable distance within their lines, down to Bergen Woods. They lost many killed and wounded. There were none killed on our side. A young man of the town was wounded by a spent ball, which cut his upper lip, knocked out four teeth, and was caught in his mouth. Captain Outwater received a ball below the knee that was never extracted. He carried it for many years, and it was buried with him."

THE ATTACK BY MAJOR-GENERAL HEATH.

The account of another raid is to this effect: In December, 1776, it was reported that there were at Hackensack about one thousand of the enemy, and the suggestion of Huntington to Major-General Heath was to intercept them in their foragings. The latter on the 14th expressed his purpose to sweep the village, which he did the next day. Making a forced march by way of Tappan, he came upon the inhabitants by sur-

prise; but the enemy had left. He says, 'The enemy had left the lower town some days since, except five, whom we took, two of them being sick. We had taken about fifty of the disaffected, and about fifty or sixty muskets, the greater part of which had been taken from the Whigs, it is supposed, and stored. At the dock we found one sloop loaded with hay, house furniture, and some spirits, etc., which we have this day unloaded, etc. A brig, loaded, ran down the river about seven miles and grounded. I am afraid we shall not be able to secure the effects. A schooner loaded with hay, furniture, etc., which had sailed from the dock, ran on the banks of the river, the wind being very fresh, and in the night overset, by which the goods are damaged, if not lost. Two or three companies have been raising here and there in the vicinity, and field-officers appointed: one Van Buskirk, Colonel. At his home we found fifty barrels of flour, a number of hogsheads of rum, and at one Brown's, who is Lieutenant-Colonel, about one thousand pounds of cheese. One Tenpenny is Major. They are all gone to New York to have matters properly settled, get ammunition, arms, etc., and were to have returned yesterday. I believe we have luckily disconcerted them. Such inhabitants as are friendly, received us with joy, but are almost afraid to speak their sentiments, and indeed, little or no intelligence can be got from the inhabitants.'" In referring to the brig that ran aground seven miles below, Mr. Romeyn writes: "The brigantine which grounded just below the village was subsequently boarded, but was retaken by the enemy. Among other articles taken from her was a large chest of plate, said to belong to a Mr. Yates, but it had been put in his possession for safety at Hackensack by Mr. William Wallace. It was worth about fifteen hundred pounds."

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE.

From the History of Hackensack published in the Bergen County Democrat we copy the following:

It is related by our worthy citizen, Mr. Henry Vanderbeck, of River Street, that in 1878, a party of British soldiers came up the Hackensack River and burned the Court House and raided the neighboring farmhouses.

Among the places visited was the house of his grandfather, Paul Vanderbeck, situated near the present home of the grandson. At the time of this raid, Paul Vanderbeck was in camp with Captain Outwater, then stationed near Paramus. Mrs. Vanderbeck was at home alone, and tried by every possible means to hide away some few things in the cellar, among which she unfortunately stored away three or four geese. When the British had stolen all the pigs and geese and almost every eatable thing, including a batch of hot bread just from the oven, together with all the butter in the house, and were about to retire with their booty, one of the imprisoned ganders, with goose-like simplicity, gave a loud cry which called attention to their hiding place, and resulted in their being taken along with the other plunder. These raiders placed

the hot bread in the same bag with the rolls of butter, already stowed away, and Mrs. Vanderbeck rejoiced greatly when watching them depart along the lane to note the melted butter running down the backs of the red coats of the Britishers who bore that part of the forage.

Some two hours later, two British officers rode up and asked Mrs. Vanderbeck if she could furnish them with something to eat, and she informed them that their Hessian troopers had stolen everything she had to eat, except a loaf of bread which she had hidden and the cream which she was just about to churn when the raid took place. They told her to place the cream in the churn and they would do the churning for her, which they did. When they observed Mrs. Vanderbeck working the butter with a wooden ladle, they expressed surprise and commented on the superiority of this method over that of working it with the hand, such as prevailed in their country. After being supplied with the remaining loaf, and the new butter, and a liberal quantity of fresh milk, they each gave her a guinea to compensate her for her loss and took their departure.

THREE COMMANDERS—COLONEL AARON BURR, COLONEL GEORGE BAYLOR, BRIGADIER-GENERAL ENOCH POOR.

They find place and mention here, for a reason previously given, and that has governed in the selection of the subject matter of this portion of the work, viz., their relation to our local history.

Mr. Romeyn wrote of Colonel Aaron Burr as follows: "It was just above the village of Hackensack, about two miles, in September, 1777, that Colonel Burr (Aaron Burr) played a very active part which gave him his first military reputation. Hearing, at the point where his regiment was lying, that the British had marched out of New York, and were devasting the country, and were within thirty miles of him, he started to meet them with his small force. About ten o'clock in the evening, when within three miles of Hackensack, he received information that the most advanced of the enemy pickets were only a mile distant. His men having marched thirty miles since breaking camp, and being extremely fatigued, he ordered them to lie down and keep silent until he returned. In a few moments they were all asleep.

In the meanwhile, Colonel Burr went forward alone to reconnoitre. stealthily he felt his way toward the picket, and found them lying on the ground guarded by the sentinels. He was near enough to hear their watchword. He ascertained by making a wide detour that this picket was so far in advance of the main body as to be out of hearing. In gaining this information, so much time was spent, that it was within an hour of daybreak before he returned to his regiment. Quietly and quickly waking his men, he informed them of his purpose to attack the enemy's picket, and ordered them to follow a certain distance, and forbade any man to speak on pain of instant death. So accurately had the Colonel noted the locality and calculated the position of the sentinels, that he was able to lead his men between those two unsus-

pecting individuals at the moment when they were farthest apart; and he was almost upon the sleeping picket before a man of it began to stir. When at a distance of ten yards, Burr was challenged by a sentinel, whom he immediately shot dead, and then gave the word of attack. One officer, a sergeant, a corporal and twenty-seven privates fell into their hands, on this occasion. Only one of the pickets besides the sentinel, made any resistance, and he was overpowered after he had received two bayonet wounds. He attempted to march away with his comrades, but after going a short distance was compelled to lie down exhausted and fainting from loss of blood. "Go a little further my good fellow," said Burr, "and we will get a surgeon for you." "Ah!" gasped the dying veteran, "all the doctors in America can do me no service, for I am a dying man; but it grieves me sore to the heart that I have served my King upward of twenty years, and at length must die with a charged musket in my hand."

From the more extended account, found in the history of Bergen and Passaic Counties. we extract the following statements concerning Colonel George Baylor: Sir Henry Clinton, the British Commander, to divert attention from some of his projected military movements, ordered Lord Cornwallis, Major-General Charles Grey, and General Knyphausen, to undertake a foraging expedition into East New Jersey. General Washington, in order to check this movement of the British up the Hudson, "ordered Colonel Baylor with the Third Regiment Light Dragoons of Virginia, to move from their station at Paramus, a small hamlet on Saddle River about six miles northwest from Hackensack, and post themselves on the Hackensack River to watch the movements northward of the force under Lord Cornwallis. Colonel Baylor had up to this time proved himself a very gallant officer."

"It was just at twilight, September 27, 1778, when Colonel Baylor and his troopers came to the little stream of the Hackensack, somewhat over three miles southwest from Tappan Village. Here he learned that Brigadier General Anthony Wayne was but a short distance north of Tappan with a body of militia. So fearing, perhaps, the superior rank of Wayne, and not wishing to lose his detached authority, he halted his men on the Overkill Neighborhood Road, and quartered his dragoons in the barns of thrifty farmers. His force consisted of twelve officers and one hundred and four enlisted men. Colonel Baylor, with his regimental staff officers, knocked at the farm house of Cornelius A. Haring, and his son Ralph, who had just been married, opened the door for them. They told Mr. Haring of their desire to spend the night there, and he received them willingly, although he informed them that he understood the British were lying at New Bridge and might at any time come upon them. Colonel Baylor did not appear alarmed at this statement, but after seeing that his men were well provided for, and after posting a guard of sergeant and twelve men at the bridge over the Hackensack about half a mile south of Mr. Haring's house, with strict orders to

keep a patrol of two men on each road to watch them a mile below and to be relieved every hour, he retired to sleep in fancied security."

Meanwhile Major General Grey—known as "No flint General," from his habit of ordering his troops to take the flints from their guns, and depend on their bayonets—advanced to make the ordered attack upon Colonel Baylor. The remainder of the story is soon told. "The troops (British) just before midnight, September 27th, marched on the road on the west bank of the Hackensack River silently and in perfect order until they arrived within half a mile of the patrol on that road. Here they halted, and, guided by some Tories who knew the ground, a party of picked men * * * made a detour to the left through the fields, and then passed to the rear of the sergeants' guard at the bridge and the patrol on the river road, and without the slightest difficulty made them prisoners. One, at least, however, escaped. The sentinel who had escaped from the sergeants' guard at the Bridge awoke Ralph Haring, who aroused his father. The warning, however, came too late, as the British soldiers were upon the heels of the sentinel, and burst into the house with the cry of 'no quarter to the rebels.' Then the brutal soldiers began to bayonet the inmates. Lieutenant John Smith and his company, quartered in the barn, were quickly surrounded, and, although they surrendered, were inhumanly treated and wounded, and but few escaped. Other houses and barns in the neighborhood, where the American soldiers had been quartered, were visited by the British troops and the scenes of cruelty and bloodshed repeated. 'The cries for mercy of the defenseless soldiers were answered only by acts of savage cruelty.' 'The dragoons, surprised, incapable of successful defense, with no prospect of inflicting injury on their foe, could only sue for pity. But the bayonet was still at its bloody work, and thrust after thrust was given whenever any sign of life appeared.'

"The result of this slaughter was that out of the one hundred and sixteen men of the regiment, eleven were instantly bayoneted to death, seventeen left behind covered with bayonet wounds and expected to die, and thirty-nine were taken prisoners, eight of whom were severely wounded. The rest of the troopers escaped in the darkness. All the arms and seventy horses were part of the booty captured."

"A strong feeling of indignation spread over the country when this cruel massacre was announced." "The affair, while it seemed so very brutal, was also certainly very impolitic, as the killing a few defenceless men in the night would hardly reward the enemy for the bitter hatred engendered in the hearts and openly expressed in the homes of the patriots." Congress, by special resolution, directed an investigation of the affair by Governor Livingston, and when he had secured the desired information, his report of the barbarous action was published to the world, and served to keep alive for two generations thereafter, the feelings of hatred cherished by Americans toward their former foes.

While great sympathy was expressed for Colonel Baylor, his care-

lessness and unsoldierly conduct under the circumstances brought upon him severe and merited condemnation.

"In September, 1780, the American Army lay at Kinderhamack, in what is now Washington Township, Bergen County. While here, on the 8th of September, occurred the death of Brigadier General Enoch Poor."

A military journal of September 10th, 1780, records the following: "We are now lamenting the loss of Brigadier General Poor, who died last night of putrid fever. His funeral solemnities have been attended this afternoon. The corpse was brought this morning from Paramus, and left at a house about a mile from the burying yard at Hackensack, whence it was attended to the place of interment by the following procession: A regiment of light infantry in uniform with arms reversed; four field pieces; Major Lee's regiment of light horse; General Hand and his brigade; the Major on horseback; two chaplains; the horse of the deceased, with his boots and spurs suspended from the saddle, led by a servant; the corpse borne by four sergeants, and the pall supported by six general officers. The coffin was of mahogany, and a pair of pistols, and two swords crossing each other, and tied with black crape, were placed on the top. The corpse was followed by the officers of the New Hampshire brigade, the officers of the brigade of light infantry which the deceased had lately commanded. Other officers fell in promiscuously, and were followed by His Excellency, General Washiugton, and other general officers. Having arrived at the burying-yard the troops opened to the right and left, resting on their arms reversed; and the procession passed to the grave (in the yard of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Hackensack) where a short eulogy was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Evans. A band of music with a number of drums and fifes played a funeral dirge, the drums were muffled with black crape, and the officers in the procession wore crape around the left arm.

"The regiment of light infantry were in handsome uniform, and wore in their caps long feathers of black and red. The elegant regiment of horse, commanded by Major Lee, in complete uniform and well disciplined, exhibited a martial and noble appearance."

On the tablet covering his remains this inscription may be found: "In memory of Hon. Brigadier General Enoch Poor, of the State of New Hampshire, who departed this life on the 8th of September, 1780, aged 44 years." Washington, Lafayette and a portion of the American Army attended the funeral of General Poor.

In 1824 Lafayette revisited this grave, and, turning away much much affected, exclaimed: "Ah! that was one of my Generals."

Brigadier General Poor, who was a native of New Hampshire, received that title in 1777, and was one of the most competent and respected officers of the Continental Army, and served throughout his career, in which he rose rapidly through the ranks, from Colonel to General, with distinction and honor.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Upon the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion in 1861, when call was issued by the President for seventy-five thousand men, the quota for the State of New Jersey was three thousand, one hundred and twenty men, or four regiments of seven hundred and eighty each, to be detached from the four general military divisions of the State. The War Department also required that in addition to the regiments called for, the reserve militia in the several states should be organized as rapidly as possible.

Governor Olden received the requisition of the War Department on the 17th of April, and immediately issued a proclamation directing all individuals or organizations willing to respond to the call, to report themselves within twenty days. On the same day he notified the War Department that the call for troops would be attended to as rapidly as possible, and issued orders to Major-Generals of the several military divisions of the State, to detail, each one regiment of ten companies, and also to organize immediately the reserve militia in their respective brigades. The Major-Generals in detailing the regiments required, were directed to accept the services of volunteers, but if the requisite number did not offer, they were required to draft from the reserve militia to make up the deficiency.

New Jersey's quota under the first call was filled in a few days.

At Hackensack a meeting was held on April 22, 1861, presided over by Hon. J. A. Zabriskie, when a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and after remarks by William S. Banta, Esq., the following were drafted:

"WHEREAS, The union of the States is in danger, and the Constitution, framed at so great a cost by our fathers, which contains within itself all needful provisions for the necessities of the government, has been set at defiance; and whereas our national flag has been insulted and government property invaded and seized by armed traitors, therefore

"Resolved, That the Union shall be preserved at all hazards, the Constitution upheld, the right of the government vindicated, and the Declaration of Independence maintained in its full spirit and power.

"Resolved, That for the defense and maintenance of our country and its institutions we are prepared, if need be, to sacrifice our wealth, shed our blood, and lay down our lives.

"Resolved that our country is the best country in the world, and that we are not prepared to witness its destruction without first exerting all the means at our command for its perpetuation.

"Resolved, That Bergen County will stand by our national banner in the eventful crisis, and those who go out from among us to the tented field to uphold that sacred banner merit and will receive our warmest sympathy and aid.

"Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by this meeting to provide means for the support of those left destitute by the absence of their husbands or fathers who may volunteer in the defense of their country."

The following gentlemen were appointed such committee: D. A. Berry, Garret G. Ackerson, W. S. Banta, John L. Earle, John H. Banta, and John J. Anderson. A book being then opened for volunteers, a large number of names were enrolled.

Under an Act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, the Twenty-second Regiment was organized, and on September 22, 1862, was mustered into the United States service, for nine months. This regiment, the Twenty-second Infantry, was the contribution of Bergen County, and consisted of nine hundred and thirty-nine men, including officers. These men consisted chiefly of men from the agricultural districts, robust and soldierly in appearance. The regiment started to Washington, D. C., on the 29th of September, 1862, and upon their arrival were ordered into Camp at Georgetown, having been assigned to a provisional brigade "Casey's defenses of Washington." After remaining until the last of December they were sent to Aquia Creek, Va., and assigned to Patrick's bridge, provost-guard Army of the Potomac, their duties being the guarding of the railroad, transferring of wounded, prisoners, etc. They were next placed in the Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, Their only important engagement was that of Chancellorsville, Virginia, on the 2nd and 3rd of May, 1863. Upon the expiration of their term of enlistment the regiment was ordered to return to New Jersey for its discharge, and was mustered out of service at Trenton on the 25th of June, 1863, their term of service having expired on the 18th of that month.

"Previous to being mustered out at Trenton they were given a magnificent reception by the ladies and citizens, Maj. Frank Mills, of that city, delivering an appropriate address on the occasion. The companies returning to Hackensack were also received with warm congratulations, and a collation was served at the Mansion House."

The original field, staff and line officers of the regiment, were, Field and Staff—Cornelius Fornett, Colonel; Alexander Douglas, Lieutenant-Colonel; Abraham G. Demarest, Major; John F. Satterthwaite, Adjutant; Ural B. Titus, Quartermaster; Jacob B. Quick, Surgeon; Samuel A. Jones, Assistant Surgeon; John E. Cary, Second Assistant Surgeon; Abraham G. Ryerson, Chaplain.

The non-Commissioned Staff were: John Ferdon, Sergeant-Major; James T. Gunnelly, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Frederick P. Van Riper, Commissary-Sergeant; Benjamin S. Mennier, Hospital-Steward. Line officers—Company A., Robert W. Berry, Captain; Jacob Post, First Lieutenant; Jacob S. Lozier, Second Lieutenant. Company B., Abraham Van Emburgh, Captain; Jacob Z. Van Blarcom, First Lieutenant; Benjamin Z. Van Emburg, Second Lieutenant. Company C., Samuel D. Demarest, Captain; William J. Demarest, First Lieutenant; Joseph P. Vreeland, Second Lieutenant. Company D., John C. Westervelt, Captain; Walter H. Rumsey, First Lieutenant; Nicholas Collingnon, Second Lieutenant. Company E., William Chippendale, Captain; William Drem, First Lieutenant; John Gilham, Second Lieutenant. Company F., James M. Ayers, Captain; Jacob Titus, First Lieutenant;

George W. Cubberley, Second Lieutenant. Company G., John H. Margerum, Captain; Richard H. Ivory, First Lieutenant; William C. Vanderwater, Second Lieutenant. Company H., Daniel D. Blauvelt, Captain; Thomas G. T. Paterson, First Lieutenant; George Kingsland, Second Lieutenant. Company I., Thomas H. Swenarton, Captain; Joseph A. Blauvelt, First Lieutenant; David C. Blauvelt, Second Lieutenant. Company K., Richard C. Dey, Captain; Garret J. Christie, First Lieutenant; James Christie, Second Lieutenant.

Early in January, 1863, the Twenty-second Regiment was removed to Belle Plains and attached to the left wing of General Franklin's division, brigade of General Paul. On February 1st, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Douglas resigned his commission, and Major A. G. Demarest was afterward promoted to the Colonelcy.

Promotions were: Major Abraham G. Demarest, promoted to Colonel January 26, 1863; Captain Abraham Van Emburg, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Alexander Douglass, resigned, February 20, 1863; Captain Samuel D. Demarest, promoted to Major February 20, 1863; First Lieutenant Jacob Post, promoted to Adjutant January 1, 1863; Assistant-Surgeon William S. Janney, promoted to Surgeon March 27, 1863, died of typhoid fever in camp near White Oak Church, Va., June 1, 1863; Second Lieutenant Jacob S. Lozier, promoted to Captain January 16, 1863; First Lieutenant Joseph A. Blauvelt, promoted to Captain May 18, 1863; Second Lieutenant George Kingsland, promoted to First Lieutenant November 20, 1862; Second Lieutenant James Christie, promoted to Captain May 18, 1863; Second Lieutenant Benjamin Z. Van Emburg, promoted to Captain February 21, 1863; Second Lieutenant Joseph Vreeland, promoted to Captain February 22, 1863; Sergeant Stephen G. Hopper, promoted to First Lieutenant March 11, 1863; First Sergeant Garret M. Campbell, promoted to Second Lieutenant January 16, 1863; Corporal Richard A. Terhune, promoted to Second Lieutenant March 11, 1863; Sergeant Milton Birley, promoted to First Sergeant September 1, 1862; First Sergeant John A. Van Buskirk, promoted to First Lieutenant September 2, 1862; First Sergeant Albert Forbush, promoted to First Lieutenant May 18, 1863; First Sergeant Gilbert T. Bogert, promoted to Second Lieutenant November 20, 1862, and to First Lieutenant May 18, 1863; Sergeant George A. Ward, promoted to First Sergeant January 1, 1863; First Sergeant Andrew Van Emburg, promoted to First Lieutenant February 21, 1863, and to Captain May 18, 1863; Sergeant Charles Van Riper, promoted to First Lieutenant May 18, 1863; Sergeant Thomas Eckerson, promoted to First Sergeant March 8, 1863; Corporal John S. Townsend, promoted to Sergeant June 1, 1863; Corporal William Cowperthwaite, promoted to Sergeant January 1, 1863; Corporal Nicholas P. Royce, promoted to Sergeant February 4, 1863; Corporal Cornelius Van Horn, promoted to Sergeant March 11, 1863; Corporal George A. Brinkerhoff, promoted to Sergeant March 11, 1863; Corporal Aaron Vanderbeck, promoted to Sergeant March 18, 1863; Corporal Abraham H. Hopper, promoted to Sergeant March 18, 1863;

Corporal David J. Blackledge, promoted to Sergeant April 7, 1863; Private Peter L. Conklin, promoted to Second Lieutenant February 22, 1863; Corporal Isaac D. Bogert, promoted to Sergeant March 1, 1863; Private Cornelius Koert, promoted to Corporal March 1, 1863.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

The famous railroad strike in 1877 reached New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and eight of the Western States. The extent of the movement was so great that the United States Government was called upon for assistance. New Jersey being the Eastern terminus of the two great trunk lines of railroad, with their immense railroad property and interests subject to the communistic and criminal elements of the two great cities, rendered the position in this State critical.

To quell these riots the militia of nearly a dozen States was called into service. In the afternoon of the 23d of July the Second Battalion, under Major James Vreeland Moore, was ordered to report to Colonel Hart, at Hoboken, and were quartered there on a barge in the river with the Ninth Regiment. On the 27th the command accompanied Battery A to Jersey City, but the next day rejoined the Ninth Regiment at Hoboken. There being disorders and obstructions at Port Morris, Major Moore received instructions from the Governor to report to General Sewell, and at that point "to aid the authorities there in putting down all lawlessness, or if they fail from any cause, do it yourself, using your best judgment."

The battalion reached Port Morris at 12.40 A. M. July 29th. On Monday, the 30th of July, General Sewell reported trains running. On the 3d of August a force of United States troops having reached Easton, Pa., the Second Battalion and regiments of National Guard were relieved. During this strife "the Second Battalion," under Major Moore, according to General Sewell's report, "was a credit to any man in either peace or war."

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

During the Spanish-American War four companies from Bergen County were mustered into the United States service at Sea Girt, N. J., May 2, 1898. Their destination was Cuba. On June 1st the regiment left Sea Girt for Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Florida, and was attached to the Second Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, General Fitzhugh Lee Commander. It returned home September 24th, and was mustered out of the United States service November 17th, 1898, at Paterson, N. J. The history of each of these companies is given in the chapters to which they severally belong.

CHAPTER XII.

SOCIETIES AND INCORPORATED COMPANIES OF BERGEN COUNTY.

THE BERGEN COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

At a meeting held in the Reformed Dutch Church of Hackensack, June 16th, 1847, for the purpose of considering the practicability of forming a Bible Society for the County of Bergen, Rev. H. H. Warren was called to the chair, and Cornelius Blauvelt was chosen Secretary. The meeting adjourned to the first day of July, at which date an organization was effected and the following officers chosen: Rev. W. Elting, D. D., President; Revs. Barbanas V. Collins and John Manley, Vice Presidents; Christian De Baun, Secretary, and A. O. Zabriskie, Treasurer. Executive Committee, Rev. A. H. Warner, Henry H. Banta, Peter Vestervelt, Jr., Jacob Van Buskirk, Andrew H. Hopper, Edward B. Force, Robert Rennie.

The society has been from its organization an effective auxiliary of the American Bible Society, and has worked in co-operation with the parent institution.

The first anniversary of the society was held at the North Dutch Church in Schraalenburgh, March 14, 1848. Dr. Elting was re-elected President, and Christian De Baun, Secretary. Agents were appointed to canvass the different townships, and Bibles were obtained from the parent society. The colporteurs reported the first year 1859 families visited, $300.75 worth of books sold, $26 worth gratuitously distributed, $102.36 collected from contributions, 73 destitute families supplied and $392.75 paid for Bibles and Testaments.

At the second anniversary, held in Hackensack, February 6th, 1849, Rev. John M. McAuley preached the occasional sermon. Rev. S. Irænus Prime, one of the secretaries of the American Bible Society, was present and delivered an able address. Rev. Dr. Elting was re-elected President and Christian De Baun, Secretary. For the year ending October 1st, 1899, 330 Bibles and Testaments were donated and 95 sold.

The present officers are Rev. Edward Lodewick, President: Revs. Isaac Thomas and W. Williams, Vice Presidents; Rev. David W. Talmadg, Secretary; Mr. A. S. D. Demarest, Treasurer.

BERGEN COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

This organization was formed in 1867, and has been largely participated in by clergymen and Sunday-school workers throughout the county.

William Williams was elected the first president. He remained in office two years, and was succeeded by Judge Thomas Cumming, who was elected September 12, 1870. The county is divided into three dis-

tricts, the vice-presidents of the association being ex-officio presidents of their respective districts. Each township has a secretary whose duty it is to furnish statistics in a report each year to the county secretary.

GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY OF BERGEN COUNTY.

The first lighting company established in Hackensack was in 1867, when by special Act of the Legislature, the Hackensack Gaslight Company was incorporated, a meeting for the purpose having been held on July 15th, of that year. The first directors were: L. J. Van Boskerck, John J. Ward, M. M. Knapp, Garrett Ackerson, Jr., R. P. Terhune, John J. Anderson and N. S. Banta. The first officers were: President, M. M. Knapp; Treasurer, N. S. Banta; Secretary, R. P. Terhune. The gas company in these days had the field to themselves, reaping large profits, with gas at five dollars per thousand feet, and spending only so much money as the necessities of the case demanded. Business was profitable and good dividends were paid for about twenty years, the town being obliged to pay at the rate of thirty seven dollars and fifty cents per annum, for each light. On moonlight nights lamps were not lighted. The only reason why greater revenues were not realized, lay in the fact that fewer lamps were used on a street, and a less number of streets lighted than at present.

When electricity came into use, however, all this was changed. An electric plant was put in by another company, when the income of the gas company fell off, and they soon found that a new order of things must be instituted in order to save themselves from bankruptcy. The new company found greater obstacles to overcome than had been anticipated, and to add to their troubles, their generating plant was burned, in November, 1894. The gas company which in 1892, had come under new control, now made radical changes realizing that more modern methods must be used, and that improvements were necessary. In 1895 a completion of the plans culminated in the purchase of the electric plant, both companies coming under one control.

The stockholders were all persons interested in the growth and development of the town, and fully convinced of the fact that in the near future not only gas but electricity also would be largely used for cooking purposes as well as lighting.

The present gas generator has a capacity of something over a quarter of a million cubic feet per day, and storage of about seventy-five thousand cubic feet, using over thirty miles of mains. The electric lighting power of the present plant being about twelve thousand lights with over fifty miles of pole line. and about three hundred miles of wire. This plant is now a part of the new gas and Electric Company of Bergen County, a consolidation of the old Hackensack Gas and Electric Company, the Ridgewood Electric Company, the Englewood Gas and Electric Company, the Rutherford Gas Company, and the Rutherford Electric Company.

Extensive enlargements to the generating plant in Hackensack are now under way with a view to shutting down all of the smaller outlying plants and supplying the entire county from the one station, gas to be supplied from the same point.

This is a progressive corporation quickly adopting the latest improvements and keeping to the front in all matters upon which depend the maintenance of a first class service. In 1898 the company spent one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in improvements, and expect to spend a quarter of a million in the present year, (1899).

The new company starts out with an authorized capital of two millions of dollars and an authorized bonded issue of one million five hundred thousand dollars, the same interests controlling as heretofore, with: Frank B. Poor, President; Arthur B. Sturges, Vice-President; W. C. Thomas, Treasurer; and Lemuel Lozier, Secretary. The Board of Directors will number fifteen, all well known men of the county. They are Frank B. Poor, George W. Conklin, David St. John, E. A. Pearce, Lemuel Lozier, W. C. Thomas, and Samuel Taylor of Hackensack; E. A. Walton, Ridgewood; F. A. E. Cott, Englewood; William McKenzie, Addison Ely, Rutherford; Hamilton F. Kean, Elizabeth; T. N. McCarter, Newark; and Arthur B. Sturges, New York.

BERGEN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

In 1640 Harvard College was established followed in 1701 by Yale; Princeton in 1746; King's College in 1754, and Queen's in 1770. These institutions were for the promotion and maintenance of a high grade of scholarship, but with no especial object in view.

Holland sent thoroughly trained theologians to look after the spiritual interests of the Colonists. She sent also able lawyers, as did both England and Scotland, to attend to the legal interests of those who had come to the new world, but the physical ailments incident to man were not thought of, to the extent of making a special study of medicine,

The university at Leyden was noted for its interest in the study of sciences, especially the science of chemistry, but chemicals were then but little used as curatives, herb constituting a large proportion of the material used in the healing of diseases.

The first medical school in America was founded in Philadelphia in 1765, in which Drs. Shippen and Morgan were Professors. Two years later New York established her first school of medicine in connection with King's College. But few students entered upon the work, however, as is proven by the records which show that only eleven degrees were conferred prior to the war of the Revolution, when studies in that department were suspended until 1784. From 1792 to 1816, a Medical Department of Queen's College, New Brunswick, was located in New York. Its location in the city is explained by the fact that the founders, Dr. Nicholas Romaine and associates having failed to place in New York, with the institution they desired, applied and secured authority under the charter of Queen's College to perfect their organization. In 1825

Princeton undertook a Medical Department, in which Dr. Van Cleve, a distinguished physician took an active interest, but his death caused a delay in its establishment.

New Jersey claims to have been the first of the colonies to organize a Medical Association. The Medical Society of New Jersey have in their possession, the well preserved original book of minutes of that organization. The first meeting was held at the house of a Mr. Duff in New Brunswick, where sixteen physicians met on the 23rd day of July 1766, and formed themselves into a "Standing Society and Voluntary Incorporation," and signed the "Instruments of Association and Constitution of the Medical Society of New Jersey." The names of those who signed these instruments were Robert McKean, Chris. Manlove, John Cochran, Moses Bloomfield, James Gilliland, William Burnet, Jona. Dayton, Thomas Wiggins, Williams Adams, Bern. Budd, Lawrence V. Derveer, John Griffith, Isaac Harris and Joseph Sackett, Jr. The meetings of the Society were held semi-annually, uninterruptedly until 1775, when the Revolution interfered and no meeting was again held until 1782. Again from 1795 until 1807 a cessation occured.

In 1790 another society was formed in East Jersey known as the "Medical Society of the Eastern District of New Jersey."

Dr. Micheau, of Elizabethtown, was the prime mover in this new society which, for a time, drew chiefly from East Jersey, because of the majority of the physicians being located on that side. In time, however, the first society gained control, which it has ever afterwards held.

In 1771 the Medical Society of New Jersey petitioned the Assembly for an act "Regulating the practice of medicine," and resolved "That members of the society get petitions signed by the respectable inhabitants of their neighborhoods," and send these to the care of the committee of the society charged with the prosecution of the measure before the Legislature. This act was adopted in September, 1772. A table of rates and fees was now arranged, which was practically the basis of charges until 1784, when it was unanimously adopted. It is a piece of interesting reading. Medicine, as a science, is of comparatively recent date. It was not until 1754 that lectures to students was first introduced. Dr. William Hunter, of Newport, R. I., being the first to use them as a means of instruction, the first instruction in dissection having been given prior to that time by Dr. Bard of Middletown, in New York City.

The Provincial or State Society exerted a healthful influence, and soon district societies began to spring up in different parts of the State.

Bergen County, owing probably to its close proximity to New York, Newark and Elizabethtown, had few physicians until a later date than many other counties. Joseph Sackett, Jr., who practiced at Paramus during the Revolution, is the only member from Bergen County whose name is on the roll of the society until 1796.

The earliest physician of whom we can find any record, in Bergen County, was Dr. Van Emburgh. He lived prior to 1709, as is attested

by the deed to his widow, given by her friend Sarah Sandford dated December 7, 1709. The land so given was probably bestowed purely out of friendship, and consisted in all of about six hundred acres of land.

Dr. Abraham Van Boskirk was a surgeon in the First Militia of Bergen County, and on May 12th, 1775, was one of the committee of correspondence for Bergen County of which John Fell was chairman. Dr. Joseph Sackett was born February 16, 1733, O. S., and was one of the original charter members of the New Jersey Medical Society, taking an active part until 1772 when he removed to Newton, L. I. Dr. John Campbell, who was a physician in Hackensack after the Revolution, was a son of Archibald Campbell, who was advised by Washington to "keep neutral" and stay by his family. Dr. Campbell was born February 13, 1770. He spent his life in Hackensack. He died in 1814, and is buried in Hackensack by the side of his wife who died in 1853. Josiah Hornblower, a brother of Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, practiced medicine in Bergen County in 1789. Dr. Hornblower was born at Belleville May 23, 1767. He studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Steele of Belleville, and began practice in the town of Bergen in 1789. His practice extended over a large expanse of country covering Hudson County, including the old Township of Hackensack, Fort Lee, with a considerable practice in Staten Island. He was appointed surgeon in the War of 1812, and was assigned to duty at the old arsenal on the heights. He was twice married, his first wife being Annetje Merselis, who became the mother of six children. His second wife, Hannah Town, had two children. He died at the good old age of eighty-one years, having been in active practice in Bergen County for a period of fifty-five years. Two of his sons, William and Josiah became physicians, and three of his sons-in-law, Doctors DeWitt, Gautier and Zabriskie were also physicians as were two of his grandsons, the sons of William. The family was thus widely represented in the profession. Cornelius Blauvelt was a practitioner in Hackensack in 1819.

It was not until 1854 that the District Medical Society of Bergen County, was organized. A meeting for this purpose was held in the Washington Institute Building, in Hackensack, on February 28, where the licensed physicians and surgeons met by authority of the Medical Society of New Jersey, through a commission issued for that purpose. Those present were Drs. William H. Day, Charles Hasbrouck, George B. Brown, Henry A. Hopper and DuBois Hasbrouck. The meeting was organized by making W. H. Day, M. D., President, and Dr. Henry A. Hopper, Secretary. William H. Day was elected the first president of the Society and Charles Hasbrouck secretary.

The Society held no meetings from 1858 to 1868, when a re-organization took place and the by-laws were revised.

ROLL OF MEMBERS ADMITTED UP TO 1876.

A. Hopper, 1854; W. H. Day, 1854; C. Hasbrouck, 1854; H. A. Hopper, 1844; G. B. Brown, 1854; D. Hasbrouck, 1854; A. S. Burdett,

1854; B. Oblenis, 1855; J. J. Haring, 1856; I. J. Well, 1868; W. H. Hall, 1868; J. T. Demund; 1868; H. C. Neer, 1868; F. M. Wright, 1868; J. M. Simpson, 1869; R. Stewart, 1869; S. J. Zabriskie, 1870; A. P. Williams, 1870; H. A. Crary, 1871; W. Francis, 1871; D. A. Currie, 1872; M. S. Ayers, 1872; D. C. Carr, 1874; G. F. Simpson, 1874; F. A. Davis, 1874; A. Clendinen, 1875.

PRESENT MEMBERS AND SCHOOLS AT WHICH THEY RECEIVED THEIR DEGREE.

Henry A. Hopper, College Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1847; A. S. Burdett, College Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1852; H. C. Neer, Berkshire Medical College, 1860; D. Augustus Currie, University of Buffalo, 1864; University of Edinburgh, 1867; M. S. Ayers, Long Island College, 1871; G. C. Terhune, New York Medical College, 1853; Charles H. Hasbrouck, College Physicians and Surgeons, Fairfield, New York, 1839; D. St. John, Bellevue, 1875; Alexander Clendinen, University of Maryland, 1859; Milton Terhune, Kentucky School of Medicine, 1676; J. M. Simpson, Bellevue; 1866; S. J. Zabriskie, University Medical College, New York, 1856; J. J. Haring, Jefferson Medical College, 1855; A. P. Williams, College Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1860; E. M. Garton, University Medical College, 1878; G. E. Brown, College Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1875; C. L. Demarest, Bellevue, 1876; Thomas Reid, University Medical College, New York, 1876.

Presidents: 1854, William H. Day; 1855-'56, Abraham Hopper; 1857, William H. Day; 1858, I. J. Wells; 1868, Charles Hasbrouck; 1869-70, A. S. Burdett; 1871-72, John J. Haring; 1873, F. Marco Wright; 1874, H. C. Neer; 1875, A. S. Burdett; 1876, D. Augustus Currie; 1877, Henry A. Hopper; 1878, A. S. Burdett; 1879, S. J. Zabriskie; 1880, Milton Turmure; 1881, Henry A. Hopper; 1882, H. A. Hopper; 1883, D. St. John; 1884, M. S. Ayers; 1885, Milton Turmure; 1886, John W. Hopper; 1887, J. W. Terry; 1888, Wm. H. O. Taylor; 1889, Lewis Parsells; 1890, John A. Willis; 1891, M. S. Ayers; 1892, H. C. Neer; Samuel A. Armstrong; 1894, J. W. B. Lansing; 1895, W. L. Vroom; 1896, Hardy M. Banks; 1897, L. B. Parsells; 1898, Howard McFadden; 1899, Chas. Calhoun.

Secretaries: 1854-58, Charles Hasbrouck; 1868, I. J. Wells; 1869, J. T. DeMund; 1870-'76, Charles Hasbrouck; 1877-'78, A. S. Burdett; 1879, Henry A. Hopper; 1880, Alexander Clendinen; 1881-'99 inclusive, D. A. Currie; 1882-'99, Dr. David St. John, Treasurer.

THE BERGEN COUNTY FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This institution is located at Oradell, Bergen county, N. J. It was incorporated May 1, 1849, by the following named persons: Jacob Van Buskirk, Nicholas C. Durie, Charles Hasbrouck, Benjamin Z. Van Emburgh, David A. G. Demarest, John G. Demarest, Isaac D. Demarest, Garret S. Demarest, Henry N. Voorhis, George T. Brickell, Garrett A. Eckerson, Henry H. Voorhis, Jr., John Ackerman, Jr.

The Company was organized wtih Garret S. Demarest as president, and Henry H. Voorhis as secretary. These gentlemen occupied these positions respectively many years. The company insures farm and other property for cash premiums only. The present officers of the company are as follows: Abram C. Holdrum, President: John T. Haring, Vice-President; Elmer Blauvelt, Secretary; Daniel I. Demarest, Treasurer.

CHAPTER XIII.
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

BOROUGHS.

Bergen county is divided into fifteen townships, thirty-five boroughs and has one city and one incorporated village. The borough formation comes under the law of 1878, having for its object the securing of certain improvements in water, lights, sewerage, roads, etc. Under this law each borough thus formed had the right of electing freeholders to the County Council. Subsequent enactments, however, annulled the right, but, nevertheless, boroughs formed parts of different townships, and had a right to elect freeholders until the law of May, 1894, annulled this privilege only under certain cases. Under the old law of 1878, citizens of municipalities secured the formation of their borough by petition, a certain number representing the taxable list of the community having the right to petition. Under the present regime the Legislature creates a borough.

Following we have a list of the boroughs of the county, the special history of each being found in the respective localities in which the borough exists:

North Arlington, Rutherford, East Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Woodridge, Hasbrouck Heights, Lodi, Little Ferry, Ridgefield, Leonia, Undercliff, Palisade Park, Fairview, Bogota, Englewood Cliffs, Tenafly, Cresskill, Bergenfields, Schraalenburgh, Old Tappan, Maywood, Delford, Riverside, Westwood, Woodcliff, Parkridge, Montvale, Allendale, Midland, Upper Saddle River, Lower Saddle River, Midland Park, Glen Rock and Garfield.

ROADS.

The first Commissioners of Highways for Bergen county, and the first known to have been appointed in the State were John Berry, Lawrence Andries (Van Boskirk), Enoch Michielsen (Vreeland), Hans Diedricks, Michael Smith, Hendrick Van Ostrum and ClaesJans en Van Purmerendt. They were appointed by an act of the General Assembly, and it is doubtful if there exists anywhere a record of their proceedings. They appear to have held office a long time, for in 1694 Gerbrand Claesen was appointed in the place of Van Purmerendt.

By resolution of the General Assembly, adopted September 9, 1704, the Grand Jury of each and every county was authorized to appoint yearly at the February and March terms of court, with the approval of the bench, two persons in each county, precinct, district or township, to lay out all necessary cross-roads and by-roads, which were to be four rods wide, and also "to settle" other matters pertaining to the highways.

Beginning with the old-time wagon roads, the first in the county of Bergen was the one leading from Communipaw to the village of Bergen.

The road was probably laid about the year 1660. On the 3d of June, 1718, a road was laid out from Cromkill to Weehawken Ferry, which Mr. Winfield is of the opinion was part of the present Hackensack turnpike.

The road from Bergen to Bergen Point was the old King's Highway, but the date of its construction is unknown. In 1743 James Alexander, of the Council, reported a bill for continuing the King's Highway to some convenient point on the Hudson, but the bill was not passed. On October 10, 1764, a King's highway was laid out from Hendrick Sickles' barn to a point opposite the Dutch Church, on Staten Island, and the old road was abandoned. The new road became a part of the great stage route from New York to Philadelphia. The Hackensack turnpike was constructed in 1804 by the Bergen Turnpike Company, incorporated November 30, 1802, to build this road from Hoboken to Hackensack.

The road from Paulis Hook to Newark over the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers was built in 1765, and was the only thoroughfare from the Hudson to Essex county for nearly thirty years. The road first known as the New Barbadoes turnpike, but subsequently as the New York and Paterson turnpike, was surveyed and constructed in 1816. This road originally divided the township of Union from Lodi, and passed through Passaic, and objective points being Paterson and Hoboken.

The Belleville turnpike though not one of the oldest roads in the county, is a much travelled one, and is the boundary between Hudson and Bergen counties. The old Pollifly road was one of the first in the county, also, and was opened over two hundred years ago. It runs from Hudson county through the old townships of Union and Lodi. The Paterson and Jersey City plank road was completed about 1820; the Hackensack and Paterson road in 1826, and soon after, the road leading from Hackensack to Little Ferry was constructed. About the year 1850 the road from Lodi village to the Pollifly road was opened. The road following the course of the Passaic River, now designated as the Passaic Valley road, was an early highway opened long before the war of the Revolution. The Indians called the northern portion of this highway the Wagara road and the southern division as Slauter Dam road.

The Paramus road running from Pompton to Hoboken was associated with the historic days of the Revolution. It was the thoroughfare of the old Goshen and Hoboken stage line, and created a demand for the numerous taverns which lined its course. This road came through Newburgh, N. Y., to Closter, and passed through Old Hook to Westwood and from thence southwest to Paramus.

The Stone Arabia road beginning at Hackensack and following a northeastly, then a northerly direction to Rockland county, N. Y., was an important thoroughfare during the early part of the present century, as was also the Spring Valley road, which was opened about the sam time, and run through the central part of Midland township, north.

The Wieremus road, so christened by the Indians who in early times followed it as a trail, ran through Pascack Ridge to New York State

and was also one of the important roads in the northern portion of Bergen County.

These are a few of the earliest roadways in Bergen County important in this connection only because of their use in colonial and Revolutionary days.

That New Jersey is a friend to good roads is shown by the report of State Commissioner Budd. During the last year eighty-five miles of new roads have been built under State aid, making three hundred and eighty-five miles, since the State made appropriations for the purpose in 1893, at total cost being $565,826.

Bergen County excels in its roadways, in fact they constitute an interesting feature of the county, the drives being equal to the shell roads of the South and West.

The various trolley lines running through Bergen County are fast changing not only the old mode of travel, but are also opening up new fields for country homes which steam car lines fail to reach.

The Bergen County Traction Company was formed March 6, 1896. The President of this road is William T. Barrows. The road runs from Undercliff to Englewood. A branch line from Leonia to Hackensack is now in operation.

The Hudson County Railway was built in 1893, then known as the Palisade Railroad. This trolley line enters the county at Hudson Heights and extends as far north as Coytesville. David Young is its President.

The Rutherford and Hackensack trolley line was built in 1897. It begins at Arlington and is built as far as Woodridge. On January 27, 1899, this road was sold to William C. Giles for the Re-organization Committee representing 90 per cent. of the bond holders. It is intended now to build the road to Hackensack. The Hoboken, Passaic and Paterson trolley line was built recently. It runs through the places named its title and is an important road and does a large business.

FERRIES.

The ferries which connect the old portion of Bergen County with New York City are numerous. There are (1) the Communipaw, (2) the Weehawken, (3) the Jersey City, (4) the Hoboken, (5) the Pavonia. Besides these, are still in operation, there were several others of an early date which have long ceased to exist. These latter were Budd's Dock, in Harsimus Cove to New York, established in 1802, and continued a few years; Bull's Ferry, at the upper line of the present County of Hudson, well known during the Revolution, which took its name from a family by the name of Bull residing there. Winfield gives the names of the lessees of this ferry as follows: Cornelius Huyley, 1778-'92; Theodore Brower, 1792-1805; Garret Neefie, 1805; Lewis Concklin, 1806; Abraham Huyler, 1808.

De Klyn's Ferry was started by John Towne and Barnet De Klyn, from the wharf (south and north) of the State Prison to Hoboken in

1796. No record is found of this ferry later than 1806.

For many years the farmers and others in the northern part of Bergen County reached New York by means of the Weehawken Ferry established by Samuel Bayard about the year 1700. The charter for this ferry was granted by George II in 1752 to Stephen Bayard.

The Hoboken Ferry was established to connect the Corporation Dock at the "Bear Market," in New York with Hoboken in 1774, and was leased to H. Tallman for £50 a year. During the Revolution this ferry was subject to the army occupying New York. In 1789, the ferry was owned by John Stevens, the proprietor of the Hoboken. In 1811 Mr. Stevens completed a boat, which he put on trial in September, announcing "the trial trip of the first steam ferry boat in the world."

The Pavonia Ferry was established by letters patent from King George II, January 17, 1733, to Archibald Kennedy his heirs and assigns.

Dows Ferry over the Hackensack, a little north of the New Jersey Railroad was a noted place during the Revolution. Mr. Winfield thinks it was constructed about the time that Colonel John Schuyler constructed Belleville turnpike, during the French War, and that it remained in operation until superseded by the bridge erected in 1794. It received its name from John Douw, a friend of Colonel Schuyler. The ferry and Douw's tavern were on the west side of the Hackensack. It was at this ferry that boats had been provided on the night of Major Lee's attack on Paulus Hook to facilitate the retreat of his forces. The ferry Jersey City was established June 18, 1864.

RAILROADS.

The first railroad in America was laid in old Bergen County. Mr. L. Q. C. Elmer, of Bridgeton, N. J., says in the Springfield Republican, "Reading the very interesting account of the Hoosic Tunnel in your paper of November 28th, I find a new illustration of the difficulty of obtaining correct historical data. The writer states that in 1826 Dr. Phelps presented the first proposition ever made for a railroad before any legislative body in the United States. This is a mistake. About April, 1811, Colonel John Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J., presented a memorial to the Legislature to authorize a railroad in New Jersey, and in February, 1815, a law was passed incorporating 'The New Jersey Railroad Company, authorizing a road from Trenton to New Brunswick.' This road was not built. In 1820 I saw at Hoboken Colonel Stevens' short railroad, laid as an experiment. Locomotive steam-engines had not been perfected, and the best engineers did not suppose there would be sufficient traction in plain wheels to draw a heavy weight. The railway put up by Stevens was provided with a middle rail having teeth for a driving-track. This gentleman was father of the Messrs. Stevens who built the first railroad in New Jersey by virtue of the Act of 1842. He entered into competition with Fulton to run the first steamboat on the waters of the Hudson, and thus obtained the monopoly granted by the law of New York, but falling a little behind in time, he sent his

boat round to the Delaware, and I was carried by her in 1812. The family maintained a line of boats on the Delaware individually or by the company until their death."

The Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company was incorporated January 21, 1831. The road went into operation between Paterson and Aquackanonk (now Passaic) June 22, 1832. The rolling-stock at that time consisted of "three splendid and commodious cars, each capable of accommodating thirty passengers," which were drawn by "fleet and gentle horses." It was thought to be a "rapid and delightful mode of traveling." The trial-trip over that part of the road was June 7, 1832. It connected with the New Jersey Railroad at West End. The road was leased to the Union Railroad Company September 9, 1852. This lease was assigned to the Erie Railway Company, and the road is now part of the main line of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. The assignment and transfer of the road was confirmed by the Legislature March 14, 1853.

The Erie Railway Company was first recognized by the laws of New Jersey, March 14, 1853, as the New York and Erie Railroad Company, then as the Erie Railway Company. After leasing the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad and the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad, which two roads formed a direct line from Jersey City to Sufferns, Piermont was abandoned as a terminus, and the cars were run to the depot of the New Jersey Railroad Company in Jersey City until May, 1862. "The Long Dock Company," incorporated February 26, 1856, in the interest of the Erie Railway Company, completed the Bergen Tunnel January 28, 1861. The first passenger train passed through it May 1, 1861, at which date the Erie traffic was transferred to its present terminus at Long Dock. In 1865 the Erie Company constructed a telegraph line through the Bergen Tunnel, so that managers of signals at either end could be duly warned of approaching trains, and collision thus avoided. The interior of the Bergen Tunnel was arched over in 1867.

The New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company was incorporated January 1, 1866. Construction began June 29, 1868. The first train ran over the western end of the road November 5, 1869, and the first through train August 18, 1873.

On Monday, December 19, 1871, the first locomotive was put on the New Jersey Midland at Hawthorne, a station on the Erie, one mile from Paterson. The locomotive was built at the Rogers' Locomotive Works in the City of Paterson, and was named the "Passaic." Another locomotive put upon the road the following July was named "Bergen," this plan of naming the locomotives after the counties traversed by the road being adopted by the company.

The New Jersey Midland Company was incorporated March 18, 1867. March 18, 1870, it was announced that $75,000 had been subscribed by those interested in having the road go through Hackensack. Additional sums were subsequently raised, increasing the amount to $100,000, the sum required to be raised by Hackensack and vicinity.

Other liberal sums were contributed along the entire route. On Monday, March 18, 1872, the first passenger train ran through between Hackensack and Paterson, at 8.30 a. m., carrying about thirty passengers. After that trains ran regularly.

The Hackensack and New York Railroad Company was incorporated March 14, 1856. Work was begun on the road in the spring of 1869. It was opened northward to Hillsdale, twenty-one miles from New York, and the first excursion train ran over it on Saturday, the 4th of March, 1870. The officers of the road at that time were D. P. Patterson, President; G. S. Demarest, Vice President; H. G. Herring, Secretary, and J. D. Demarest, Treasurer. The extension of the road to Grassy Point, about two miles above Haverstraw, on the Hudson, was chartered by the New York Legislature in the spring of 1870, and during the fall was put under contract to Messrs. Ward & Lary for construction. From a report made in January, 1872, we learn that through the untiring exertions of Mr. J. A. Bogert, at Nanuet, $90,000 had been subscribed, over $40,000 of which had been paid in. Subscriptions also to the amount of $230,000 had been secured by Mr. Patterson, the President of the company, and of this sum $130,000 had been paid in. At the northern terminus at Grassy Point the company received a donation of 2500 feet of river frontage from Mr. David Munro. The eastern terminus of this road is in the Erie depot, at Long Dock, and it is under the same management as the Erie.

The Northern Railroad Company of New Jersey was chartered February 9 1854, and the road was completed October 1st, 1859. In 1869 it was leased to the Erie Railway Company. This road passes through the eastern part of Bergen County, along the tableland of the Palisades, many portions of which it has been the means of redeeming from forests and converting into beautiful parks and villas. Englewood, on this road, one of the most delightful suburbs of New York, has been entirely built up since the road was opened.

The Jersey City and Albany Railroad was opened to Tappan July 30th, 1873. This road passes through Bergen County from the Midland, at Ridgefield Park, in a direction nearly parallel with the Northern road.

CHAPTER XIV.
SCHOOLS.

EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

The first apportionment of the school fund of the State was made to Bergen county by the trustees in 1831 and consisting of one thousand, two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety-two cents. Benjamin Zabriskie and Cornelius Van Winkle were appointed a committee of the board of Chosen Freeholders to apportion the amount among the several townships which resulted as follows: Bergen, $214.56; Lodi, $108.38; Saddle River, $168.19; New Barbadoes, $94.10; Hackensack, $142.94; Harrington, $226.55; Franklin, $181.55; Pompton, $163.65.

The Legislature of New Jersey passed an Act in 1837 appropriating the surplus revenues of the general government for school purposes in the several counties of the State, placing the several amounts apportioned to the counties under the management of the respective boards of Chosen Freeholders.

A report made to the board on the 2d day of May, 1838, showed that the sum of $41,182.14, surplus revenue, had been received from the State treasurer, and that the same had been loaned out in various sums through the county. The interest on this money has been collected annually on the 1st of May and devoted to the support of public schools.

Upon the division of the county the following adjustment was made of the surplus revenue:

TOWNSHIPS.	STATE TAX.	COUNTY TAX.	TOTAL.
Bergen, including Jersey City	$664.75	$1047.44	$1712.16
Lodi.	252.40	658.65	911.05
Saddle River	324.34	875.57	1199.91
Hackensack	267.90	830.65	1098.55
Harrington	346.12	1127.44	1473.56
Franklin.	292.57	874.18	1166.75
New Barbadoes.	201.82	457.80	659.62
Pompton.	142.84	381.54	524.68
West Milford.	147.35	376.43	523.78
	$2640.06	$6630.00	$9270.06

Before the division of the surplus revenue took place the towns of West Milford, Pompton and a part of Saddle River was annexed to Passaic County, leaving the sums from these towns to be deducted there from. The County of Hudson having been erected February 22, 1840, the sums allotted to the towns of Bergen and Jersey City, and a part of Lodi, under the names of Harrison were also to be deducted.

After the division of the county in 1840 the amount apportioned from the school fund was $1000.50, divided among the townships as follows, and so remained until the new school appropriation was made:

New Barbadoes, $138.69; Lodi, $66.45; Saddle River, $52.41; Hackensack, $234,09; Franklin, $216.02; Washington, $174.19; Harrington, $118.75.

The interest on the surplus revenue began to be available for school purposes May 1, 1838. The sum of $1400 had then accrued, and was divided among the townships as follows:

Lodi, $164.40; Hackensack, $174.50; Franklin $190.56; Saddle River, $80.96; Harrington, $225.36; New Barbadoes, $131.40; Bergen, $298.70; Jersey City, $134.12. In 1839 the interest on the fund amounted to $2-, 655.38. In 1840 the interest was $3,112.05.

Continuing the history, John Terhune, Superintendent of Bergen County Schools, says:

"Prior to 1867 the schools of Bergen County were in part free. They were under township supervision, and the buildings in rural districts were of a very primitive type.

The report of the State Board of Education for 1866, which was the last year of the township method of Superintendents, gives the total population in the nine townships 21,619, and the school census 6,888. The total amount of money to be expended was twenty-five thousand, seven hundred, forty dollars and seventy-four cents, received from the following sources: Raised by tax, eleven thousand, twenty-nine dollars and eighty-one cents; from State three thousand, fifteen dollars and thirty-nine cents; other sources one thousand, six hundred, twenty-two dollars and forty-two cents; raised for building and repairing two thousand, seven hundred, seventy dollars and ninety-nine cents; from tuition fees, seven thousand, five hundred, forty-six dollars and seventeen cents. There were thirty-seven male teachers at an average salary of forty-three dollars per month, and thirty-eight female teachers at an average salary of thirty-two dollars per month. There were fifty-five schools, seven of which were free.

The office of County Superintendent was created by Act of the Legislature, approved March 21st, 1867. Under this syetem the number of schools in 1899 is one hundred and four with three hundred and nineteen teachers, of which sixty-two are males at an average monthly salary of ninety-three dollars and sixty-four cents, and two hundred and fifty-seven females with an average salary of fifty-two dollars and sixty-one cents. The total amount of monies to be expended the present year is as follows:

Balances, $53,866.57; apportioned by County Superintendent, $130,-984.89; raised by district tax $232,143.59; from State for Manual training $3,200.00, making a total of $420,195.05. The school census for 1898 was 88,028. The school buildings with but few exceptions are scientifically lighted, heated, ventilated and decorated; and the grounds as a rule are planted with shade trees and flower beds, due to Arbor Day. This day was set apart by law in 1884, and has caused much improvement in school surroundings. The Arbor Day programmes issued by the present Superintendent, John Terhune, have become popular, and are used in nearly every county in the state.

At the last anniversary, held April 28th, there were 4271 visitors in attendance in the several schools of this county.

The school library question has also improved under his administration, and the number of books taken out increased from 3561 in 1885, to 65,421 in 1899. They are now an indispensable factor in the education of the children.

Bergen County was the first to establish a professional library for teachers, which now contains 1400 volumes of pedagogical books. It was the first county to secure an office which now is an educational centre, and contains numerous cabinets of school work for inspection, a model school library, a teachers' library, and, besides, is an object lesson in school decoration. Copies of the most important school periodicals and school devices are found at this office, known as Educational Hall, and it is constantly visited by teachers and educators.

A uniform course of study for primary and grammar grades has been in operation since 1895, and the work in general is being done systematically and progressively. There are now fifty-five school districts, of which eighteen are townships, thirty-four are boroughs, two are special charters and one a city.

CHAPTER XV.

NEW BARBADOES.

ANCIENT AND MODERN BOUNDARIES—EARLY SETTLEMENT—CIVIL ORGANIZATION—FREEHOLDERS—HACKENSACK—ITS SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, NEWSPAPERS, HOSPITAL, IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION, SOCIETIES, LODGES AND CLUBS, BANKS, MILITARY, MANUFACTURES—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

In 1693, two centuries ago, New Barbadoes was a township in Essex County, and comprised the territory lying between the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, from Newark Bay on the southeast to the present boundary line of Sussex County. The present boundaries are limited to New Bridge on the north and Little Ferry on the south, with an average width of about two miles on the west side of the Hackensack River, the whole length being only about five miles. Along the Hackensack the land is generally level, in some places below high tide, rising to a greater elevation in the western portion. There are some marsh lands, but they are mostly capable of cultivation. The clay lands are valuable from their proximity to the Hackensack River, and much of this land is under a high state of cultivation, while the clay is extensively used in the manufacture of brick.

The Hackensack River, which is navigable to New Bridge, is well confined within its banks, varying in width from one hundred to five hundred feet. The origin of the name "New Barbadoes" is more a matter of conjecture than of history. It is supposed, however, that the earliest proprietors of the township, who emigrated from the islands of Barbadoes, gave the name by prefixing "New" to the name of their former home. In 1868 Captain William Sandford secured a title to 15,308 acres of land running northward from the junction of the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers. Captain John Berry, and others associated with him, secured a title to all the land north of the Sandford possessions, comprising the territory within the limits of Hackensack and the present township of New Barbadoes. It is not known at what date Captain Berry came to the province, although he became possessor of the land in 1669. There are deeds recorded in the Clerk's Office in Hackensack giving by him and dated 1696, showing that he was living and able to transact business at that time. Captain Berry's son-in-law, Michael Smith, who was the first Sheriff of Bergen County, 1683, owned a plantation adjoining that of Captain Berry, and it is probable that these were the first lands in the township which had any considerable improvements, especially since these are prominently mentioned in a historical and descriptive account published in Edinburgh in 1685, by George Scott.

The island of Barbadoes became an English possession in 1625. Both Captain Sandford and Captain Berry were Englishmen, and both

came from the West Indies. Captain Berry may have been, as some supposed, captain of a merchant vessel, but it is a matter of record that he was a Captain of Militia in Bergen County.

Captain Sandford lived in Newark in 1675, and was a member of the Provincial Council from 1681-84. He died in 1692, having requested to be buried on his own plantation. His children were Ardinah, who married Richard Berry, Constable of New Barbadoes in 1695; Peregrine, who married Fytje, daughter of Enoch Michielse (Vreeland); William, Grace and Elizabeth, who married Captain James Davis.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The civil organization of this township was effected in 1688, when the General Assembly at Perth Amboy passed an act empowering the inhabitants of Hackensack and New Barbadoes to build pounds, "the charge whereof to be paid by the inhabitants of each of the respective out plantations." This was in the fourth year of the reign of James II. In 1692 the fourth year of the reign of William and Mary, an act was passed by the General Assembly at Perth Amboy, dividing the counties of East Jersey into townships. This act was so defective in its provisions as to become inoperative, and a supplementary act was passed in 1693, by which the Townships of "Acquikanick and New Barbadoes," were know for the first time in legislation, having apparently been united to form one township. The boundaries included "all the land on Pissiack River above the third river, (Yantacaw) and from the mouth of the said third river, northward, to the partition line of the province, including also all the land in New Barbadoes Neck, between Hackinsack and Pissiack Rivers, and thence to the partition line of the province." From this it would appear that Acquackanonk was included in the original township with that of all the territory lying between the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers to the northern boundary of the province. If this be true, the township then comprised all the present organizations of Hohokus, Washington, Franklin, Saddle River, Midland, Union, Lodi and the present New Barbadoes, besides Acquackanonk including the site of the present City of Passaic. Other proofs that Acquackanonk and New Barbadoes were united in one township are to be found, in a record of December 3, 1683, when the "inhabitants of Aquaninoncke," are authorized to join with those of "New Barbadoes Neck" in the "choyce of a Constable." At another date Major William Sandford of New Barbadoes Neck was ordered to "appoint an officer to exercise the inhabitants of Aquaninoncke." During the following two hundred years, the one ancient township was divided and subdivided until the present boundaries cover the small space, before noted.

The government of a county at that time differed greatly from that of the present forms. Each township or plantation was then governed by a Board of Selectmen, exercising judicial and legislative powers of a restrictive kind, confined to the local affairs of their respective plantations, and limited in their jurisdiction to "small causes." On May 1st, 1688, a bill was drawn up by the Provincial Secretary to constitute a

"Court of small Causes for the out plantations of Bergen County, and for Aquackinick and New Barbadoes in Essex County." This was sent to the House of Deputies by Major John Berry of the Council, was signed by the Governor, and became a law May 22d, of the same year. No records of these courts were kept and all we find is an occasional allusion to them. They granted licenses to sell liquors and keep ordinaries, fixing the rates for "man and beast," in detail, and also supervised the roads and bridges. Sometimes these judges of the "Court of small Causes," overstepped their authority, when an appeal could be carried to the Governor and Council, or even to the King and Parliament if necessary.

In the Provincial Council, William Sandford, John Berry, and Isaac Kingsland were Legislators for New Barbadoes and vicinity,—Sandford from 1682 to 1703; Berry from 1682 to 1692, and Kingsland from 1684 to 1696. The following is a list of the chosen Freeholders of the township from 1794 to 1899 inclusive.

1794-95, 1802, Isaac Vanderbeck, Jr.; 1794-95, Arendt Schuyler; 1796-99, Chris. A. Zabriskie; 1796-97, Abraham W. DePeyster; 1798-1805, Edmund Wm. Kingsland; 1800-1, Garret G. Lansing; 1802, Joost Bogert; 1803-6, Luke Van Zaen; 1806-8, John I. Hopper; 1807-8, Casperus Bogert; 1809-14, Henry I. Zabriskie; 1809-11, Henry Van Dolsem; 1812, John Berry; 1813-16, Henry P. Kipp; 1815-16, John D. Romeyn; 1817, John A. Schuyler; 1817-18, Jacob J. C. Zabriskie; 1818, Philip Berry; 1819-21, John J. Hopper, Peter A. Terhune; 1822, John T. Banta; 1822-23, 1825-27, John A. Boyd; 1823-27, Albert G. Hopper; 1824, Jacob J. Brinkerhoff; 1828-33, John Zabriskie; 1828-32, Henry W. Banta; 1833, David I. Christie; 1834-35, Andrew Zabriskie; 1834-35, John D. Romeyn; 1836-42, Albert A. Brinkerhoff; 1836-37, Andrew Demarest; 1837-39, Albert G. Doremus; 1838-40, John J. Van Saun; 1841-43, George Voorhis; 1843-45, Ralph Westervelt; 1844-46, Richard T. Cooper; 1846-48, 1852, William Winant; 1847-49, Jacob I. Zabriskie; 1849-51, Christian De Baun; 1850-52, John A. Zabriskie; 1853-54, 1856, Richard R. Hawkey; 1853-54, William Blair; 1856-58, Peter A. Terhune; 1857-59, Wilhelmus Berry; 1859-61, Abraham I. Demarest; 1860-62, Abraham A. Banta; 1862-64, Lucas A. Voorhis; 1863-64, 1866, Garret G. Ackerson; 1866-67, Garret A. Hopper; 1867-69, William De Wolfe; 1868-70, Nicholas A. Demarest; 1870, Henry C. Harring; 1871, Garret G. Ackerson; 1872-74, Jacob Yereance; 1875-78, Wm. Huyler; 1879, Frederick Steinle; 1880-89, John O. Grode; 1889-92, Jacob L. Van Buskirk; 1892-94, Jacob H. Fank; 1894-96, Jacob L. Van Buskirk; 1896-99, W. W. Curry; 1899, Charles Conklin and Cornelius E. Eckerson.

It is not definitely known at what date the first settlement was made in this township. According to tradition, Dr. Van Imburg erected the first dwelling house in Hackensack. This house, it is said, stood on the creek just back of the site of the present courthouse. Another of the very old houses is said to have stood on what was formerly known as the Varick property. Among the first families to settle in this locality were:

Albert Zabriskie, and Lawrence in 1662; Lourie in 1685; Houseman in 1695, while Kipp came a little earlier; Van Buskirk 1697; Van Giesen, 1689; Dismarie, 1695. The records of the Church on the Green, note in 1694, the reception into membership of Martin Powelse, Jan, Christyn and Lena, also Maria Etsal and Rachel Jackse. In the following six years there were more than sixty members added, showing an increase in the number of inhabitants.

HACKENSACK.

Hackensack, as a place of residence, is unsurpassed by any other suburb of New York City.

Beautifully situated on the west bank of the Hackensack River, from the commanding heights on its western border can be seen the river winding through the valley, with the range of the Palisades beyond and New York twelve miles in the distance. A population of 10,000 covers an area of 2,000 acres, thus affording wide streets, ample grounds and abundance of air and sunshine to the inhabitants.

The sandy, porous soil has a substrata of gravel and is well drained by the most approved system of sewerage. The outlet sewers are large and constructed of brick with pipe laterals, furnishing means for good drainage to buildings, as well as the soil. In all there are about 20 miles of sewers, thoroughly flushed twice daily by tide water. The comparatively few cesspools are required to be laid up with cement and made water tight. They are emptied by scavengers and the odorless excavating company.

The streets and walks are well kept under the supervision of a competent street superintendent. Gas and electricity (Edison's system) are used for street and general lighting purposes. There are about 60 miles of flagged walks and 40 miles of macadam, which work the Improvement Commission is extending as rapidly as the appropriations will allow.

The water supply, furnished by the Hackensack Water Company, is shown by careful analyses from time to time to be of excellent quality. It is obtained from the Hackensack River at New Milford, far above the influence of tide and sewerage or other contaminating matter. The reservoir is at an elevation of 110 feet, with sufficient pressure to be utilized by the fire department in throwing a stream over the highest building. It is to be regretted that few of our wells are free from organic matter; and as this is a possible source of disease, it is desirable that the river water should entirely supplant the use of wells.

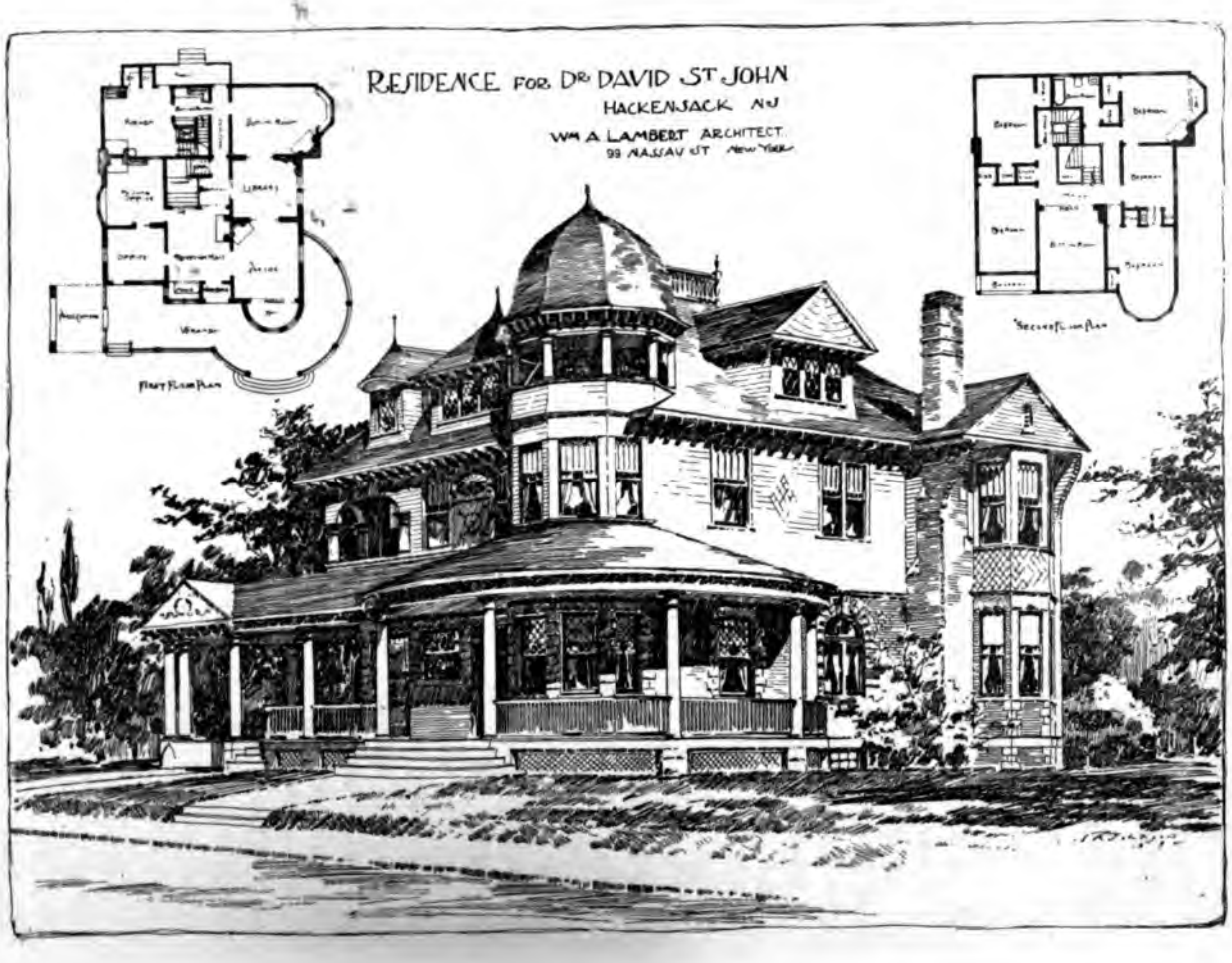
The climate is mild yet variable. The snowfall is usually light - rarely sufficient for lengthened sleighing. The health of the town will compare favorably with that of any other in the State. Statistics of 1897 and 1898, showing it to be first in point of health, with the county ranking second among the counties of the state.

Malaria prevails to some extent, though many of the oldest inhabitants have never been affected by it. Typhoid fever and diptheria, the great terrors in many localities, are very rare here.

VIEW OF HACKENSACK FROM GROUNDS OF C. E. ECKERSON.

Epidemics are not common, and as they are generally of a mild type, are readily controlled by the vigilance of the local physicians and efficiency of the Health Board. Each case of contagious disease is reported to the Board by the attending physician as soon as he learns its character. It is endeavored to isolate such patients, and none of the children of the family are allowed to attend school while any danger of contagion exists. A certain sum is appropriated each year for the use of the Board of health, which is doing a good work. A very noticeable feature is the general cleanliness of the town, it being absolutely without the usual dirty quarters.

The dwellings are chiefly built of wood, many of them surrounded by large lawns pleasantly shaded. There are no crowded tenement houses. The markets are clean and free from any evil influence to Health. The public school buildings are the pride of the community. In their ventilating, heating and plumbing a careful regard has been given to sanitary laws. The other public buildings, including the Hospital, Court House and Jail are also in good condition. The Health Board is composed of intelligent, progressive men, representing several professions.


RESIDENCE FOR DR DAVID ST JOHN
HACKENSACK NJ
WM A LAMBERT ARCHITECT
99 NASSAU ST NEW YORK

"The word Hackensack has been so variously spelled and defined it may be an open question to-day as its orthography and signification. From Hackensack or Ackensack, either of which is spelled probably correct according to the original Indian pronunciation, it has wandered through Aackingsack, Ackinghassack, Akkingsakke, Ackenkishacky, Ackenkeshacky, Hagensack, Haghkinsack, Hackensacky, Hackingkeshacky, Hackingkasacky, Hackinsack, Hackquinhacq, Hackquinhacq, Hacquinkacy, Hackinsagh, Haghkingsack, Hackkensak.

SCHOOLS.

The township of New Barbadoes is divided into four districts known as Nos. 10, comprising Fairmont and Cherry Hill, and a portion of Midland township; 31, all the township between the commission line or boundary between Fairmont and the New York Susquehanna and Western Railway, and 32, all the territory of the township south of the last named line, to Kansas Street and the southern commission line, while 33, contains the remaining territory in the township to Little Ferry. 31, and 32, are largest and most deserving of notice.

In 1825, Cornelius C. Bogert, Dr. Abraham Hopper, and Archibald Campbell were appointed trustees to take steps toward the establishment of a school in which all the branches of a classical education could be obtained. They first secured ground upon which to erect a building, and for this purpose purchased a lot formerly owned by James Hill, on the west side of Main Street, and north of the lands of Henry Berdan. This was to be held in trust for the use of stockholders for the proposed new academy. Lafayette, having not long before passed through on his visit to the scenes of his earlier years when he fought side by side with Washington, the patriotic and grateful people named the new institution, Lafayette Academy, in his honor. The building was erected by Benjamin Oldis, twenty feet on Main Street and forty-five feet deep, with an upper story for lectures and religious purposes. This was surmounted by a cupola and bell from the old Passaic Church. The first teacher was John Wash, Professor of Languages, from New York, followed by William Lynn, Michael Doyle, Simon Zabriskie, M. S. Wickman, Jacob Vanderbilt, Hugh Norton, William C. Smith and J. G. Williams.

The old academy was sold in 1853, when a new and more commodious brick building was erected on the northwest corner of State and Berry Streets. J. G. Williams was the first teacher (1853), followed by James B. Burlew, Isaac J. Willis, Thomas H. Gimmel, B. F. Shaffer, A. Rider and G. T. Probst, followed by S. G. Lippincott. This house was forty by fifty feet, with an addition of twenty by forty feet, and with accommodations for five or six hundred scholars. The whole was valued at $10,000. In 1877, a new three-story building was erected on the same site.

In early colonial days a law was passed rating the inhabitants for public instruction in the various towns of the province.

A meeting was held in Hackensack in 1767 at which was discussed the locating of Queen's (now Rutger's) College, the two places before the meeting being Hackensack and New Brunswick. After it was decided to locate at New Brunswick, the people of Hackensack were aroused to a greater interest in the cause of education.

Two years later (1769) Reinen Van Giesse, an old and extensive land owner, gave a site to the old Washington Academy, on the northwest corner of Main and Warren streets. Upon this site was erected a large stone building, seventy-five by thirty-five feet and two-stories high, with a belfry in the centre. In this belfry was hung the bell which became famous, and on which was the inscription, "Presented to Washington Academy by William Bayard, 1776." This institution became famous through a line of able instructors of that day, Dr. Peter Wilson being the first on the list. He was a distinguished Scotchman, who came to this country in 1763. Next came Henry Traphagen, John Traphagen, Bayard Bayard, Thomas Geaghan, Christian Zabriskie, John Hayward, Henry Blackman, William Howell, John Bogart, Henry Howell and John Vanderbilt. The first trustees elected (1790), were Solomon Frœligh, scholar and theologian; John Van Buren, Isaac Vanderbeck, Jr., and the two able lawyers, Robert Campbell and Nehemiah Wade. The building was remodeled in 1846, and again in 1858. In 1865 the school was made free, and in 1869, the necessary books and papers were supplied free of charge to all scholars. In 1873 a story was added to the building, but, the number of pupils increasing, it became necessary to have greater accommodations, and, in 1878, the building at the corner of Union and Meyers streets, was erected, and first occupied on December 2d of that year. Dr. Nelson Haas, preceded by a list of eminent educators, became principal of this school in 1871, and continued in the work for a period of nearly a quarter of a century. In 1895, upon the establishment of a separate high school, he was made its principal, and in 1897 was made Superintending Principal of all the schools in the township, and is at this time holding these two offices.

The Hackensack Academy was erected about the year 1869, but was never a prosperous enterprise, financially. This building was located on State Street, near Central Avenue. Dr. John B. Hague was its first principal. He was followed by Professor Charles Hasbrouck, he in turn by Professor W. W. Richards, and next came Stephen Brooks, who was succeeded by Charles W. Boyd. About 1882 the academy was closed.

The Fairmont school house was built in 1890, and for some time was utilized for both Fairmont and Cherry Hill, but this was not found to be satisfactory, and the Board of Education was authorized to sell the property and build a house for Fairmont.

The Hudson Street school was enlarged and newly furnished in 1893.

The High School, formerly conducted as a separate department in the Union and State Streets schools, was, from 1895 to 1896, placed in

the State Street school, but later in the Union Street house, awaiting the construction of the new High School building, which was opened on Thanksgiving Day, 1897. The High School prepares for admission to the Freshman class in college, or to the second year in the State Normal School.

The Board of Education consists of nine members, and by the school law enacted in 1866, all the schools of the township are placed under the supervision of this board. A uniform course of study has been adopted requiring eight years of work, beginning with the kindergarten. This includes a course of manual training and preparation for entrance to the High School.

In addition to these, there are two private kindergarten schools in the village, and also one parochial school, established in 1871 by Rev. J. Rolands, in connection with the parish of Holy Trinity. The present County Superintendent of Schools, Mr. John Terhune, is doing a good work in the county. The city owns school property to the amount of nearly $100,000.

HACKENSACK CHURCHES.

No history of Bergen County would be complete without a record of the First Reformed Church of Hackensack. She claims to be the fruitful mother of all the English speaking Reformed Churches of the county, and the benevolent step-mother of all the other Protestant Evangelical churches. She survives to-day after the storms and vicissitudes of over two hundred years, one of the oldest and staunchest of the denomination in America. Like an old, gnarled oak she has sent her roots all through the religious soil of the county and nourished the ecclesiastical growth in all her hamlets.

Two earliest records give the date of the organization as 1686, when under the ministry of Dominie Petrus Taschemaker, thirty-three persons united to lay the foundation of this ancient church. The original officers of the organization were Hendrick Jorense and Albert Stevense, elders; and Hendrick Banta and Volkert Hansen, deacons. Dominie Taschemaker was settled at New Amstel (now New Castle), on the Delaware River, serving the feeble congregation at Hackensack, with a good deal of sacrifice and devotion. He came four times a year to administer the Lord's Supper and baptize the children. Never their settled pastor, he did however excellent service.

The first settled pastor was Guilliam Bertholf, a very pious man who acted as "voorleer," in the absence of a regular pastor. He was sent to Holland by the people at their expense, where he fitted himself for pastoral work and came back a regularly ordained minister. For nearly thirty years this first pastor labored incessantly among his own people, and cared for the scattered colonies of Dutch settlers in New Jersey and New York States, laying the foundation of the present Home Missionary work of the Reformed Church. In 1696, ten years after the organization of the church, a building was erected on the spot where the present venerable sanctuary stands. Having been altered and enlarged

several times, it is still known to-day as "the old church on the green." After Dominie Bertholf died in 1724, there came several pastors, all of them to the Dutch manor born and bred. Time forbids to enter into particulars, put the work of Curtenius and Goetschius, Errickson and Coens abides in its influence until the present time. The congregation which was scattered over a large territory erected another house of worship at Schraalenburgh where the pastor preached every other Sabbath to accommodate the worshippers in that part of the county. In common with all the other Dutch congregations of that time, the church passed through the disturbing waters of ecclesiastical strife which weakened and rent in twain elements that needed all adhesion possible in order to flourish.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, after the death of Dominie Goetschius, Rev. Theodorick Romeyn (usually shortened into Dirck Romeyn), came as pastor, when peace and prosperity returned. He did not stay long however, leaving to settle in the old Dutch Church of Schenectady, N. Y., where he became instrumental in founding Union College. In 1799 the church called Rev. James V. C. Romeyn as colleague with Rev. Dr. Solomon Froeligh. The progress of theological thought in New England had begun to be felt in these staid old Dutch Churches. The younger men felt the impulse of the new doctrines and antagonized the older preachers. In 1823 this same Dr. Froeligh started in the old church a secession, partly from disappointed ambition and partly from aversion to new methods which were coming in vogue. Several other ministers took umbrage at the preaching of the new views, alleging that it was a departure from the good old ways. These seceding parties were suspended by their respective classes for insubordination and schism. For the time being, it engendered a good deal of strife and bad feeling; families were divided and churches broken up. But being a conservative and combative secession it did not make much headway, and to-day it is passing into oblivion. Dominie Romeyn labored in the church over thirty years, repairing the breaches of the secession and strengthening the church work. He was followed by his son James who continued the work for the short period of three years. Then followed the fruitful ministry of Dominie Alexander Warner who labored with his flock for over twenty-eight years and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Theodore B. Romeyn, a grandson of Rev. James V. C. Romeyn. This church has had what no other church, as far as is known, has ever had, viz., a succession of three generations of preachers of one name and family. Dr. Theodore B. Romeyn continued as pastor for eighteen years when he died and left as his monument, a strong united church. In 1886 the present pastor, Rev. H. Vanderwart assumed charge. For over thirteen years he has labored to keep this venerable old church true to her record and she stands to-day foremost in the county, having a large and growing membership, a flourishing combination of several societies, large congregations both morning and even-

ing, verifying the promise of God that instead of the fathers shall be the children.

THE SECOND REFORMED CHURCH

was a swarm out of the old hive, settling in the upper part of Hackensack, on State Street. It was organized in October, 1855, and has had a steady, vigorous growth ever since. Its first pastor was Rev. James Demarest, Jr., who was followed by Rev. G. H. Fisher, under whose pastorate the church developed in every department of activity. Failing health compelled him to resign and hand the reins to Rev. C. B. Durand, who continued for twelve years, when he changed his ecclesiastical views and entered the Episcopal ministry. The present incumbent is Rev. Arthur Johnson, who has labored with much success in this important field, since December 12th, 1884. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1872, and at Union Theological Seminary in 1875.

A building site having been donated by Mrs. Maria Berry, the corner-stone of the new church-house was laid on July 30th, 1856, by Rev. John Knox, D. D. The church edifice was erected in 1860, at a cost of $3000.

THE THIRD GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH

was organized, as its name imports, by our German citizens, in January, 1858, in that part of Hackensack known as the Plank Road, in order to supply the religious needs of the increasing number of Germans in our midst. During the forty years of its existence, owing to weakness, it has been served by eleven pastors. At the present time it is not strong, owing to the death of many of its old supporters. Its present pastor, Rev. John Bombin, a scholarly man and an earnest and devoted worker, has under his care about eighty members.

CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH.

The Christian Reformed Church (formerly known as the True Reformed Dutch Church) has a history dating back to 1822, when differences in doctrine and practice, caused eleven (11) congregations to withdraw from the judicature of the Dutch Reformed Church, and organized as the Classis of Hackensack of the True Reformed Dutch Church.

Six of these congregations are entitled to recognition in the history of Bergen County, and are situated at Ramseys, (formerly Ramapo), Schraalenburg, (now Bergen Fields), English Neighborhood, (now Leonia), Paramus, (now Ridgewood), Englewood and Hackensack. In the year 1890 after an acquaintance of several years the two branches of the True Reformed Dutch Church, east and west, united, and for the sake of ecclesiastical, uniformity and compatibility with the Mother Church in the Netherlands, they assumed the name, Christian Reformed Church, still retaining their corporate title, observing the same form of church government and doctrinal standards, worshipped for a time in private houses, barns and halls, under the pastorate of Rev. Solomon Froeligh, D. D., until 1830, when Rev. C. T. Demarest served the church for one year, and Rev. Christian Z. Paulison was installed pastor. In 1839 Rev. C. T. Demarest was again called to Hackensack, and served

the church jointly with Leonia, until 1852, Rev. Cornelius J. Blauvelt succeeding to the pastorate in 1854, remaining until his death in 1860. Rev. John Y. De Baun was with the congregation for twenty-seven years. The first church edifice was erected in 1833 on Hudson Street, enlarged in 1861, and again in 1867. In the year 1899 a new edifice in modern style, was built on State Street to replace the old one. The new church is called the Town Clock Church.

Rev. John C. Voorhis, who is the sixth incumbent since the secession, was called to this pastorate in 1887, since doing a good work, both in his church and in educational affairs, being a member and for several years President of the Board of Education. He was ordained in 1875, and became pastor of the church at Englewood where he remained twelve years, just prior to coming to Hackensack.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Church known as the First Presbyterian Church was originally the result of a secession, owing to a dispute of Rev. C. Z. Paulison with the Classis of the True Reformed Church. Thinking himself and his following aggrieved, they organized a church similar to the Seceder Church but entirely independent of it. Finally in 1871 the Consistory applied to the Presbytery of Jersey City for admission to the Presbyterian Church which was granted. Thus this church, organized in 1832 as an independent True Reformed Church, came eventually into the Presbyterian fold. There has been a succession of short pastorates until in 1891 Rev. R. Kuebler was called who continues to the present time. He was graduated from Union Theological Seminary in 1891. The church has recently been enlarged and is in a prosperous condition.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.

In 1837 an organization was effected by the Protestant Methodists, but disbanded after six or seven years. It was not until 1849, that the first class was established, and shortly afterward the First Methodist Episcopal Church was built on the rear of the same lot, upon which stands the present church and parsonage. The front was on Warren Street. The present church was begun in April 1874, the lecture room being dedicated in January 1875 and four years later the work was again taken up and the church completed.

ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in 1868, when thirty-six members were transferred from the First M. E. Church, and on New Year's Day 1871, they dedicated their new church. One month later it was burned down. It was not until nearly ten years had elapsed, that the present church was built. They have now a membership of nearly 150, and church property worth probably $12,000.

HOLY TRINITY ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Not until 1863 did the Roman Catholics of Hackensack have a church of their own. Both the foreign and native born Catholic element is large and the congregation worships in a commodious edifice on Maple

Avenue under the pastorate of Rev. J. J. Cunnelly. Already a new church has sprung out of the old one and worships in a sanctuary of its own on Vreeland Avenue.

The Rev. Dr. Brann purchased the site of the present church from the late John C. Myers on March 31, 1867. The Rev. P. Corrigan the first resident pastor preceded Dr. Brann and officiated at Hackensack and Fort Lee, from September, 1863, to May, 1866.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in 1832 by Elder Griffiths, but for various reasons the membership dropped off until Deacon De Woff, his wife and daughter alone remained. It was not until 1870 that an effort was made to again establish a church of this creed, and in July of that year, eleven members united to form the First Baptist Church. Mr. George H. Atwood alone secured $1500 toward a fund for the erection of a suitable house of worship. At the completion of the building the first pastor Rev. Zelotes Grenell, senior, was installed on the day of dedication December 30, 1870. The pastorates have in no case covered a long period but have for the most part been vigorous and fruitful of much good.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

About seventy members withdrew from the First Baptist Church, and organized temporarily on May 5, 1896, at the house of Mr. William E. Taylor. On December 3, 1896, the church incorporated under the name of the Calvary Baptist Church of Hackensack, Bergen County, New Jersey.

The membership is now about eighty. The church property at Union Street and Central Avenue is valuable and the financial affairs, generally, in a flourishing condition. The various church helps, Sunday School, Young Peoples' Societies, etc., are active and growing.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The Protestant Episcopal Church known as Christ Church, dates back to 1861, and has attracted a large number of people. The noble edifice on State Street, with its rectory, tells of the zeal and labors of the present pastor, Rev. Dr. William Welles Holley, who has labored with his present charge for more than twenty-eight years. There are now about 600 members zealously working in their especial field. In its short life this church organization has given nearly a quarter of a million dollars for the spread of the gospel.

Dr Holley is a native of Geneva, N. Y., and a graduate of Trinity College. He was ordained to the ministry in 1865.

THE UNITARIANS

established a church organization in February, 1898, and incorporated soon after under the name of the "First Unitarian Congregational Church of Hackensack." They worship in Odd Fellows' Hall. This society has many prominent financial people of the city among its supporters, and is doing a successful work in the broad field covered by the

"Love to God and Love to Man," which they recognize as practical religion.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH.

The colored people are quite weak, but succeed in keeping up the interest of two congregations of the Methodist and Baptist denominations. There are about fifty-four members in this organization, but they have church property valued at $2500. The work of organizing a congregation was commenced on Sunday, July 2d, 1889. The Mission was reorganized and recognized in 1892, when the lot for the present church building was purchased and paid for at a cost of $290.

ZION M. E. CHURCH

was organizee in 1865, and Mr. L. H. Sage donated the lot on which the church stands, the building having been erected some three years later.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Hackensack was the Bergen County Journal, with Mr. Joseph Baldwin as its editor until 1861, when he enlisted in the Civil War. About this time Mr. C. C. Burr began publishing the Bergen County Democrat and Rockland County Journal. In the meantime Mr. Eben Winton having bought the plant of the lately suspended Journal, formed a partnership with Mr. Burr in publishing the Bergen County Democrat, and at the same time discontinued the Rockland County edition. In less than a year, however, Mr. Burr withdrew, and Mr. Winton remained alone in the publication until 1870, when he took his son Henry into the business, and the firm became known as E. Winton & Son. One year later Mr. Henry Winton became sole owner.

In politics the paper is Democratic, and is on a good financial basis, being one of the best paying newspapers in the State.

THE HACKENSACK REPUBLICAN,

the only permanent Republican paper of general circulation in Bergen County, was established in 1870 under the editorship of Arnold B. Johnson, as "The New Jersey Republican."

Mr. Johnson remained with the paper until 1874, when he was succeeded by Hugh M. Herrick of the Paterson Guardian. Mr. Herrick returned to the Guardian a year later and was succeeded on the New Jersey Republican by William H. Bleecker and Thomas H. Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes, however, retired after a few months leaving Mr. Bleecker sole proprietor until 1878. Thomas H. Chrystal then purchased the plant, and changed the name of the paper to that of The Hackensack Republican, at the same time enlarging the sheet and improving its mechanical department, while adding to its attractiveness by his humorous writings.

In 1882 Hon. William M. Johnson purchased the paper, placing Eugene K. Bird at the head of its editorial department. Mr. Bird is of recognized ability and has been with this paper since 1877.

In 1889 Mr. Herrick, former owner, again took charge, where he still continues, with Mr. Bird as local editor and business manager. This paper is progressive and independent, devoted to local interests as well as to State questions. It is on a solid business basis.

THE EVENING RECORD,

published in Hackensack, is the only daily paper in Bergen County.

In June, 1895, some young men of enterprise undertook this publication, which they continued until January following, when "The Evening Record Publishing Company," incorporated and purchased the business.

Herbert W. Collingwood, the president of the company, became editor-in-chief, James A. Romeyn, treasurer and manager, with James Smith as local editor.

In September Mr. Collingwood retired when Mr. E. G. Runner was made president, and James A. Romeyn became editor, in addition to his offices of secretary and treasurer.

In politics this paper is independent and aggressive, always loyal to local interests, while maintaining a courteous demeanor toward its contemporaries. The circulation is large and increasing, promising a bright future.

THE HACKENSACK HOSPITAL.

[Contribution of the Secretary of the Board.]

In the early spring of 1888 Dr. David St. John, who had then already become prominent in this section and whose extended practice brought him into contact with many cases which could be so much more successtully treated in a hospital, under took the organization of such an institution in town. His efforts met with a ready response and resulted in a preliminary meeting which was held at the office of Hon. William M. Johnson on April 23rd, 1888. This meeting was attended by a goodly number of representative citizens and it was then decided to proceed to organize and a committee on permanent organization was appointed. At a second meeting held at the same place on May 1st, of that year, the committee on permanent organization reported in favor of an organization dual in form viz: The Hackensack Hospital Company to be managed by a board of eleven directors which might consist of seven gentlemen and four ladies, said company to acquire and hold title to the Hospital property. Second, The Hackensack Hospital Association to be directed by a board of twenty-four governors, the last named organization to lease the property from the company at a nominal annual rental and to equip and manage the hospital. This report was adopted as was also the constitution and by-laws reported by the same committee, provision being made for the appointment of a ladies auxiliary board by the board of Governors. Permanent organization was then effected by the election of the following named Board of Directors for the Company: Hon. William M. Johnson, Hon. William S. Banta, Edward H. Dougherty, Nicholas Mehrhof, Sr., John C. Van Saun, Adonijah S. Boyd, William

HACKENSACK HOSPITAL

P. Ellery, Mrs. Frederick Jacobson, Sr., Mrs. Elizabeth F. Chrystal, Mrs. Theodore B. Romeyn, and Mrs. E. M. Moses.

For Governors of the Association: Nicholas Mehrhof, Sr., David Terhune, Charles H. H. Harris, Peter L. Conklin, William T. E. Wells, Edwin Ackerman, George W. Conklin, William Williams, Edward Poor, Sr., Lewis Perrot, John O. Grode, George M. Fairchild, Jr., James A. Romeyn, Lemuel Lozier, John O. Hilyer, Cornelius A. Herring, Wesley Stoney, Abraham G. Munn, Jr., Matthew E. Clarendon, James E. Church, Abraham S. Burdette, M. D., David St. John, M. D., James M. Van Valen, and Nicholas C. Demarest. The Board of Governors met at once with Hon. James M. Van Valen presiding and James A. Romeyn as Secretary. A committee on nomination of officers was appointed, consisting of Nicholas Mehrhof, Sr., Dr. D. St. John, and William Williams. That committee reported for President, David Terhune; Vice-Presidents, James M. Van Valen and M. E. Clarendon; Secretary, James E. Church; and Treasurer, Charles H. Harris, which report was adopted. At a subsequent meeting of the board on May 7th, John O. Hilyer, P. L. Conklin, and N. C. Demarest declined to serve as Governors and were replaced by Alvah Towbridge, and William M. Johnson. Mr. Charles H. Harris also declined the treasurership and James A. Romeyn was unanimously chosen in his stead. The President appointed a large and representative auxiliary board, the various committees of which are to be presided over by the following: Visiting Committee, Mrs. William Williams, (Camden Street); Finance Committee, Mrs. William T. Wells; Supply Committee, Mrs. William Williams, (State Street; Nurses Aid Committee, Mrs. Dr. Holley; Wardrobe Committee, Mrs. J. S. Moses; Special Needs Committee, Miss. A. Barling. Want of space forbids naming the entire Auxiliary Board, but very largely to the ladies of that board and to Dr. St. John, David Terhune, and Cornelius A. Herring belongs the credit of the speedy and successful opening of this much needed institution. The first Medical Board were: Dr. D. St. John, President; Dr. Abram S. Burdette, Secretary; with Fordyce Barker, M. D., Edward G. Janeway, M. D., and Abin Jacobi, M. D., as consulting physicians. Lewis H. Sayre, M. D., consulting surgeon; W. Gill Wylie, M. D., consulting gynecologist; David Webster, M. D., consulting occulist; Visiting physicians and surgeons, Dr. D. St. John and Dr. Abraham S. Burdette. Homeopathic ward, Chas. F. Adams, M. D., attending physician; Dr. G. Howard McFadden, interne; and Miss Mary E. Livingston, matron. Later on a Nurses Training School was organized, whose graduates now minister to the sick and injured in many States.

In addition to the names already mentioned as prominent in its organization and early management, the name of Mrs. Theodore B. Romeyn should also be mentioned.

From its inception there has been most worthy, consistent and enthusiastic efforts put forth by its promotors and managers, each suc-

ceeding annual report showing increased facilities, a more and more satisfactory financial standing, a better corp of trained nurses, additions to and improvements of the hospital property and buildings and most skillful treatment on the part of its physicians and nurses until it is to-day recognized everywhere as a strictly first-class institution of its kind as shown by the fact that its last annual report shows $3826.40 received during the year from patients and nurses earnings, in a total receipts for the year of $6486.84 while the expenses were $5544.83, leaving a balance of $942.01. The last year (1899) the institution has been taxed to its utmost capacity and though 519 cases were treated during the year some had to be turned away for want of room, and the board of governors are now considering plans to enlarge and otherwise increase its usefulness. The present board of officers are Albert V. Moore, President; M. E. Clarendon and Alvah Trowbridge, Vice Presidents; John Dunlap, Treasurer; and James E. Church, Secretary. The associates of Dr. St. John on the medical board, are Doctors A. L. Van De Water, Frank H. White, E. K. Conrad, and G. Howard McFadden. Dr. N. A. Harris is attending physician to the Homeopathic ward. Dr. Elmer W. Scott is the present house physician and Miss Emma F. Crum, supervising nurse. The hospital has been peculiarly fortunate in having the hearty assistance of many of the most prominent medical men in New York City, on its consulting staff. Among these are such eminent names as Edward G. Janeway, M. D., Abin Jacobi, M. D., consulting physicians; Joseph D. Bryant, M. D., and George F. Shrady, M. D., consulting surgeons, W. Gill Wylie, M. D., and Roberf H. Wylie, M. D., consulting gynecologists; David Webster, M. D., consulting opthalmic surgeon; J. Leonard Corning, M. D., consulting neurologist; Robert Newman, M. D., consultant in genito-urinary diseases; Reginald H. Sayre, M. D., consultant in diseases of spine and general deformities, Charles W. Allen, M. D., consulting dermatologist, and S. M. Payne, M. D., consultant in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. The present Hospital Governors are Dr. D. St. John, M. E. Clarendon, Alvah Trowbridge, Major John Dunlap, James E. Church, J. O. Grode, A. G. Munn, Jr., C. E. Breckinridge, E. H. Dougherty, C. E. Eckerson, Chas. Henderson, Edward E. Moore, J. A. Romeyn, Lemuel Lozier, Hon. William M. Johnson, E. M. Barnes, Captain J. J. Phelps, A. V. Moore, William T. Knapp, L. Perrot, E. E. Poor, Sr., G. L. Jaeger, Charles H. Harris and George W. Conklin.

After due credit has been given to all others, more than to any one else the chief credit for organization and most successful management of this admirable and worthy institution belongs to Dr. David St. John.

JAMES E. CHURCH.

THE HACKENSACK IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

This Commission was created by act of the State Legislature of New Jersey in 1868, supplemented in April, 1871 by a provision empowering the Commission to organize a Fire Department. On June 1,

"GLENCOURT", RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF MR. C. E. ECKERSON

following, two companies were organized, Bergen Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, and Relief Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2. Two trucks were purchased, but not being of equal value, in order to make a satisfactory adjustment of numbers and awarding of trucks, the committee agreed to give choice of trucks to one and choice of numbers to the other. It thus came that Bergen became No. 1, but received the inferior apparatus.

Their truck was first kept in a little building (now made into a dwelling house) on State Street, near the Susquehanna Track. Soon after this, however, they moved into the new house on Bergen Street, and for more than a quarter of a century have done active service, with but one interruption. Their enrollment at present twenty-seven. Relief Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, was organized at the old Park Hotel on Passaic Street. They first kept their truck in the old DeBaun blacksmith shop on Union Street, and afterwards used La Favorita boat house on Anderson's dock. In March, 1896, they took possession of their State Street fire house.

The first Chief of the Fire Department, John J Ward, was from this company. The company was organized with eleven members, but have now twice that number. Their truck was used twenty years without repair, except painting. A new truck was furnished them in 1895 at a cost of $1350.

Protection Engine Company, No. 1, was organized in November of the same year, and in 1884 James Conklin, of this company, was elected Chief. In 1895 a new house was erected for them at a cost of $3500, and the same year the fine La France steam fire engine was furnished them. This company now has twenty-seven members.

Liberty Hose Company, No. 1, now known as Liberty Steamer Company, No. 1, was the first hose company in the department, and was organized September, 19, 1882, but did not incorporate until 1885. They are a prosperous company, and in 1888 purchased a new hose carriage, of which they are sole owners. This they turned over to the Commismission, and subsequently invested in a new steam engine, which cost $3000. It also was accepted on April 14, 1893, and was the first steamer in town. They now bought one of Gleason & Bailey's improved hose carts, at the same time disposing of the old carriage to the Maywood Fire Department. This brought about the change of name to that of Liberty Steamer Company, No. 1. They number twenty on the roll. These, with the Fire Patrol, which had been organized in 1876 with ten members, comprised the Department.

The next company to come into existence was the Alert Hose Company No. 2, March 22, 1883. Their place of organization was the cigar store of Jacob H. Fank, at 70 Main Street. Mr. Fank was made head of the Department in June, 1889, and in 1893 John Weickert was elected assistant engineer. This company now has seventeen members. Six years later Hudson Hose Company No. 3 was organized in the old Third District of Hackensack, (afterwards the First) at the Franklin House

on Hudson Street. They have twenty-one members. Union Hose Company No. 4, followed in May, 1895, and was accepted on June 1. They had twelve members and still keep that number. The duties of the Fire Patrol were more specifically defined by an Act of the Legislature March 14, 1879, which made the company to number twenty men. In August, 1887, a wagon for carrying canvas covers, stretchers, ropes, lanterns, etc., was furnished and placed in the house of the Relief Engine Company, where it was kept until their removal to their new house on Mercer Street. The total number of men in the Department is 169.

The Exempt Firemen's Association was organized February 19, 1890, at the rooms of Liberty Hose Company No. 1. The aims of the organization are both social and beneficial. There are many exempt firemen who are still in active service. They number at this time 100 members.

The Firemen's Insurance Association of Hackensack, is another commendable institution, having in view the payment of an insurance fee of one dollar per member, upon the death of a fireman connected with the organization. The only expense connected with this is that of stationery and printing. The only persons eligible to membership are local firemen. There are now 168 enrolled.

The Firemen's Relief Association is intended to benefit members who are injured while on duty. The companies have equal rights by representatives and trustees. The Association has now about $7,000, invested in first class bond and mortgage security.

THE HACKENSACK WATER COMPANY.

This is a private enterprise operated by a stock company incorporated March 12, 1869. The incorporators were Richard R. Hawkey, John H. Banta, Garrett, Ackerson, Jr., Eben Winton and Samuel Sneeden. After ten years, the finances of the company running low, a receiver was appointed in the person of the Hon. Augustus A. Hardenburg, of Jersey City. The following year, under new conditions, it was reorganized and named "The Hackensack Water Company Reorganized."

The source of water supply is the Hackensack River, from which the water is taken at New Milford, about five miles above Hackensack. There are probably 200 miles of force mains, with three high service pumps of ten, five and three million gallons daily capacity, respectively. The two reservoirs at Weehawken Heights have a capacity of eighteen and forty-five million gallons each, while the average daily consumption is about 8,000,000 gallons. This water is comparatively pure, the source being Rockland Lake, which is fed from mountain springs. A new pumping service is soon to be in operation, with a capacity of 13,000,000 gallons daily.

SOCIETIES, LODGES AND CLUBS.

The man who does not belong to a club or a lodge, is the exception and not the rule. Hackensack has its share of these institutions for the benefit, amusement or entertainment of its many citizens who may choose to become members.

The oldest secret order in Hackensack, is that of Bergen County Lodge, No. 73, I. O. O. F., which was instituted in 1845, and held its first meetings in a small room over the ball-room of the "Washington Mansion House." This proving inadequate the lodge sought more suitable rooms in which to meet until a permanent home could be secured. A building association was subsequently formed, a site purchased, and Odd Fellows' Hall built. This house which they had occupied many years, was burned in 1897, but their present hall was in process of erection prior to the destruction of the old one. In addition to the parent lodge, is Hope Encampment, No. 33, and Uhland Lodge, No. 177, a German Lodge instituted in 1874, with thirteen charter members. This is a prosperous organization holding its meetings in Odd Fellows' Hall, a fine building recently finished.

THE ORITANI FIELD CLUB

of Hackensack, is the leading athletic organization of Bergen County.

To Mr. F. A. Anthony is due the honor of suggesting the idea of such a club, associating afterwards with him as founders, Messrs. J. S. C. Wells, John R. Bogert, William P. Ellery, George M. Fairchild, Jr., C. Julian Wood, E. E. Poor, Jr., Asa W. Dickinson and William Welles Holley, Rector of Christ Church.

Soon after the first public meeting, which was held in Library Hall, on the 8th of November, 1887, the club was organized. Mr. F. A. Anthony was elected President, with I. B. Bogert, First Vice President; G. M. Fairchild, Jr., Second Vice President; C. Julian Wood, Secretary; E. E. Poor, Jr., Treasurer; J. S. C. Wells, Captain. The Governors were Messrs W. P. Ellery, R. S. Jacobson, B. J. Richardson, A. W. Dickinson, A. B. Banta, C. W. Berdan, Rev. W. W. Holley, Rev. Arthur Johnson and A. Trowbridge.

The club at once incorporated with an enrollment of ninety-seven members. Soon after this, the Anderson homestead was purchased and necessary alterations and improvements made. The house and toboggan slide were opened to members on the 26th day of December, 1887. The club was a popular organization from the first, and at the end of this year the membership numbered 234. The formal opening of the grounds took place on July 4th, 1888, with an appropriate programme. No less than 5000 people assembled to witness the game of base ball and tennis matches, and to hear the fine music by Drake's Military Band. A drill of Company C, was an interesting feature, the whole closing with a display of fireworks in the evening. The house and grounds have now become valuable property. The ball field has been enlarged, fine bowling alleys adjoin the club house, and some of the members being expert bowlers, these alleys are in great demand. A reading room, billiard and pool room, excellent tennis courts and a boat house, are all open to the members. They have also a fine hall equipped for entertainments and dances. The family of each member is allowed all the benefits and privileges which he enjoys, except that of

voting and holding office. This has been a benefit to the club financially, since the women have held affairs, which have netted a neat sum each time.

The present officers are: F. A. Anthony, President; I. F. Hinds, First Vice-President; C. M. Horton, Second Vice-President; Dr. A. C. Heydon, Corresponding Secretary; H. De Mott, Recording Secretary; I. H. Labagh, Treasurer.

Governors: J. P. Clarendon, W. J. Fisher, F. W. Beattie, A. T. Holley, J. J. Phelps, G. W. Conklin, H. G. Terhune, W. P. Ellery R., S. Bruns.

THE ORDER OF AMERICAN MECHANICS

which was founded in Philadelphia, July 8th, 1845, had as its chief objects, the advocacy of free schools, and the non-union of church and state. Columbia Council No. 66 of this order, was organized in Hackensack September 5, 1871 with seventeen members, but has passed out of existence.

PIONEER LODGE

No 70 F. and A. M. was instituted April 4th, 1865, under dispensation, the first meeting being held in Odd Fellows Hall, Hackensack. Its officers were: William H. De Wolfe, W. M.; Dr. William H. Hall, S. W.; Robert W. Goslee, J. W.; Richard A. Terhune, S. D. acting treasurer; Isaac E. Bogert, Secretary; Thomas Picker, J. D.; and David M. Hall, acting as Tyler. In the Fall of 1865 the meeting place was changed from Odd Fellows Hall to Anderson Hall, a room in the third story having been fitted up specially for the lodge. Its first regular meeting was held under charter or warrant, from the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, February 12, 1866. After passing through some adverse experiences the lodge settled again in Anderson Hall where it remained until its removal to the Bank Building. The present membership is about one hundred.

BERGEN CHAPTER

No 40 R. A. M. was instituted in 1895 with eighteen members and now has forty-three.

The Junior Order United American Mechanics, was organized August 4, 1894, and has an enrollment of about 200. Having no home of its own, this lodge meets at Odd Fellows' Hall every Friday night. The objects of the organization are such as to interest all true Americans. Hackensack Lodge No. 64, Ancient Order United Workmen, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Thursdays of each month. This organization has a limit of twenty annual assessments of one dollar each, with a benefit at death of $2000, and in addition to this they have a sick benefit class, paying a weekly sick benefit of six dollars to its members.

Bergen Lodge 143, Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star, was organized in March, 1897. This fraternal insurance organization, as its name implies, admits both sexes. Any member of the family over twelve years of age is eligible to membership.

The Hackensack Wheelmen on February 11th, 1895, organized with 111 charter members. They have a home which they have occupied since May, 1896, having prior to that time occupied the old Bank Building, now owned and occupied by C. A. Bogert. The enrollment is now 250 active members, while Mr. E. C. Humphrey is the only honorary member.

Besides these, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in 1883, and the Hackensack branch of the Children's Home Society, a national organization, for the placing of homeless children, was organized March 23, 1895.

There are also many societies for musical and dramatic culture. Among this number we find the Gunod Society founded for the purpose of promoting the study of choral music and also for developing a taste for the music of the great masters. The Hackensack Dramatic Association has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Alfred Young, stage manager of the Brooklyn Amaranth. To his training, is largely due no doubt, the success achieved by the members. They now enjoy the services of Mr. George G. Ackerman of the late Schubert Club, who comes with a commission to form the Dramatic Association Orchestra, and in which he will act as musical director.

The Deutscher Kriegerbund of Bergen County, is an association for the relief or assistance of regular army veterans and was organized July 11, 1894.

THE GERMAN SCHUTZENBUNDES WASHINGTON RIFLES,

State of New Jersey, organized March, 1881, and the Bruderliebe Society, organized in 1864, are both fraternal institutions.

THE HACKENSACK CORNET BAND

is a creditable band of twenty-one instruments.

THE KALAMAZOO BAND

was formed in 1892, and is a social organization of about eighty members. There are also the German Dramatic Harmonic, the Liedertafel German Singing Society and the Court Hackensack, No. 47, F. of A.; Hackingshackey Tribe, No. 189, Improved Order of Red Men; Order of United Friends, Royal Council, No. 1151, Royal Arcanum, National Union, with many others of a fraternal, beneficiary or social nature.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

There have been several banking institutions in Hackensack during the last sixty years, but none of them are now in operation. The first banking institution of any importance was the Washington Banking Company, which came here from Hoboken, where it had been previously organized under a State law. It transacted business here about seventy years ago, but after a few years met with financial failure. John De Grott was President and George Y. Allaire Cashier. It was first located in the present southwest parlor of the Mansion House, and subsequently moved to its banking house, erected by the company on the north side of Mansion Street, near Main.

The Bank of Bergen County was established January 2d, 1872, with a capital of $60,000, and in January, 1874, increased to $100,000, and in the same year a spacious and substantial banking house was built on Main Street, on the site of the old Campbell tavern, of Revolutionary memory.

Bergen County Savings Bank was chartered in 1870, and commenced business in 1872. Its business was mainly carried on by the officers of the Bank of Bergen County.

The First National Bank of Hackensack was organized October 23, 1871, and commenced business the following January, with a capital of $100,000.

The Hackensack Savings Bank was incorporated April 4, 1873, and commenced business the following May. This bank was managed by the officers generally of the First National Bank. All of these four financial institutions continued in business till about twenty years ago.

THE HACKENSACK BANK,

now carrying a capital of $50,000, was incorporated in 1889, when David A. Pell was made President; M. E. Clarendon, Vice-President, and H. D. Terhune, Cashier. These officials still continue to hold their positions.

The directors are David A. Pell, William M. Johnson, F. A. Anthony, James W. Gillies, Samuel Taylor, M. E. Clarendon, David St. John, M. D., C. J. Cadmus, John J. Phelps, Frank B. Poor, H. D. Terhune.

The bank has added to its capital $50,000, a surplus of $50,000 and undivided profit of $25,000, and carries about half a million dollars in deposits.

In proportion to its capital and volume of business it is one of the wealthiest banks in the State.

MILITARY COMPANIES OF HACKENSACK.

The organization of the Hackensack Continental Guard, as a military company was effected in 1855. Later it formed a union with the Bergen County Rifles and then became known as the Bergen County Battalion. It was then officered as follows: Colonel A. G. Ackerman; Major, David A. Barry; Adjutant, John J. Anderson; Quartermaster, R. P. Terhune. The battalion was disbanded in 1861.

Company G, Second Regiment N. G. N. J., was organized by Hon. J. M. Van Valen, October 8th, 1872. Through the instrumentality of Mr. Van Valen, who had removed to the town, a number of persons had become interested in the formation of this company, which was organized as "Company C," and in which the people of the county have always taken a pardonable pride. The officers elected at the above date were Garret Ackerman, Jr., Captain; James M. Van Valen, First Lieutenant; Nicholas C. Demarest, Second Lieutenant; George T. Haring, Sergeant. To Lieutenant Van Valen is due the credit of not only organizing this company but also of perfecting a discipline in drills, which made it a name, and gave it a permanency in the popular opinion of the people.

In 1876 changes were made in the organization of the company. In March of that year Captain Ackerson resigned, and soon after, Lieutenant Van Valen was appointed quartermaster of the battalion. Lieutenant Demarest also having resigned.

The new officers were elected March 7, 1876, and were as follows: A D. Campbell, formerly Quartermaster was elected Captain; John Engel, First Lieutenant; and John E. Huyler, Second Lieutenant May 30th, 1876. In 1877 the company was called out in the railroad strike, and upon returning was presented a purse of three hundred and fifty dollars. In January 1891 Captain A. D. Campbell retired with the brevet rank of Major, and John Engel was elected Captain. George E. Wells was promoted to fill the place of Lieutenant Freeman, who had removed from town. Upon the retirement of Judge Ackerman he was appointed Judge Advocate, becoming in time Judge Advocate General of the State. June 15th, 1896, Lieutenant Van Valen resigned the office of Quartermaster of the Second Battalion. On February 26th, 1883, he was made Captain and inspector of rifle practice of the battalion, following which, on June 8th, 1886, he was made Colonel and Assistant Inspector of rifle pratice, after which he was retired as Brevet Brigadier-General. On May 31st, 1883, Company C became Company G, in the Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, and took part with that regiment in its movements in the war with Spain, as will be seen elsewhere. The company left Hackensack with a full complement of officers and one hundred and three men, and in the regiment with them Major John Engle, Major Charles F. Adams, Surgeon of the regiment, and Adjutant A. T. Holley. Officers of the company were as follows:

Captain George E. Wells; First Lieutenant, Garret H. Sturr; Second Lieutenant, Irving R. Pierson; First Sergeant, Walter Burroughs; Quartermaster Sergeant, Charles H. Mabie; Sergeants, Edward A. Burdett, Addison B. Burroughs, James H. Russel, Edgar Vreeland; Corporals, Fred V. Bates, James A. Van Valen, George M. Edsall Ward G. Berry, Harry Fosdick, Uncas E. Richter; Musicians, William Campbell, Garret Robertson; Artificer, William D. Newman, Wagoner, Paul T. Scoskie.

JAMES B. M'PHERSON POST, NO. 52, G. A. R.

Post 52, Department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, was mustered in on the evening of July 13, 1881, by Mustering Officer Commander Rodrigo. Delegates from Post 7, 17 and 35 were present. Details from the visiting comrades filled the different chairs. The following veterans were mustered in as charter members: George M. Hunter, James H. Russell, John Engel, Simeon Van Wetering, William H. De Wolfe, John Spyri, John G. Fream, William H. Harper, Albert C. Bogert, Conrad Hoffman, T. E. Lonergan, Frederick Zeeb, William Brant, Daniel W. Demarest, Frank W. Hover, Joseph Scott, Aaron E. Ackerman, Lewis C. Cotte.

Commander Sproul of Post No. 7 of Passaic, at the same meeting installed the following comrades as the first officers of the post: Commander, George M. Hunter; Senior Vice-Commander, William J. Brant; Junior Vice-Commander, James H. Russell; Quartermaster, John Engel; Surgeon, John G. Fream; Chaplain, William H. Harper; Officer Day, Frank W. Hover; Officer Guard, Albert C. Bogert; Adjutant, Daniel W. Demarest; Sergeant Major, Simeon Van Wetering; Quartermaster Sergeant, A. E. Ackerman.

The officers of the post for 1898 are: Commander, James H. Russell; Senior Vice-Commander, William P. Amerman; Junior Vice-Commander, William O. Labagh; Adjutant, L. S. Marsh; Quartermaster, Aaron E. Ackerman; Surgeon, Everadus Warner; Chaplain, Jasper Westervelt; Officer of the Day, David J. Myers; Officer of the Guard, John Engel; Sergeant Major, A. McKinney; Quartermaster Sergeant, Alber G. Smith.

On the evening of July 29, 1881, the name of James B. McPherson was adopted as the name of Post No. 52, after Major General James B. McPherson, who was killed July 22, 1864, in a rebel ambuscade at Atlanta, Ga. We have in our possession his dressing gown and the leather case containg the field order book used by him. They were sent us by his mother in gratitude for having adopted the name of her son.

This post, aided by the citizens of Hackensack, erected a fine monument in the Hackensack Cemetery, at a cost of over one thousand dollars. There, too, provision is made for the interment of all Bergen County comrades.

THE SILK MILL

owned by Givenaud Brothers Company, of West Hoboken, was erected in 1879. They began with about one hundred and eighty looms and three hundred and fifty employees The new building will contain two hundred and thirty looms and five hundred employees. The Silk Weavers' Union for the mutual protection of its members, has for officers: A. Bunger, President; John Grass, Secretary.

KRONE BROTHERS

are publishers of educational work and make a specialty of penmanship and drawing books, in addition to a great variety of school stationery. Many of their publications are their own copyrights. Herman Krone, Jr., eldest son of the senior member of the firm, is in charge of the New York salesrooms and offices, and H. Martini, son-in-law of the senior member, has the superintendcy of the factory.

BRICK MAKING

is another important industry. This plant was established about half a century ago by Moses and Andrew Sears who were followed by Philip Shafer and he in turn by John Schmaltz and Mr. Brunsey. The same yard is now operated by the Gardner firms and J. W. Gillies.

THE HACKENSACK MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

organized in 1887, has been a great power in the development of the

town. Its officers consist of: William A. Linn, President; George W. Conklin, Vice President; Frank Pitcher, Secretary; A. S. D. Demarest, Treasurer and Abram DeBaun, Counsel.

THE HACKENSACK REALTY COMPANY,

organized in 1897 with W. A. Linn, President; W. C. Thomas, Secretary and Lemuel Lozier, Treasurer, is improving a section of the city, by extending Clinton Place to the top of the hill, where they have graded the streets and made other improvements.

THE HACKENSACK HEIGHTS ASSOCIATION

is an incorporated company that purchased the old Red Hill. This is a tract of ninety acres of land, which the company so improved as to make of it a desirable residence section. Water, gas and electric lighting have all been secured, streets laid out and a railroad station house built, known as Prospect Avenue Station. So beautiful is the location, and so substantial the improvements that the enterprise is proving a financial success.

WILLIAM SICKLES BANTA.

William Sickles Banta, is a lineal descendant of Epke Jacob Banta who emigrated to this country in 1659, coming from Amsterdam in the ship De Trow. This emigrant was born at Harlengen West Friesland, Holland. Upon his arrival in America he settled at English Neighborhood, now Fairview, and in 1679 was a Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Banta family remained in this part of Bergen County until about 1750, when Yan Banta, the great-grandfather of William S. removed to Pascack, Washington Township, where he died. His large landed estate was divided among his children, Hendrick his eldest son who was born May 27, 1749, succeeding his father in the old homestead. In 1803 Hendrick died leaving 500 acres of land to be divided among his five sons, one of whom was Henry H., the father of William S. In those early days it was a custom, born of necessity, for young men to learn some useful trade. Of the five sons of Hendrick Banta, but one left home to engage in mercantile pursuits. Henry H., the father of Judge Banta, learned the trade of shoemaker, but the real business of his life was merchandise and farming. In 1833, he removed to Hackensack and formed a partnership with his brother Teunis, under the firm name of H. H. & T. Banta, in which he continued until his death in 1849. Mr. Banta was for some years postmaster of Hackensack, receiving his appointment from General Francis Granger, and was a member of the New Jersey State Militia, with the rank of Adjutant.

He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, serving three terms, from 1829 to 1834, from 1838 to 1843, and 1843 to 1848. Public spirited, active and alive to the best interests of both church and state, he wielded an influence for good, commanding the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

The maternal ancestry of Judge Banta are of good stock, his mother being Jane, daughter of William Sickles of Rockland County,

W. S. Banta

N. Y., born January 19, 1792, and died September 2, 1870. She was a descendant of Zacharias Sickles, who was born in Vienna, Austria, going to Holland and from there to Curacoa, one of the Dutch West Indies, serving in the military rank of cadet. It was here he met Governor Peter Stuyvesant, and came to New York with him in 1655, soon after becoming attached to the garrison at Fort Orange (Albany), returning to New York in 1693.

Judge William S. Banta was born at Pascack, December 12, 1824, and was educated in the public schools, finishing his preparatory course for college, in the private classical school of Rev. John S. Mabon at Hackensack. After being graduated from Rutgers College in 1844, he began the study of law in the office of Abram O. Zabriskie, of Hackensack, afterward Chancellor of the State of New Jersey. Mr. Banta was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1847, and as a counsellor in 1851. Soon after his admission to the Bar, Judge Banta was appointed Master and Examiner in Chancery, later being made special Master in Chancery and Supreme Court Commissioner.

After acting as Superintendent of Schools in the Township of New Barbadoes (under the old law), he was appointed by the Board of Freeholders to act with Rev. Albert Amerman on the Board of Examiners, a place which he filled with efficiency for several years. In 1860 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for the County, and reappointed in 1865. A Republican in politics, he held the office of Deputy Internal Collector from 1862 to 1865. The Judge was President and Treasurer of the Hackensack Gas Light Company for many years, and also Secretary and Treasurer of the Bergen County Mutual Fire Assurance Association, and was one of the first members of the Hackensack Improvement Commission. In 1872 he was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Ashbel Green, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1873 was reappointed to the same place for five years. In 1879 Judge Banta was appointed Associate Judge of the same court. He was for several years one of the managers of the Morris Plains Asylum.

In 1850 Judge Banta was married to Sarah, daughter of John and Katy Ann (Hopper) Zabriskie, of Hohokus, who died in 1853, leaving a son, who died in infancy. His second wife was Adelia, a sister of his first wife, who died in 1869. His present wife is Jane Anne, daughter of Abram H. and Maria (Anderson) Berry, a lineal descendant of John Berry, one of the original patentees of Bergen County.

ABRAM B. BANTA

Abram B. Banta who for forty years has been identified with the grocery trade in Hackensack, is a son of John H. Banta and grandson of Henry W. Banta both of whom were life long residents of Hackensack. The father established the grocery trade on Main and Bridge Streets in 1846, and was identified with that stand until his death thirty-eight years afterward. In 1836 he was married to Lydia Bartholf, who is still living at the age or eighty-one years. Their children were,

Henry, Jane T., wife of Thomas H. Cumming; Abram B., John, and Cornelius T.

Mr. John H. Banta was at one time Sheriff of Bergen County.

Abram B. Banta was born in 1842 and when seventeen years of age went into the grocery business, which he has followed ever since. In 1882, the Banta Brothers started their branch store at Passaic Avenue and Main Street. In 1866, Mr. Banta was married to Miss Rebecca Westervelt and five children have been born of this union.

JAMES M. VAN VALEN.

Among the lineal descendants of David Van Valen, who came to America from Holland in 1652, followed by his father Johannes Van Valen five years later, is James M. Van Valen, ex-Judge of Bergen County, whom the writer of this sketch knows from personal contact with the people to be regarded as one of the most useful and important citizens of the county.

For a brief period of time the ancestors of this family in Bergen County lived in New York City, then removed to Harlem where Johannes became one of the original patentees of the Harlem Grants, and the last survivor of them. In course of time his descendants removed to Bergen County, N. J., where they became extensive land owners. Deeds bearing date of 1701 record the purchase of 2600 acres of land by Johannes, Bernardus, Gideon and Rynier Van Valen, from Lancastar Syms, comprising all the Palisade lands from the Jay Line, extending from the Hudson on the east to Overpeck on the west. Bernardus Van Valen was the great-grandfather of James M. He was a member of the militia serving as militiaman, in the Revolutionary War, when he was taken prisoner and confined in the Old Sugar House in New York City. A stone house built by him is still standing near the railroad depot at Closter. He lived to the age of eighty years and died in 1820, leaving five children, James, Andrew, Cornelius, Isaac and Jane. James, the grandfather of James M., was for a time a farmer at Closter, but removed to Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., where he died in August, 1786, at the age of twenty-six years. He left three children Barney, Sarah, who became the wife of Henry Westervelt; and Cornelius. Cornelius was born at Clarkstown May 21, 1786. He married first Elizabeth Blackledge, and lived for some years in New York City. In 1832 he bought a farm at Englewood, then Hackensack Township, where he lived seven years, when he sold that farm and purchased another at Teaneck, where his wife died soon after.

Caroline, wife of David Lamberson, and Cornelius were children of this marriage. His second wife was Jane, daughter of Abram Zabriskie of Paramus. Of this marriage there were three children, Eliza, wife of Edward Barr, who died in 1867; James M. and Sarah A., wife of Cornelius D. Schor, of Leonia.

James M. Van Valen was born at Teaneck, July 21st, 1842. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he left school to enlist in Company

W. M. Johnson.

I, of the Twenty-second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and served ten months in the Army of the Potomac. Upon his return he engaged in the book trade in New York city until 1868, when he began teaching in Bergen county, continuing in that profession for five years. He taught, among other places, at Paramus Church, New Bridge and Hackensack. Subsequently he entered the law office of Garret Ackerson, and, under his direction, pursued a course of study, being admitted as attorney in 1875, and as a counsellor in 1878. Immediately after his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with Mr. Ackerson, which continued for eleven years, terminating with the death of Mr. Ackerson in December, 1886. In 1887, Governor Robert S. Green appointed Mr. Van Valen Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bergen county. At the close of this term he was reappointed for a like term by Governor Werts, his term expiring in April, 1898.

In 1872, Judge Van Valen, having become interested in the National Guard, organized Company C, Second New Jersey Regiment, and became first lieutenant. He was afterwards made quartermaster of the battalion. Soon after this he was made Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank of captain, and subsequently was appointed Assistant Inspector General of the State of New Jersey, with the rank of colonel. At his own request he was retired on July 5, 1893, with rank of Brevet Brigadier General, and still holds that commission.

Judge Van Valen, always interested in educational matters, was chairman of the Board of Education of Hackensack for a period of eighteen years, declining a re-election on account of pressure of business. He is first Vice President of the Bergen County Bar Association, and is Vice President of the Holland Society of New York, of which he has been a member since its organization. He is also a prominent Mason, member of Pioneer Lodge, No. 70, and has been Master of that Order. Judge Van Valen has been signally successful in the various lines in which he has been engaged. As soldier, teacher, lawyer and judge, he has made an enviable reputation, and, as a jurist, his opinions have stood without reversal, except in two cases. Socially, Judge Van Valen stands without a peer.

He was married in 1874 to Miss Anna Augusta Smith, daughter of Theodore Smith. They have nine children, seven boys and two girls.

WILLIAM M. JOHNSON.

William M. Johnson, President of Hackensack Trust Company, well-known lawyer and legislator, was born in 1847, in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., and is the son of Whitfield S. Johnson, who served as Secretary of State for the State of New Jersey from 1861 to 1865.

Mr. Johnson was educated at Princeton College, and subsequently entered the office of the late Judge Scudder, of Trenton, under whose direction he pursued the study of law, being admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1870. After practicing four years at Trenton, he removed to Hackensack, and located permanently. His ability as a lawyer soon

[illegible] and he became a recog-[illegible] the State in the various departments [illegible]

[illegible] He has served on the Re-[illegible] the National [illegible] Harrison for the Presidency. [illegible] and took an active [illegible] and also in the session of [illegible] the Senate. He has been con-[illegible] tending to a healthy and per-[illegible] He served four years as a member of the Hackensack Improvement Commission, and is a member of the Board [illegible] the Hackensack Hospital, which institution he greatly [illegible] support. He has also been a member of the Hackensack Board of School Trustees and a director of the Washington Institute. He is a member of the Oritani Field Club, the Hamilton Club of Paterson, the Princeton Club, the Lake Hopatcong Club and other societies.

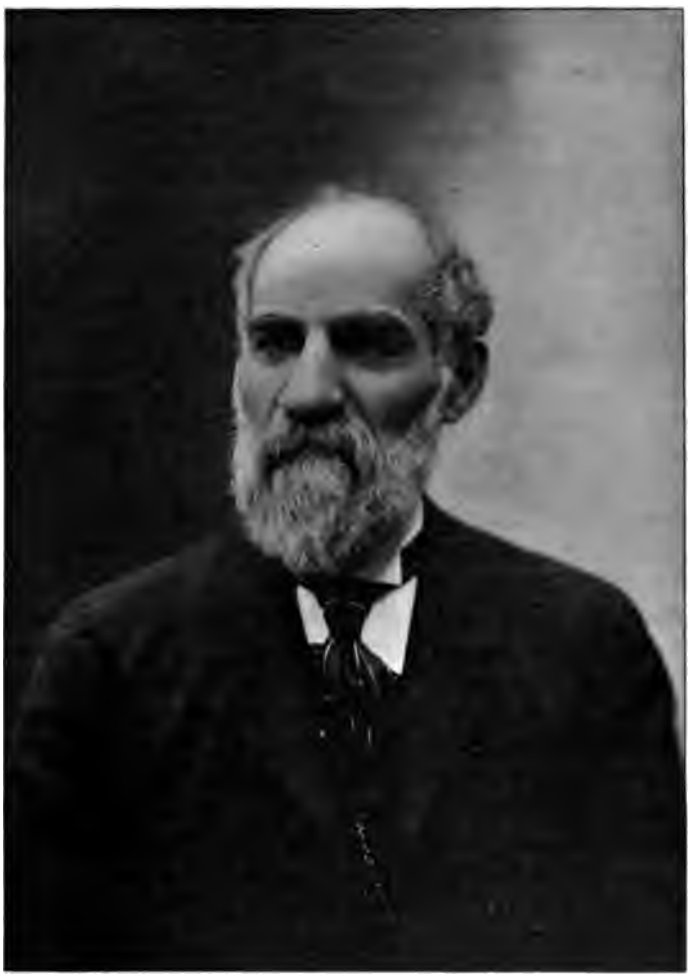
In 1872, Mr. Johnson married Miss White, of Trenton. Of this marriage there are two children, George W., the elder, a graduate of Princeton College, class of 1898, and William Kempton. Mr. Johnson occupies offices in the Hackensack Bank Building.

[illegible]

In full view of the White Hills of Mount Washington stands "Sugar Hill," in the town of Lisbon, N. H., where George H. Atwood was born, on November 9th, 1838. He was the seventh son of Moses K. Atwood, a wheelwright and maker of fine sleighs and carriages. The family ancestors came from England at an early period, and both father and mother were pious and devoted Christians.

Upon the death of his father, the mother was left with nine children, and shortly after this, George H., then but eight years of age, went to live with Joseph Clark, who owned a good-sized farm at Carroll, N. H. Mr. Clark had no children, and young Atwood worked on the farm, and during the winter and school terms did the chores and attended the village school. He spent the evenings in reading, and frequently engaged in the village debating society. At the age of thirteen he professed conversion, and was baptized in a pond, fed by mountain springs, at Whitefield, N. H., and united with the Baptist Church.

In 1857, Mr. Atwood's real business career began when he became a clerk in his uncle's jewelry store, at Littleton, N. H., continuing in that business until he came to New York, in 1863, where he engaged with the old linen collar and cuff house of Bennett, Strickland & Fellows, as entry clerk, and was rapidly advanced to bookkeeper, then to cashier, and, in 1868, to the position of manager and credit man of the New York house, a place he has occupied with honor to the house for the past thirty-six years. During these years he has managed the credits of the



GEORGE H. ATWOOD

New York house, had charge of the salesmen and directed the affairs of this extensive business through successive changes of firms, the present firm of Fellows & Company being really the oldest collar and cuff manufacturers in the United States, having been established in Troy, N. Y., in 1834. In all his transactions he enjoys the confidence of his employers in the highest degree.

In 1864 Mr. Atwood was made a Mason in Sagamore Lodge No. 371, New York City, and became Senior Deacon, Senior Warden and Worshipful Master in rapid succession, the lodge greatly prospering under his brilliant administration. The lodge presented him with a gold watch and chain upon his retiring from the mastership. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in 1865, in Phœnix Chapter No. 2, New York, and was immediately elected Principal Sojourner of the Chapter. He was also made a Knights Templar in Palestine Commandary No. 18, New York, in 1865, under a dispensation of the Grand Commander, being given all the degrees at one conclave, and was at the next conclave elected Prelate of the Commandary, filling the office with marked ability for years. During 1865-6-7, while visiting Hackensack and when Pioneer Lodge was young, he attended the lodge meeting, conferred degrees, installed officers and gave valuable counsel. His membership is now with Pioneer Lodge No. 70, F. & A. M. of Hackensack as a Past Master.

In 1865 he became a boarder at the Hackensack House, kept by A. Van Saun, and on December 22nd, 1866, was married to Miss Lucy Sheldrake, eldest daughter of the late George H. Burt of Hackensack, where he has since resided. Six children have been born of this marriage, three boys and three girls, all living.

Early identifying himself with the interests of the town, he became one of the founders of the Public Library and Reading Room and one of its first trustees. Taking the lead he arranged for a course of popular lectures for its benefit, which netted them $350. So anxious was Mr. Atwood for the financial success of this cause that he personally sold lecture tickets on the trains.

He 1869 he was a member of the choir in the Second Reformed Church, Dr. George H. Fisher, pastor. Being a Baptist, in May, 1870, he started a subscription to build a Baptist Church, and personally secured $1500 before any one else had raised a dollar, and on the third of July a church was organized with eleven members who received the right hand of fellowship by Deacon DeWolfe and his wife, the only surviving members of a church that existed in Hackensack about thirty-five years prior to that time, Mr. Atwood being one of the eleven organizers. Ground was broken on September 9th of that year and on December 30th following the present church edifice was dedicated. He has labored zealously in both church and Sunday school ever since, holding the various offices of trustees, clerk and deacon in the church while he has been a teacher in the Sunday school for twenty-nine years,

and three times elected superintendent, which position he now holds. In 1873 he was President of the New Jersey Sunday School Convention, comprising thirty-five schools.

Mr. Atwood has been a liberal and cheerful giver to Home and Foreign Missions, and to every good and benevolent work.

DR. DAVID ST. JOHN.

Dr. David St. John is descended from Matthias St. John (Sention) who came from England in 1635, settling in New England. His grandfather, Noah St. John, removed to New York State upon his marriage with Elizabeth Waterbury, of Waterbury, Conn. Dr. St. John was born in Berne, Albany County, New York, in 1850, his father being David St. John and his mother, Mary Johnson of Scotch ancestry.

After pursuing a preparatory course in the Albany Schools, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. H. W. Bell of Berne, N. Y., afterward entering the office of Professor James H. Armsby, of Albany, N. Y., then the leading surgeon in that part of the state. He took courses of lectures at the Albany Medical College, Buffalo Medical College, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating from the latter institution in 1875. He located in Hackensack where he has become prominent in his profession, and has been closely and prominently identified with all matters of town interest.

In 1888, realizing the great advantages that a hospital would offer for the better treatment of a class of medical and surgical cases, Dr. St. John conceived the idea of organizing the Hackensack Hospital, and while his energetic and untiring efforts in its behalf have been ably seconded by all classes of citizens, his indefatigable labors have been the primary cause of its great success. He is President of the Medical Board, and visiting physician and surgeon to this institution, ex-President and member of the Bergen County Medical Society; a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society; New York State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He was appointed by Governor Griggs one of the managers of the State Hospital for the Insane, Morris Plains, and is surgeon for the Erie Railroad. He also performs a good share of the surgical work in the western portion of the county outside of his hospital practice. Associated with him as assistant is Dr. A. A. Swayze, graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md.

The doctor is First Vice President of the Hackensack Trust Company, a director of the Hackensack Bank and of the Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County, and President of the Hackensack Heights Association, owners of a large track of valuable real estate on Hackensack Heights.

Dr. St. John is a courteous and dignified gentleman. Sympathetic and thoughtful, he gains the confidence of his patients as he does of others with whom he comes in contact.

D. B. St John M. D.

He was married in 1879 to Miss Jennie Angle, of Hope, New Jersey. They have three chilnren—Olive Graham, Fordyce Barker and Florence Angle.

THE ROMEYN FAMILY.

Prior to the middle of the thirteenth century, Giacomo de Ferentino, an Italian gentleman, settled at Rongham Manor, Norfolk, England, married Isabella de Rucham, a lady of that place, by whom there were two sons, Peter and Richard (or Thomas). They were sent to Rome to be educated. After their return, Peter, at least, took surname of Romaeyn (Peter the Roman). Although educated for the priesthood, he married the daughter of Thomas de Leicester. Her mother's name was Agatha de Cringleford, of Norfolk. Peter Romaeyn devised property, made out leases, granted "charters," many of which still exist over the name assumed by him. His widow sold the property at Rongham in that name. In the third year of Edward II, A. D., 1387, Thomas Romayn was Lord Mayor of London. His arms (foreign) not granted in England. Described in the register "Argent" (white) on a fesse gules (red) three crosses pater or crest, a deer's head Erased. Soon after the above date, troubles broke out between the king and the house of Leicester (see History of England) and many of the Leicester family and adherents were forced to flee the kingdom, and it is probable, though not a part of family history, that some of the Romayns went to the "low countries" at that time. There is a claim made that the name in France is spelled Romaine, in England, Romain, and in Holland, Romeyn —the latter we know to be a fact. Jan Romeyn, of Amsterdam, Holland, was a descendant of the Romeyns who went from England to the low countries, he had three sons, Simon Janse, Christoffel and Claas or Klass. (Note—In Valentine's Manual, 1863, is the facsimile signature of Simon Jansen Romeyn, 1661, in the Dutch Church records of New York is the marriage, 1668, of "Simon Jansen Romeyn, young man from Amsterdam and Sophie Jans, maiden from the Hague.") Christoffel and Claus sailed from Rotterdam for Brazil with the expedition of Prince Maurice. When Brazil was ceded to Portugal, they sailed for New Netherlands, and settled on Long Island (there is a dispute as to the date, some claiming 1654, others 1661), then removed to Hackensack, N. J., remaining about ten years, and later to Greenwich, on the island of New York. Claus married Christianje or Styntie Albertse Terhune, May 2, 1680, of Amsfort now (Gravesend, N. Y.), and died at Greenwich, N. Y. His children were Garrebregt, (a) John, Elizabeth, Lydia, Albert, Cora and Daniel. Daniel married in Hackensack, May 17, 1716, Martie (Mary) Westervelt.

JOHN ROMEYN,

(a) John Romeyn (of Holland) married Lammatje Bougeart at Hackensack, in 1699. Of this union there were also seven children, (b) Nicholas, Roelif, Isaac, Aquietjin (David), Rachael (Berdan), Asseltjin (Van Voorheest). At this point it may be opportune to produce the names that belong under this head, as they are found in the records of the Dutch Church at Hackensack. Garrebreght Klas Romeyn, Elizabeth Romeyn,

Lydia Romeyn, Jans Clasen Romeyn, Clara Romeyn, Daniel Romeyn, Rachael Janse Romeyn, Klaes Romeyn, Jan Romeyn, Geisjan Romein, Annastjen Romeyn, David Romayn, Isack Romeyn, Anguietjin Romeyn, Leude Romein, Cristyntjen Romein, Claes Romeyn, Roelif Romeyn, Nicholas Romein, Antje Romein, Guetje Romeyn, Eyntje Romeyn, Jan Romeyn, John Romeyn, Nikase Romeyn, Eliza Romeyn, Sarah Romeyn.

NICHOLAS ROMEYN.

(b) Nicholas Romeyn was born in 1700, died in 1763, married Elizabeth Outwater 1726, who died 1732. His second wife (1733) was Rachel Vreelandt, who died in 1761. The issue by his first wife was (c) Rev. Thomas Romeyn. By his second wife, John, born 1734. The latter first married Julia and second Lady Mary Watts. Issue Eliza (Simmons), John and the Rev. Theodoric (Dirk) Romeyn, D. D., born 1744, died 1804, who married Elizabeth Broadhead. The latter was pastor of the Dutch Churches of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh about ten years. The pastorate beginning May, 1776. He is largely quoted, and in the list of names of distinguished personages, he is considered one of the prominent American theologians.

REV. THOMAS ROMEYN.

(e) Rev. Thomas Romeyn (see Corwin's Manual) was born at Pompton, March 20th, 1729, and died October 22d, 1794. He graduated from the College of New Jersey, 1750. Studied theology. After preaching a few times on Long Island, he went to Holland in 1752 for ordination, and was settled at Jamaica, Long Island, until 1760. It is said that the spelling of the name Romeyn was adopted in this form from his researches in Holland. Prior to that the name was spelled in several ways; but his information obtained in Holland led him to a certainty that "Romeyn" was the proper spelling, and it is in that form to-day in Holland. He married twice, first a Margarita Freelinghuysen, June 29th, 1756, who died at Jamaica, December 13th, 1757, leaving a son, Rev. Theodore F., who died at Somerville, N. J., in 1785. Secondly, Susanna Van Campen, whose ashes rest in the graveyard of the old Church on the Green, in Hackensack. He died at Fonda, N. Y., October 22d, 1794, and was buried under the pulpit of his church. The issue was (Rev.) Thomas, Nicholas, Abraham, Rev. John Broadhead, at one time pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York (Dr. Hall's), Benjamin and Rev. James Van Campen.

REV. JAMES VAN CAMPEN ROMEYN.

Rev. James Van Campen Romeyn was born at Minsink, Sussex County, N. J., November 15th, 1765, died at Hackensack, June 27th, 1840, and was buried in the old churchyard on the Green, by the side of his first wife. He attended the Schenectady Academy, 1784. Studied theology under Rev. Theodoric (Dirk) Romeyn, his uncle. He was a trustee of Rutgers College. He had several charges, the last of which was the Reformed Churches of Schraalenburg and Hackensack from 1799

REV. JAMES VAN CAMPEN ROMEYN
(Deceased.)

to 1833. "Without ever having seen or heard him, he was called to the distracted churches of Bergen County, N. J., on the ground of his reputation as a man of forbearance, discretion and piety." (Taylor's Annals, Sprague's Annals). He married twice, Susanna, a daughter of Maus Van Vranken, of Schenectady, and Mrs. Elizabeth Pell, who survived him. There was a family of two sons and seven daughters, Susan (Zabriskie) born 1790, died 1868; Harriet (Stafford) born 1792, died 1849, Anna Maria (Varick) born 1794, died 1855; Rev. James Romeyn, D. D. born 1797, died 1859; Anna (Taylor) born 1800, died 1868; Eliza (Berry) born 1803, died 1849; Caroline (Danforth) born 1807, died 1845; Theodore, born 1810, died 1885 (Lawyer, Detroit, Mich.; Sarah (Hornblower) born 1814, died 1874. They resided on the property now owned by the Oritani Field Club, in Hackensack. About 1827 he lived in the homestead now occupied by Hon. William S. Banta, Main Street, where most of his daughters were married. In 1833 he erected the house just north of the latter, on Main steet, now the property of Mr. O. O. Shackleton, where he died.

REV. JAMES ROMEYN.

Rev. James Romeyn was born at Blooming Grove, N. Y., September 30, 1797. He graduated from Columbia College in 1816, and from the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1819. He declined the title of Doctor of Divinity bestowed on him by Columbia College. He was settled at several places—was pastor of the First Reformed Church of Hackensack from 1833 to 1836; was elected a trustee of Rutgers College in 1842. He married Joanna Bayard Rodgers, daughter of John Richardson Bayard Rodgers, M. D., a leading physician and professor in Columbia College, New York. There were two sons, James Rodgers and Theodore Bayard Romeyn. Mr. Romeyn was a man who threw his whole energy into his labor. He was a student and very precise in his work; an exceedingly rapid speaker and there are those who remember him to-day who rapturously speak of him as a wonderfully powerful preacher. His nature was exceedingly sensitive; but his physical strength was not equal to the mental strain, always at a high tension. His manner of writing his sermons was most remarkable—a few are in existence—the manuscripts are written so fine and condensed that they cannot be read without the aid of a strong magnifying glass. While in Hackensack he resided part of the time in the parsonage of the First Church, on Essex Street, and part of the time on the southeast corner of Main and Ward Streets. He died at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1862, and his ashes mingle with his kindred dust.

REV. THEODORE BAYARD ROMEYN, D. D.

Rev. Theodore Bayard Romeyn, D. D., was the second son of Rev. James Romeyn. He was born at Nassau, N. Y., October 22, 1827. He attended school at Hackensack and other places. He graduated from Rutgers College with the distinction of the Honorary Oration in 1846, and from the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., three years later. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him

REV. JAMES ROMEYN
(Deceased.

by Rutgers College. He was called to preach Christ at Blawenburgh, N. J., near Princeton, immediately after his graduation, where he labored with a united people who reverence his memory and treasure his ministrations among them. He responded to a call from the church of Fathers—the First Reformed at Hackensack—in 1865, where for twenty years he labored "faithful unto death." He was a man whose retiring tendencies were predominant. He despised shams, and when once his mind was made up there was no compromise. He inherited a keen sensitiveness from his father. He carried the joys and the sorrows of his congregation, sharing with each member, especially in their sorrows. He was exceedingly sympathetic and his charity was a marked feature of his life, though the left hand knew not the gifts of the right. He was the embodiment of faithfulness, never shirking duty, but many were the occasions when, physically incapacitated, he responded to the calls of his parishioners, and was present at the post of duty, in the vineyard of his Master, which was always his pleasure. He was a close and persistent student, a deep thinker, eloquent in his discourses, fervent in his labors and ardent in effort to lead the erring into the paths of rectitude and to the Throne of Grace. Dr. Romeyn had been on a longer vacation than he usually indulged in and among the scenes of his boyhood, near Catskill, N. Y. He came home upon a Friday evening, the following morning the Master called—he was stricken with paralysis. His illness was of but brief duration, in a few hours he had passed into the holy atmosphere of the Delectable Mountains, August 18, 1885. His body was laid in God's acre, hard by "the old Church on the Green," from which pulpit with an unfaltering zeal he had proclaimed the unspeakable truths of his Redeemer. The following is quoted from a biographical sketch in the memorial volume published by the consistory. "It is also worth a passing notice to observe the large ministerial circle of which he was a member by family ties. His maternal great-grandfather was Rev. John Rodgers, forty-four years pastor of the Wall Street Presbyterian Church, New York City. * * * His paternal grandmother was a sister of Rev. Nicholas Van Vranken. In these several branches of relationship there are found nearly or quite forty names of those who have devoted themselves to the ministry of the Gospel, and of this number, three-quarters belong to the Romeyn family. Dr. Romeyn married Amelia A. Letson, daughter of Johnson Letson, Esq., of New Brunswick, N. J. Mrs. Romeyn survived her husband a few years and was called home October 22, 1897. The issue was Mary Letson Romeyn, who died in infancy, and James A. Romeyn, surviving.

JAMES A. ROMEYN.

The subject of this sketch was born at Blawenburgh, Somerset County, New Jersey, 1853. He is the only son of Rev. Theodore Bayard Romeyn, D. D. and Amelia (Letson) Romeyn. His mother was the daughter of Johnson Letson and Eliza Shaddle, of New Brunswick, N. J. Mr. Letson was a trustee of Rutgers College and a liberal contributor

REV. THEODORE BAYARD ROMEYN
(Deceased)

to its support and endowment. He was President of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company and the New Brunswick Rubber Company. Dr. and Mrs. Romeyn settled at Blawenburgh in 1850, where James A. attended the public school, until 1865, when his father was settled as Pastor of the First Reformed Church at Hackensack, N. J., the "Old Church on the Green." He was prepared for college at the academy at Lawrenceville, N. J., and at the Rutgers Grammar School at New Brunswick. In 1872 he entered Rutgers College and was graduated in 1876. He entered the law office of Bedle, Muirheid & McGee in Jersey City, in 1876, took a course of study of Columbia Law School and was admitted to practice law at the New Jersey State Bar in 1879. He practiced law in Jersey City until 1890, part of which time was a partner in the firm of Romeyn & Griffin. The practice of law becoming distasteful to him, he abandoned it 1890.

In 1894 he became editor of The Evening Record, an independent daily newspaper, published in Hackensack, the only daily in Bergen County. He entered upon the work of journalism, as he would upon the high professions with a firm conviction that it was equal, if not of more importance than the profession of theology, law or medicine. He has continued this work with great energy and success until his paper has become an important vehicle of news and thought, and a necessary institution of the city.

His whole thought and discussions have been on the side of good morals and the public welfare. No questionable paragraphs have ever found place in the columns of his paper. His, has been a successful effort to make the Evening Record one of the most influential papers in this locality, an with a very flattering circulation, he has made an enviable reputation throughout the whole State.

Mr. Romeyn has never taken any active part in politics, though his political principles are positive and fixed. He has been called to fill places in local boards and was treasurer of the Hackensack Hospital for seven years.

He married Miss Flora M. Cochran of Lancaster, Pa., in 1884, who died in 1891. From this marriage he has two children, Theodore Bayard and Katharine Cochran. He again married, Miss Susie B. Conover of Newark, N. J., in 1894.

MR. JACOB H. FANK.

Mr. Jacob H. Fank, the present postmaster of Hackensack, was born in that city August 17th, 1855, and was educated in the public schools of his native place. When but fifteen years of age he became telegraph operator for the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company. Afterward he filled similar positions with the New York, Ontario and Western, and the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, returning in 1875, to Hackensack.

In 1879 Mr. Fank began the manufacture of cigars at 71 Main Street, but in 1883 disposed of this business and resumed that of tele-

JAMES A. ROMEYN

graphy, accepting a position with the West Shore Railroad Company, subsequently becoming operator for the Long Island Railroad at Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1885, upon his return to Hackensack, he opened a grocery store, in which he did a good business until 1896, when he was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland, a position which he continues to hold.

In 1887 Mr. Fank was elected chief engineer of the Hackensack Fire Department, and re-elected to the same office in 1888. He served four years as tax collector for New Barbadoes township.

Mr. Fank is a member of many lodges: Pioneer Lodge, No. 70, F., & A. M.; Uhland Lodge, No. 177, I. O. O. F.; and Hope Encampment; Hackingeshacky Tribe, No. 189, I. O. R. M.; Court Hackensack F. of A.; the A. O. U. W. and Exempt Firemen Association. He is also secretary of the Hackensack Firemen Insurance Association; vice president of the State Exempt Firemen Association of New Jersey; Master Workmen of Hackensack Lodge, No. 64, A. O. U. W. He is a member of the Kalamazoo Band; Alert Hose Association, and is L. A. W. Local Consul.

Mr. Fank was married December 7, 1879, to Miss Thresa Mattjetscheck. They have two children living, a son and a daughter. In politics Mr. Fank is a Democrat.

PETER W. STAGG.

Peter W. Stagg, a prominent lawyer of Hackensack, was born in New York city October 24th, 1850. His childhood and early life, however, were spent in Cresskill, N. J., where he attended the public school. In 1875 Mr. Stagg went to Jersey City where he became a student of law in the office of the late Charles Scholfield, and where he remained two years, after which he came to Hackensack, and entered the office of Ackerson & Van Valen, continuing with them until 1879, when he was admitted to the bar, at the June term. Immediately after being admitted, he opened an office for the practice of his profession in which he rapidly built up a good business.

At the June term of 1883 he was made a counsellor-at-law. He served as assistant clerk to the House of the State Assembly at the sessions of 1891-2, and in 1895 was appointed by Governor Werts, as Prosecutor of Bergen county, for a term of five years.

Prior to the time at which Mr. Stagg became prosecutor, this county had been infested with pool room and green-goods gangs. These the new prosecutor drove out, in addition to conducting the ordinary criminal business

Mr. Stagg is a member of the I. O. O. F., Bergen County Lodge, and has been Grand Master of the State of New Jersey, having in 1897 the care and jurisdiction of 249 lodges in different parts of the state, comprising a membership of 25,000 Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Fire Patrol. He was a member of the Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers in the late Spanish War.

PETER W. STAGG

Mr. Stagg was married on January 14, 1875, to Miss Jennie E. Westervelt, of Bergenfields. The oldest of their five children, Arthur A., is in his father's office.

HON. WILLIAM D. SNOW.

Hon. William D. Snow, son of Josiah Snow, founder of the Detroit Tribune, was born in Massachusetts February 2d, 1832. He was educated at Romeo, Michigan, afterwards studying law at Dixon, Illinois, under the late Attorney General Edson, of that state. For several years he was associate editor of the Tribune. He was a strong advocate of anti-slavery doctrine, and was a frequent contributor to the magazines and journals of that day, and also a hymn writer of some note.

Mr. Snow settled at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, in 1860, and aferwards represented Jefferson county in the Constitutional Convention of Arkansas. The convention resulted in the establishment of a Free State Constitution, the first in any seceding state.

Mr. Snow was elected in 1865 for the long term to the United States Senate from Arkansas. At the close of his term he declined a re-election, coming to New York city for the purpose of studying law. In 1871, however, Mr. Snow went to Paris, where he spent two years in the study of civil law. In 1875 he was admitted to the New York Bar, receiving, the same year, the degree of L.L. B. from Columbia College. In 1882 he became secretary and counsel to one of the New York Trust companies, but resigned in 1888 to take up general practice. He acted as volunteer Aide to General Powell Clayton and Major General Steele during the Civil War, and was instrumental in the enlistment and organization of three regiments in the state of Arkansas. Governor Murphy afterward tendered him an appointment as Brigadier General of Volunteers. This he declined.

Mr. Snow is of retiring and studious habits, and in religion a Unitarian, president of the Unitarian Congregational Society of Hackensack. He belongs to the Lawyers' Club, the Bullion Club of New York and the Oritani of Hackensack.

Several of his inventines have proved successful, his Thermostat being regarded as the most reliable and sensitive of its class.

Mr. Snow is now a member of the bar in three states, having been admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1894. After residing in the northern part of Bergen county for more than twenty years, while practicing in New York city, he gave up his city practice in 1896 and removed to Hackensack, where he hopes to spend the remainder of his life among his New Jersey friends.

ERNEST HENRY KOESTER.

Ernest Henry Koester, one of the leading lawyers of Bergen county, is a native of Norristown, Pennsylvania, and was born April 28th, 1855. After receiving a preparatory education in the High School of Philadelphia, he went to Heidelberg, Germany, remaining in that insitution

three years, and subsequently took a three years' course of instruction in Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, taking his degree of A. B. in 1879. He now began the study of law in the office of H. L. Richmond & Son, of Meadville, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He immediately began the practice of his profession in McKean county, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of his state in 1886, in the meantime filling the office of District Attorney of his county for three years. In 1894 he located in Hackensack, and in June of the same year was admitted to practice in all the courts of New Jersey.

Mr. Koester has a large clientage in Bergen county, and is known in the state as an able criminal lawyer. He defended Ryan in the famous green-goods affair of New York, winning the case after it had been carried against him in both the upper and lower courts.

Mr. Koester is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, having taken the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Hackensack Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of other societies.

JOHN J. ANDERSON.

John J. Anderson, a representative of one of the old families of Hackensack, resides at the Anderson homestead, corner of Passaic Avenue and Main Street, where his grandfather, John Anderson, located about the year 1800. The grandfather was of Scotch-Irish descent. He came first to New Bridge, Bergen county, and after his marriage to Catharine Zabriskie, located in Hackensack, where he purchased the property now owned by the Oritani Field Club. He was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits, and operated a store at the corner of Passaic and Main Streets for many years, but the business was latterly put into the hands of his sons John C., and David. John died in 1836 at thirty-four years of age, and John, his father, died in 1846, eighty-two years of age. In 1865 Mr. John J. Anderson tore down the old building and erected Anderson Hall, placing in the wall a cornerstone of the old house, on which was subscribed: "W. C. W., 1711." From this it is supposed the building was erected by W. C. Waldron in 1711. The store on the other corner of the street, now owned by the heirs of John H. T. Banta, was then operated by H. H. T. Banta, and before him by Mr. Doremus, subsequently Judge Doremus. There were a few other houses at intervals along the road, now Main Street, then fenced in with rails.

About the year 1858 the Morton House was built by Mrs. Abram Berry, the daughter of John Anderson. Judge Banta married a daughter of Mrs. Berry. John C. Z. Anderson married Harriet Meyers, of English Neighborhood, and had five children, Garret Meyers, who married Leah Louis Slope in 1849, and then Mary Galloway in 1854; Catherine C. who married Lucas J. Van Bnskirk in 1848; Jane, who married W. C. Smith in 1852; Maria, who married Leveret H. Sage in 1854, and John J., who was born in 1830, and married Jane Ann Dem-

arest in 1853. The wife of John J. died in 1883. Their children were Martha, Catharine Z., Pauline and Cornelius H.

Mr. John J. Anderson was one of the prominent merchants of Hackensack until his retirement in 1878. He was Collector, and held other offices in the town of New Barbadoes, and was the first Republican elected to the State Legislature for fifty-four years.

MATTHEW E. CLARENDON.

Matthew E. Clarendon, a leading leather merchant of New York city, was born in 1835, and formerly lived in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Upon his removal to Hackensack, in 1876, he immediately began to devise means of improving the roads. Hackensack had been slow to see its own needs in this regard, or the advantages to arise from a better condition of things. In 1890 he was elected a member of the Hackensack Improvement Commission. He soon found those who were willing to aid in the matter of macadamizing the streets, and during the seven years he has served on this board, much has been done in the way of advancement.

Mr. Clarendon has been governor and also vice president of the Oritani Field Club, and has also been vice president of both the Hackensack Bank and the Hackensack Hospital Association since their organization.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, M. D.

Occasionally we find an American born with royal lineage, but very seldom do we find that lineage traceable through both the English and French royalties to the earliest rulers of the Norman-French dynasties.

The subject of this sketch furnishes such an instance. From Charles Martel to Charlemagne, touching the English line in Matilda, the wife of William the Conqueror, and again in the Welsh line, in the marriage of Sir John Ap. Adam to Elizabeth De Gournai and from there to Sir William Adams, Lord Mayor of London in 1630, whose brother Henry, the immediate ancestor of John and Samuel Adams, the line continues in unbroken links to the present Dr. Adams. Still further, Ruth Wadsworth, a descendant of John Alden and daughter of the first president of Harvard College, was the great-grandmother of the doctor. Thus allied with royal blood on the other side of the water, this family of such honored distinction in American statesmanship and literature, gains for itself a greater renown where there are no thrones to mount or titles to augment the name.

Rev. John Quincy Adams, the father of Dr. Adams, was a distinguished clergyman of the Baptist church in the city of New York. It was here Charles Francis Adams was born March 18, 1857. A course in the public schools of New York was followed by a three years' course in Mount Washington Institute.

He then engaged in business, in which he continued three years.

In 1874 he entered the Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., and in 1877 was graduated from the school with honors. Entering Brown University immediately after this, he was graduated *cum laude* in the class of 1881.

His medical studies were begun in the New York Homœpathic College, from which he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1884. Upon the completion of his medical studies Dr. Adams settled in Hackensack, where he has not only attained to eminence in his profession, but, during the fourteen years' residence here, has also maintained the honor and dignity of the family name.

Upon the declaration of war with Spain, Dr. Adams, who was one of the assistant surgeons of the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., at once went out with his regiment. He was soon promoted to be regimental surgeon, with the rank of major, and served with distinction until the close of the war.

JOHN RATHBONE RAMSEY.

John Rathbone Ramsey, clerk of Bergen county, was born in Wyckoff, Bergen county, New Jersey, April 25th, 1862, and is a son of John P. and Martha (Rathbone) Ramsey. He was educated at the private school of Professor John C. Nash, in Parkersburg, West Virginia, after which he read law in Hackensack with the late George H. Coffey and Abraham D. Campbell, being admitted to the bar in 1883 as an attorney and in 1887 as counsellor, after which he began the practice of his profession in Hackensack. Being a successful lawyer and a popular Republican, he was put in nomination for the office of County Clerk of Bergen county in 1890, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1895, however, he was again nominated for the same office and was elected. He has successfully filled the office ever since.

HENRY D. WINTON.

Henry D. Winton, editor and proprietor of The Bergen county Democrat, the oldest newspaper published in Bergen county, is the son of Eben Winton, the first publisher of this paper.

Mr. Winton was born February 14, 1848, and has been a resident of Hackensack since 1861. He entered his father's office at the age of fifteen years, and after six years close application to business, was made a partner in the concern, the firm being known as E. Winton & Son. In 1870 Mr. Winton, Sr., retired, the son becoming sole proprietor. Under his management the paper has grown in popularity and value both financially and as an exponent of the party which it represents.

Mr. Winton keeps pace with all political questions and party movements. He was made a delegate from the Fifth Congressional District to the National Democratic Convention which met at Cincinnati in 1880, and nominated General Hancock and again acted in the same capacity in 1896, at the National Convention which nominated Mr. Bryan. He was a member of the committee of five, of which ex-Governor Russel of

HENRY D. WINTON

Massachusetts was the chairman, representing the "gold states", in opposition to the "silverites" of the party. Mr. Winton acted as chairman of the state committee of the sound Democracy during the campaign, the Bergen County Democrat espousing the cause of Palmer & Buckner.

In 1880, Mr. Winton was elected to the Legislature of New Jersey, and re-elected in 1884, for a term of three years, being the only case of a re-election of a senator from this county. In 1884 he was clerk of the House of Assembly, and at the same time was one of the members of the board of managers of the New Jersey Lunatic Asylum, at Morris Plains. It was through him, in connection with the late Theodore Varick of Jersey City, that the medical and business departments of this institution were separated. This has thus far proved a successful change. Other institutions of the kind have followed the example of this one, to the entire satisfaction of all.

JACOB L. VAN BUSKIRK.

Jacob L. Van Buskirk, Sheriff of Bergen county, is probably one of the most popular officials to be found in the state. He was born in Saddle River, N. J., in 1851, and worked at his trade of blacksmithing for nine years. In 1852 his father came to Hackensack, where he resided for forty-seven years. In 1890 he was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders, and re-elected in 1893. In 1892 he was elected director of the board and held that position three years, and in November 1898, was elected sheriff by a majority of 709 votes, he being the only successful Democrat on his ticket, which is proof sufficient that the people, not the party, elected him to the office.

Mr. Van Buskirk has always taken a lively interest in everything of a public nature, and is also prominent in social and fraternal organizations.

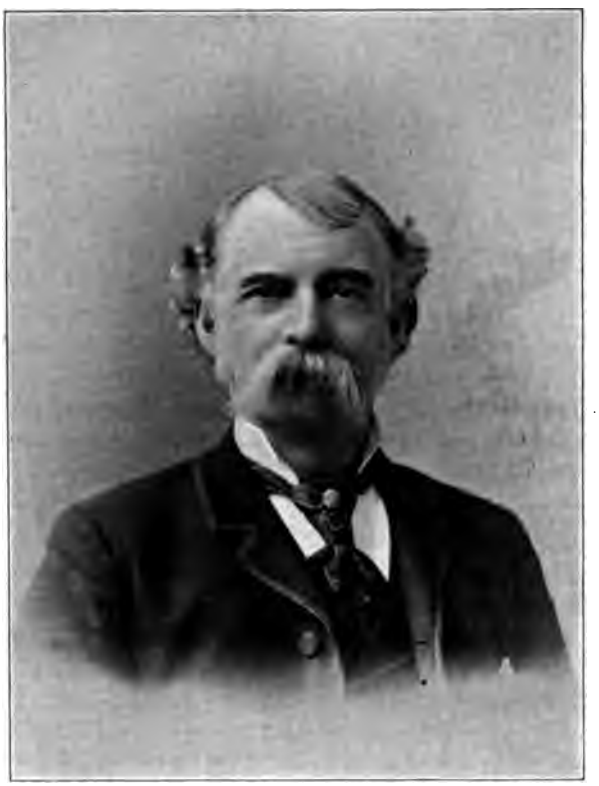
ABRAM DE BAUN.

The parents of Abram De Baun were Rev. John Y. and Margaret (Iserman) De Baun, and his grandparents Isaac De Baun and Abram Iserman. His father was for twenty-six years pastor of the True Reformed Church at Hackensack. During his pastorate here he was editor of the Banner of Truth, a monthly magazine of the True Reformed Church. The De Bauns are of French Huguenot descent.

Mr. De Baun studied law under A. D. Campbell, and was admitted to the bar as attorney-at-law in 1877, and as counsellor in 1880. He was a partner of Mr. Campbell for a period of seventeen years, but is now of the firm of Demarest & De Baun. He was clerk of the Board of Freeholders from 1878 to 1895, and member of the Hackensack Improvement Commission three years, during two of which he was its treasurer. For twelve years he has been counsel for the Building and Loan Association of Hackensack. He is a director of the Old Ladies' Home.

THOMAS H. CUMMING.

Thomas H. Cumming, Justice of the Peace, and a well-known business man of Hackensack, was born in New York city November 6th, 1839. He received his education in his native city, and, after leaving school, became an employe in a large dry goods store, where he remained three years. A partnership was now entered into with his father in the business of contracting, which was carried on chiefly in New York and New Jersey. Among other large contracts secured was that for the construction of the Lodi branch of the New Jersey and



JUSTICE THOMAS H. CUMMING

New York Railroad, and also for the line running from Essex street to Woodridge. In New York their business was mostly in the line of building large sewers. Beginning in 1861, Mr. Cumming conducted a business for two years in the oil trade in Greenwich street, following which, he was in the leather business for a period of six years. At the expiration of this time he removed to Hackensack, again engaging in contracting. In connection with his present business of insurance and real estate, he is Commissioner of Deeds and a Notary Public, holding the office of Justice of the Peace since 1885.

He has always been interested in the Fire Department, and was an active member of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, for twenty-six years, part of this time its Foreman, and is at present an honorary member of that organization. For a number of years he has been President of the Hackensack Relief Association, and has also been Collector of License for the Hackensack Commission for the past twelve years.

Mr. Cumming is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and a charter member of the National Union. He is an active Republican, and his father, Thomas Cumming, Sr., was for years a lay judge of Bergen county.

Mr. Cumming's wife was the only daughter of the late John H. Banta, of Hackensack. They have three sons.

CLAYTON DEMAREST.

One of the fullest and most interesting of the numerous records of the Demarest family, is that of the branch descending from David des Marie, whose date of landing in America is taken from an "entry in Emigrants Account Book," reading as follows:

"David des Marie from Picardie, for passage and board when he came here on board the Bontekoe, the 16th of Apr. 1663. ..... £39
for his wife 39
& 4 children of 18, 11, 6 & 1 yr. 97.10

fl. 175.10

David des Marie (son of Jean) was born at Beauchamp, in Picardie about the year 1620, and married Marie, daughter of Francois Sohier, July 24, 1643. Of their six children, three married and reared families, Jean, born April 1645, David, Jr., born 1652, and Samuel, born 1656. Clayton Demarest, the subject of this sketch, is a lineal descendant of David, Jr., second son of the first David des Marest.

David, Jr., married Rachel, daughter of Pierre Cresson, April 4, 1665. They had twelve children, Jacobus being the fifth, and through him the line descends. He married Leah, daughter of Peter DeGroot, March 8, 1707, and after her death married Margrietie Cozine Herring September 26, 1719. In all, his family numbered seventeen, the line coming down through Daniel the sixteenth child, who was born September 11, 1738. Daniel Demarest had two sons, James D., and Ralph, the lines coming through James D., the eldest, who was born March 20, 1763, and married Rachel Demarest. Of their five children Abram J., born October 4, 1793, was the grandfather of Clayton. He married Rachel Blauvelt, April 8, 1815, and the youngest of their seven children, David Demarest, was born February 1, 1832, and married Christina De Baun September 8, 1853. They had six children the youngest, and only son, being Clayton who was born December 15, 1865.

David Demarest now resides on the farm at Schraalenburgh where the Demarests have lived for over two hundred years. The old house

has passed through so many changes and has so often been remodelled that but little remains of its original construction. The barn has two large overhead beams hewn from red gum trees, and are marked 1721.

Abram J. Demarest was a Captain in the National Guard until he was thirty-five years of age. His commission papers from the Governor of New Jersey, are now in the hands of the family. David Demarest enlisted as a volunteer in the Civil War, September 1, 1862, and was honorably discharged June 25, 1863.

Clayton, his son, was educated in the public school in Schraalenburgh, afterwards taking a course of instruction in Thompson's Business College in New York city. Having accepted a position with the

CLAYTON DEMAREST

Chemical National Bank, December 1, 1882, Mr. Demarest has continued with that institution to the present time, the past ten years in the capacity of Assistant Paying Teller.

In Hackensack, the home of Mr. Demarest, he has taken an active interest in the Fire Department, having become a member of Relief Hook & Ladder Company No. 2, in December 1891, in which he has served two years as secretary and four years as foreman, being now assistant engineer, and is justly proud of his work in the department.

Socially Mr. Demarest is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Fireman's Relief Association, Exempt Firemen and Hackensack Debating Society. He is an active member and teacher in the Sunday School of the Second Reformed Church, of which he has been a member the past twelve years.

Mr. Demarest married Miss Marie Kipp, daughter of Nicholas R. Voorhis (and granddaughter of Ralph Voorhis of River Edge) on September 18, 1889. They have three sons.

A. S. D. DEMAREST.

A. S. D. Demarest, the well-known undertaker, of Hackensack, is a son of David S. and Margaret (Durie) Demarest, and was born at Bergenfields in 1834. His father was born at Schraalenburgh in 1795, and spent his life there, dying in 1877. He was a farmer, and was a descendant of David Demarest, who settled at River Edge over 200 years ago. Mr. Demarest's mother was a daughter of David Durie, of Tenafly.

He spent his early years amid the scenes of his childhood, subsequently removing to Newburgh, N. Y., where he engaged in business, but in 1876 returned to New Jersey, and located in Hackensack, where he has since resided.

Upon coming to Hackensack he was interested in the book and stationery business for a time, but in 1886 established his present business of undertaking. He is strictly a business man, has been Treasurer of the First Reformed Church for nine years and chorister of the same church for ten years, and treasurer of Hackensack Mutual Building and Loan Association for over seven years.

Mr. Demarest was married in 1861 to Miss Lavinia Blauvelt, daughter of John D. M. Blauvelt, of Bergen county. They have two daughters, both married.

CHARLES CONKLIN.

Charles Conklin, the well known real estate man and President of the Board of Health is a native of Hackensack and was born thirty-four years ago. His father Robert Conklin was a dry goods merchant and held the agency of the county for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, for which he sold over 1000 machines in Bergen county alone. He died in 1877. Mr. Charles Conklin was in the dry goods business during the earlier years of his life, and later was Secretary of The Conklin Bros. Company. In 1894 he established himself in the real estate business, which with that of insurance, yielded him in the aggregate handsome results.

Mr. Conklin had been President of the Board of Health seven years, and was serving as a member of the Board of Freeholders of the county. He was a member of the First Reformed Church of Hackensack, and was deacon in that body eight years, and also its treasurer. He was a member of the Odd Fellows, O. U. A. M., Red Mem, Wheelmen and of the Onitani Field Club. Mr. Conklin died in 1899.

GEORGE WAKEMAN WHEELER.

George Wakeman Wheeler, son of Charles and Jerusha (Bradley) Wheeler, was born at Easton, Fairfield County, Connecticut, October 15th, 1831. The name Wheeler is one well known in judicial and legislative circles in the State of Connecticut. Stephen Wheeler, grand-

GEORGE WAKEMAN WHEELER

father of George W., served with distinction for some years as county Judge of Fairfield county. His father, Charles Wheeler, was member of Assembly of his state, serving also as Probate Judge of his county. Mr. Wheeler's only brother was a member of the State Senate and a judge in Louisiana, and continuing down the line, his son George W. Wheeler, Jr., is a judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut. Mr. Wheeler was graduated from Amherst College in 1856, having taken his preparatory course at Dudley School, Northampton, Mass. After graduation he taught school for a short period after which he located at Hackensack, and conducted classes in Greek and Latin for two years, and following this, in 1859, became principal of McGee's Institute at Woodville, Miss., continuing in this position ten years. He was county superintendent during three years of this time, and also a member of the board of aldermen. Here also he assisted in organizing a local cavalry company of which he served as a member with the rank of major. In the Masonic order he was a prominent member being High Priest of Royal Arch Chapter. Mr. Wheeler has resided in Hackensack continuously since 1869, and where he for a time was associated with James M. Van Valen and Peter Bogert, Jr., as judge of the Common Pleas Court. For the past thirty years he has occupied his present offices, where he is engaged in the management of estates and as a broker in stocks and bonds. Interested in various institutions and organizations, he has been president and director of Hall and Armory Association since its organization, was a director of the Bank of Bergen County, and the Hackensack Savings Bank; is treasurer and director of the Hackensack Cemetery Company; is a member of the State Geological Board, and was for ten years president of the Bergen Turnpike Company, and later its vice president. For a long period he was a director of the Hackensack Gas Company, and for twenty-seven years represented the Home Insurance Company for Bergen County, but resigned in 1897, at which time the company as a proof of their appreciation of his service, tendered him a letter of thanks accompanied with the presentation of a fine gold headed cane. In his religious relations he is an Episcopalian and in politics a Democrat.

Mr. Wheeler was married in 1859 to Miss Lucy Dowie, of Andes, Delaware County, N. Y. Their only children are Judge George W. Wheeler, Jr., of Connecticut, and Harry D., who resides in Hackensack, doing a commission business in New York City.

Mr. Wheeler is a man of culture and refinement; has been an extensive traveller, and is a thorough and capable business man.

WILLIAM FAIR.

William Fair was a native of Scotland, emigrated to America with his wife, Mary Hume, and three children, Mary, John and Jane, and settled in New Barbadoes, now Hackensack, about 1785.

He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and carried on his business on the site of the Fair Homestead, in Hackensack, until his death, which oc-

curred February 24, 1839, dying at the age of eighty-three years. His wife died at the age of seventy years, September 23, 1824. Mary died unmarried, October 12, 1852, and Jane died unmarried, July 19, 1848. John was a successful merchant in New York for many years, and died January 5, 1854, aged seventy-six years.

George Fair, fourth child of William and Mary Hume Fair, was born in Hackensack, on the homestead, November 27, 1785. He received during his boyhood only a common school education, but the rigid home discipline of his Scotch parents early impressed him with habits of industry, economy, and self-reliance.

At the age of fifteen young Fair became a clerk in a dry-goods store in New York city, where he continued for many years, and until he had saved enough money from his earnings to establish business for himself. With his elder brother, John, he engaged in the dry-goods trade on his own account in Vesey Street, New York city, where for many years they continued a successful trade. They invested of their surplus means in city real estate, which increased in value on their hands and gave both a large competency.

In 1859 Mr. Fair completed the homestead formerly occupied by his father, a substantial residence on Essex Street, where he resided until his death, which occurred October 16, 1868.

SUPT. JOHN TERHUNE

Mr. John Terhune, the popular and efficient superintendent of the schools of Bergen county, was born at Midland Park, this county, August 4th, 1846. He was educated there in a district school. Later he attended the New Jersey State Normal School, and subsequently Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After being engaged for some time as an accountant and in mercantile pursuits, he took charge of the Midland Park Public School. He held this position for about nine years, until appointed to his present office, thirteen years ago.

To Mr. Terhune belongs the credit of having popularized the observance of Arbor Day in the schools of the state. He has given a great amount of labor, time and money for this purpose. The fine Arbor Day programmes which he prepared and printed at his owh expense for a number of years, have been widely distributed throughout the country and have received the highest commendation from teachers and school officers everywhere.

Mr. Terhune is also the author of the Teachers' Library Act for the establishment of professional libraries in each county, securing state aid to the amount of $100 the first year and $50 each subsequent year. The profit derived from the sale of his Arbor Day publications he donates to the Teachers' Library; he raised by subscription and donations sufficient money to purchase 900 volumes for the library, which, with the cost of cases, printing, etc., has cost over $1000. This was the beginning of what has since proved to be a valuable library. In the library are to be found many valuable works on the history, theory and practice of education. When, in 1891 and '92, the Legislature of New Jersey made a special appropriation of $1000 for school library purposes, Mr. Terhune secured $810 of the money for Bergen county.

The teachers of Bergen county appreciate Mr. Terhune's labors for their advancement. A piece of beautiful silver service with which they presented him at his wedding anniversary, in 1892, bears the following inscription: "From the teachers of Bergen county to their County Superintendent, John Terhune, as a token of respect and esteem, and ot their appreciation of his faithful services and eminent achievements in the cause of public school education."

Recently the teachers of the county presented him a valuable gold watch, very finely engraved.

"Educational Hall" has a complete teachers' library, from which the teachers are furnished with books free of cost.

DR. NELSON HAAS.

Dr. Nelson Haas, the efficient principal of the High School at Hackensack, is a son of Mathias Haas and Melinda Holgate, and was born at Chestnut Hill, city of Philadelphia, August 3d, 1838. His father was of German descent, a business man of strict integrity, who was, for sixteen years, a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia. His mother was of Welsh origin, the daughter of a prominent and successful business man of the city, and for seveenteen years a member of the State Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Two of Dr. Haas's brothers founded the Hightstown Classical and Scientific Institute and the New Jersey Collegiaie Institute at Bordentown, situated on a part of the old Bonaparte property. Mr. Haas began teaching at the age of seventeen, having been educated in the schools of his native city. In 1859 he went to Port Gibson, Mississippi, as teacher of mathematics and physics in the academy at that place, but returned North after two years, when he was appointed Deputy

Provost Marshal of the Ninth District of Pennsylvania, under A. W. Bolenius, who was succeded as Marshal by Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., during Mr. Haas's term of service. In the spring of 1865 he joined Company B, Ninth Union League Regiment, Philadelphia, as First Lieutenant. After a few weeks he was made commissary of the brigade, and remained in the service until the close of the war.

Upon his return, Mr. Haas began the study of law in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in the office of General William H. Miller, and was admitted as attorney in 1868. After a few months' practice at Harrisburg he removed to California, and opened a law office at Stockton, where, however, he had remained only a short time, when the death of his father caused his return East.

In 1871 he was tendered the position of principal of Washington Institute, District No. 32, at Hackensack, N. J., and continued in that

NELSON HAAS, PH. D.

place twenty-four years. Upon the organization in 1895 of a High School for the entire town, Dr. Haas was made its principal, and, in 1897, the additional duties of supervising principal of all the schools in the township were assigned him, which two positions he still holds.

MANNING M. KNAPP.

Manning M. Knapp is a native of Newton, Sussex County, N. J., and was born June 7th, 1825. He studied law in the office and under the direction of the late Colonel Robert Hamilton, being admitted to practice as attorney in 1846, when he began practice in Hackensack, and was made a counsellor in 1850. The late Chancellor Zabriskie, at that time Prosecutor of the Pleas for Bergen county, resigned his office in 1850, because of his removal to Jersey City. Chief Justice Green, then presiding at the Bergen Circuit, appointed Mr. Knapp to prosecute for the State until the office should be filled under the constitution. Governor

Fort appointed him in February, 1851, for a full term and by following appointments he held the office until 1861. During these years, he was building up a profitable practice in the county and state, taking high rank in his profession. In 1875, when Judge Bedle was elected Governor, he appointed Mr. Knapp his successor on the bench of the Supreme Court, his Judicial District covering the counties of Hudson, Bergen and Passaic. Hudson being made a district alone, Judge Knapp was assigned to this new field where he continued until his death which occurred on January 26, 1892. The Bar of the State in suitable resolutions expressed to the Supreme Court, "the universal sorrow felt at the pathetic death of Mr. Justice Knapp while in the discharge of his public official duties," and they further desired "to bear witness to his virtues, his learning, and the beauty of his character."

Judge Knapp was married in 1850 to Anna Mattison, a daughter of the late Captain Joseph Mattison of the United States Navy. Mrs. Knapp continued to make her home in Hackensack after the death of her husband, surviving both her children—the daughter, Anna M., wife of Walter V. Clark, of Hackensack, and their son, Joseph M. Knapp, both having died since the death of their father, and she herself, the last of the family, died in 1898.

JOSEPH M. KNAPP.

Joseph M. Knapp was born at Hackensack October 20, 1856. He went to Colorado immediately after his graduation from Columbia College in June 1878, hoping to overcome pulmonary disease, which was apparently making inroads upon his health. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law, residing in Colorado thirteen years. Believing himself restored to permanent health he returned to New Jersey, but not long after he declined and died on May 2, 1895. He was a man of bright intellect, high attainments and fine character.

DR. ABRAM HOPPER.

Dr. Abram Hopper was the son of a farmer at Hohokus, and was born April 26th, 1797. After taking an academic course of study in New York city, he entered the office of Dr. John Rosencrantz, at Hohokus, with whom he studied medicine one year, when he returned to New York, and continued his medical studies with Dr. Valentine Mott, attending lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which institution he was graduated at the age of twenty-one. The following year he began the practice of medicine, continuing to reside here the greater part of his life. He died December 14th, 1872. Making surgery a specialty, he was the only operating surgeon in Bergen county for many years, and gained an enviable reputation in that department of his profession. His wife was Euphemia DeWolf. They had five sons and two daughters.

DR. HENRY A. HOPPER,

Dr. Henry A. Hopper, who was born August 8th, 1824, was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City in 1847. His life was spent in Hackensack, where he became a prominent practitioner, and also identified himself with the best interests of the town. Like his father, he began practice when young, being only twenty-three years of age. He was one of the organizers and the first secretary of the Bergen County Medical Society, and was the organizer and president of the Hackensack Board of Health.

Dr. Hopper married Maria Colfax Ward, and three children survived him, one son and two daughters.

He was a member of the Second Reformed Church, to which he was greatly devoted. He died at the age of fifty-eight years.

DR. JOHN WARD HOPPER.

Dr. John Ward Hopper, only son of Dr. Henry A., was born November 10th, 1856, and choosing the profession of his fathers, was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1879, having been graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1876. While in the Medical College, he took a special course in microscopy, afterwards, and for sometime making microscopic tests in the office of Dr. Alonzo Clark. It was his intention to eventually devote his time to surgery in which he was particularly interested. He was for eighteen months on the Surgical Staff of Roosevelt Hospital immediately after his graduation. Dr. Henry Sands now asked him to take his Quiz-class, which he did for one winter, the first time it had ever been given to another. The following year he spent in Europe, principally at the Hospitals of Vienna and Prague, and during special work under Doctors Virchow, Schroeder and others. After his return he began practice here but died three years later, on June 30th, 1890, ending a line of physicians holding high place not only in the medical profession but in other walks of life.

PETER WARD.

Peter Ward was a member of the State Council when he died, and was captain of a company of militia during the Revolutionary War. His wife died in 1806 at the age of forty-six. Their children were Peter, John, Jane, Catherine, Thomas, James, William, and Mary. Peter was born at Campgaw, and married Maria, daughter of Robert Colfax, niece of General William Colfax, and second cousin of the late ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax. The children born of this union were Captain Robert C. A., Peter H., Sally Ann, wife of Harden Burgess; Harriet, wife of Chauncey Gooderich; Jane, wife of Abram Willis; Mary, wife of Anthony E. Fatin; Catherine, died young; Lucy, was first the wife of John Hall, and after his death, of Charles Bennett; John; Peryna, wife of Henry A. Berry; Maria, wife of Dr. Henry A. Hopper, of Hackensack; and Elizabeth, wife of John R. Lydecker.

Peter Ward was a Brigade Major under General William Colfax in the War of 1812, stationed at Bergen Heights and afterwards at Sandy

JACOB BAUER
Commissioner of the 3d Ward Hackensack, N. J.

Hook. He was a tanner and currier, a farmer and distiller at Campgaw. In 1812 he began to speculate, was unfortunate, and lost his property. He afterwards removed to Booneville, N. Y., where he engaged in farming, and died on Long Island. His wife died at the advanced age of ninety years, about 1877.

Captain Robert C. A. Ward spent his early life on the farm. In 1827 he came to Hackensack, and was employed by D. & J. Anderson, merchants, where he remained until the death of one member of the firm, John C. Z. Anderson, in 1836. He was employed by the Andersons in the coasting trade between New York and Virginia, dealing in wood and lumber. As early as 1832 he became interested with the firm in the purchase of some 3000 acres of land in Virginia, known as the "Green Spring Plantation," the residence of the Governor of the State, when Jamestown was its capital. Upon the decease of John Anderson, Captain Ward became a joint owner of the business and lands, by purchase, with the remaining partner, David Anderson, and the firm was "Anderson & Ward" until 1840, when Anderson disposed of his interest to Captain Ward, and John Ward, his brother, became a partner, under the firm-name of R. & J. Ward. This plantation has supplied large quantities of wood for the New York market, and especially before steamboats began to use coal was the demand considerable, also supplying large timber for other purposes, besides having several hundred acres under good state of cultivation. John Ward died in September, 1871, leaving a widow and one daughter, who reside in Hackensack.

Captain Ward usually made two trips per month between New York and Virginia until the connection of his brother with the business, when he gave up the duties of the coasting trade to him. During the same year, 1840, Captain Ward purchased fifty acres of land in Hackensack, upon which he resided, having his house located on the corner of Main and Passaic streets, and where he carried on agricultural pursuits.

Captain Ward was one of the stockholders upon the rebuilding of the Washington Academy, was one of the Directors of the Bergen County Turnpike Company in 1852, when it was converted into a plank-road, and for several years was president of the road, and a stockholder of the New Jersey and New York and of the New Jersey Midland Railroads.

Captain Ward was united in marriage, September 2, 1841, to Harriet, daughter of Garret Myer, and widow of John C. Z. Anderson, who was born June, 1803, and died October 23, 1873.

CAPTAIN JOHN WARD.

Captain John Ward was born at Campgaw, N. J., February 4th, 1819. Having become a resident of Hackensack in 1857, he did much for the good of the village. Energetic and public spirited he became one of the organizers of the volunteer fire department and was its first chief. He was also one of the originators of the Hackensack Library,

and since his death a handsome bookcase to his memory was placed in the library especially for books of reference.

The Second Reformed Church owes much to his untiring efforts in soliciting aid for the liquidation of its debts and to his subsequent support. Captain Ward was associated for some years with his brother Captain Robert Colfax A. Ward in the transportation of lumber from their Virginia plantation.

He married Leah Maria Quackenbush. They had two children, one of whom, a daughter, lives in Hackensack. He died September 16, 1872, and his widow died January 18, 1898.

GARRET ACKERSON.

It is not known at what date the Ackerson family was first represented in America, but it was many years prior to the Revolution. The first of the name was Garret, the great-grandfather of Colonel Garret G., who came from Holland, and settled at Old Tappan, in Bergen county, but subsequently bought a large tract of land at Pascack, upon which he placed his eldest son, John. The other two sons, Cornelius and Abram, at his death, became the possessors of the old homestead at Tappan. The name was then as now, often spelled Eckerson. John was born in 1743, and died at ninety-four years of age at Pascack. He married Garritje Hogencamp. Their children were Garret and Hannah, who became the wife of Nicholas Zabriskie. Garret was born in 1779. He married Hannah, daughter of John Hogencamp, originally from Rockland county, N. Y. Garret was something of a politician, was twice elected to the Legislature, and was a major in the old State Militia, and, with his command, was stationed at Sandy Hook during the War of 1812. He was afterwards a major general of the Northern Militia of the State of New Jersey, Bergen, Essex and Morris being then the only three counties in the northern part of the state. He had four children, John, Cornelius, Garret G. and James. Garret G. was born at Pascack, April 9, 1816, and educated in the common schools. George Achenbach was one of his teachers. He was a schoolmate of Jacob R. Wortendyke. Like many of the farmers of that day he engaged in other lines of business, having a cotton mill, a distillery and a store on the farm. The son took charge of these under the general superintendence of his father, until 1840, when he took a farm and established a woolen mill of his own.

The first political experience Mr. Ackerson had, was when he was elected Assessor. When but fifteen years old he became captain of a company of uniformed militia, and held the office for ten years. In 1895 he was elected county clerk over John N. Berry, the first clerk elected under the new constitution. This necessitated his removal to Hackensack. He remained in the office three terms, gradually becoming the leader of his party. He became counsellor and banker to many of the old people of that day, the vault of the clerk's office sometimes containing thousands of dollars in gold and silver awaiting investment. Soon after

going to Hackensack he was made chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee in place of Judge Garret Hopper, who had held the position almost ever since the organization of the Democratic party.

During the time that he was county clerk he raised a company of Continentals, becoming the captain, afterward being elected lieutenant-colonel of an independent battalion which had been organized by special Act of the Legislature. It remained in existence until 1861, when most of the men volunteered to form the Twenty-second State Regiment for service in the war. In 1858 and '59, Hackensack being without a railroad, Mr. Ackerson and others subscribed a sufficient amount of money to build a road from this point to intersect with the Erie Railroad. The new road was known as the Hackensack Railroad. When Mr. Anderson resigned the presidency of the road before its completion, Mr. Ackerson was unanimously elected to fill his place and although sinking $10,000 each year for the first three years, it eventually became a paying institution. He and Judge Zabriskie at one time assumed the personal responsibility of about $60,000.

Colonel Ackerson was active in 1872, in organizing the Bergen County Bank which had George Achenbach for its first president, and at his death was succeeded by the Colonel who remained in office until the bank closed. April 1st, 1877, he took his seat as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, having been appointed in the winter of 1876-77, by Governor Bedle.

Judge Ackerson married in 1837, Sophia, daughter of James I. Blauvelt and Martha Wortendyke, of Washington township, who was born July 4th, 1821. They had two children—Colonel Garret, Jr., deceased, and Martha, wife of B. F. Randall of Hackensack. Colonel Ackerson died December 12, 1891.

COLONEL GARRET ACKERSON, JR.

Colonel Garret Ackerson, Jr., son of Colonel Garret G., was born at Pascack, N. J., September 15, 1840. He was educated in the public and private schools of Hackensack, and in a private school at Claverack, N. Y., at that time conducted by the well known Alonzo Flack. In 1859 he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Jacob R. Wortendyke of Jersey City, and was admitted as attorney at the June term of the Supreme Court in 1863. He immediately opened an office in Hackensack for the practice of his profession, and in 1878 was made counsellor-at-law, having been appointed prosecutor of Pleas for Bergen County in 1866.

In 1867 he was appointed judge advocate of a battalion of Militia in the county, and in 1872 was elected Captain of Company C, of the Second Battalion National Guards, resigning the office in 1875. He was appointed Judge Advocate General of the State of New Jersey, with rank of colonel by Governor George B. McClellan in 1879. At this time he was appointed President of the Hackensack Railroad. He was also for a time on the Board of the Hackensack Improvement Commission,

and was secretary and treasurer of the Bergen County Mutual Assurance Association from 1863 to 1867.

Colonel Ackerson was a delegate in 1876 to the Democratic National Convention that nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency.

He was married July 9, 1863, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of John A. Zabriskie and Mary Anderson, and is survived by three sons, John Zabriskie, James B., and Garret G. Ackerson, Jr.

CAPTAIN ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

Captain Andrew C. Zabriskie, son of Christian A. Zabriskie and Sarah J. Titus, was born in New York city May 30th, 1853. His grandfather, Andrew C. Zabriskie, was born at Paramus, N. J., at the ancestral homestead. His fortune, however, was made in business in New York, after which he retired to enjoy his declining years in the old home at Paramus. His four children consisted of three sons, Christian, A., Martin, John, John Jacob and one daughter, Matilda Mary, who became the wife of Martin E. Greene. John Jacob owned a cotton mill at Hohokus, and was well known throughout Bergen County. Martin changed his name to the original Polish, Zborowski. He was by profession a lawyer, but abandoning practice, he devoted his time to real estate investments, which have proved to be of immense value. He has two children, Anna, wife of the Comte de Montsaulnin, and Eliott. Christian A. Zabriskie was also well known and highly esteemed in Bergen County, and was greatly lamented at his death, especially in church circles, being a strong supporter of the Episcopal Church at Paramus, where he spent much of his time. His wife was Sarah Jane Titus, daughter of Captain William M. Titus and Maria Gardner, the daughter of Thomas Gardner, a wealthy resident of Paramus, and who was somewhat eccentric in disposition. Captain and Mrs. Titus frequently drove from New York in their carriage to spend the day with Mr. Gardner, often starting early enough to see the sunrise from Weehawken Hill. Mrs. Zabriskie was then a little girl, and the Bergen Turnpike, over which she drove, has now as its president and controlling stockholder her son, Andrew C.

Captain Zabriskie is well known in Hackensack partly through his presidency of this ancient turnpike which was incorporated in 1802, with Colonel John Stevens of Hoboken as its first president, and partly by his large real estate interests in the vicinity.

Andrew C. Zabriskie, grandfather of Captain Andrew, was adjutant of the squadron of horse of the county of Bergen, and his maternal grandfather, William M. Titus, served in the War of 1812, afterwards becoming captain in the Eleventh Regiment New York Artillery. When but twenty years of age he enlisted in Company B, Seventh Regiment N. G. N. Y., in which he served more than seven years and was then elected captain of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment N. G. N. Y. Still later he was appointed inspector of rifle practice on the staff of this regiment, and upon resigning in 1890, was elected to his old command soon after bringing his company up to such an efficient state, as

CAPTAIN ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE

to inspect one hundred per cent; but after a military experience of nearly twenty-five years he resigned in 1897.

The captain is a member of many clubs, the Metropolitan, City, Army and Navy, National Arts and Church Clubs, and to the Holland Society, the Military Society of the War of 1812, and the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment. He is also a devoted and active Episcopalian, a member of the Church of the Incarnation, and a delegate to the Diocesan Convention from that church, a manager of St. Luke's Hospital, a trustee of the Sheltering Arms, the Children's Fold and the Archdeaconry of New York, in addition to which he is treasurer of the American Church Missionary Society and the House of Rest for Consumptives. Interested in the collection of coins and medals since boyhood, he is president of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

Captain Zabriskie was married in 1895 to Frances Hunter, youngest daughter of the late Charles F. Hunter, president of the Peoples Bank, New York, and Juliana M. W. Zabriskie. Her grandfather passed most of his time in New York, although a native of Hackensack, and was for some years one of the lay judges of Bergen County. Mrs. Zabriskie's grandmother was Susannah Van Campen Romeyn, a daughter of the Rev. James Romeyn, well known in the vicinity, early in the century. Mrs. Zabriskie is interested in many charities and has a large circle of friends. She is a skilled pianist and possesses marked musical talent.

Captain and Mrs. Zabriskie reside at No. 2 West Fifty-Sixth Street, New York, and have a fine country home at Lake Memphramagog, just over the Canadian line, where they own Province Island comprising over 100 acres. They also own and occupy, a portion of each year, a large estate called "Blithewood" at Annandale on the Hudson. They have two children, Julia Romeyn Zabriskie and Christian Andrew Zabriskie.

MAJOR JOHN ENGEL.

Major John Engel, son of Charles and Augusta (Kuhn) Engel, was born at Bunde, Prussia, April 16, 1845. After completing his course at the Prussian Military School at Schloss Annaburg, in the Province of Sachsen, he came to America in the month of October, 1860. Upon coming to this country he became identified with its interests, adapting himself to the habits and customs by which he became surrounded. A mere lad in years, he was a man in mental vigor and high aspirations. His military training was soon to be put to use in his new home.

In August, 1862, two years after landing in America, he enlisted in the famous Duryea's Zouaves, 165th New York Volunteers, serving until October, 1865. Major Engel served in the Nineteenth Army Corps, in the Department of the Gulf, taking part in all the battles of that corps. He was in the battles of Cedar Creek and Winchester in 1864, and was wounded in the Red River expedition at Cane River Crossing in the same year.

October 8, 1872, upon the formation of Company C, which became a part of the Second Battalion N. Y. N. G., Mr. Engel enlisted as a pri-

vate, and on the 18th of the same month was elected Sergeant. On May 30, 1876, Sergeant Engel was elected First Lieutenant, and under his efficient drill, continued with untiring energy and self-devotion, the company has ever sustained an enviable reputation. On January 27, 1891, Lieutenant Engel was elected Captain.

The reorganization of the National Guard of New Jersey in 1892 made this battalion a part of the Second Regiment, and December 7, 1898, the Captain was made Major. Upon the breaking out of the late Spanish-American War, this regiment, on May 2, 1898, entered the service as the Second Regiment N. J. Volunteers, U. S. A., Major Engel going to the front in his official capacity. His military career covers in all a period of about thirty-three years.

In private life the Major has engaged in the hotel business, and was for eight years manager of the Hackensack Opera House. He was postmaster of Hackensack from 1888 to 1892 and has twice been elected Justice of the Peace. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Red Men, Wheelmens' Club, Hasbrouck Heights Field Club, Pioneer Club, and a member of James McPherson Post, G. A. R., of which he is a charter member.

He married Miss Mathilda H. Gerrels at Charlestown, S. C., October 30, 1867.

MAJOR ABRAHAM D. CAMPBELL.

Major Abraham D. Campbell, deceased, was a great-grandson of John, who settled in Closter, and at the close of the Revolution located in Washington Township, at Pascack.

Abraham D., son of David A. Campbell was born October 10, 1842. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and at Hackensack, and after teaching for a short period, during which time he was elected school superintendent of his township, he resigned and entered the State Normal School at Trenton, from which he was graduated in 1863. After leaving school he engaged in teaching until 1865, when he entered the office of Colonel Garret Ackerson, Jr., at Hackensack as a law student, being admitted as attorney at the June term in 1869, and as counsellor in 1875. A few months after his admission as attorney, he opened an office in Hackensack, and on August 7, 1870, was appointed Prosecutor of Pleas to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel Ackerson, and September 1, of the same year was appointed by Governor Randolph to fill that office until the close of the next session of the Legislature. April 5, 1871 he was appointed for the full term, and by subsequent appointments held the office for twenty-five years.

Having enlisted in Company C, Second Battalion, N. G. N. J., October 8, 1872, he was commissioned quartermaster of the battalion with rank of first lieutenant, January 14, 1873, and on March 15, 1876, received the commission of captain. He served during the railroad strike of 1877, and retired with the rank of brevet-major, December 16, 1890.

M. R. Brinkman D.D.S

Mr. Campbell was married September 22, 1869 to Ann E. Hopper, daughter of Jacob Hopper and Lydia Bogert, of Hackensack. They had five children, Luther A., Eva, David (deceased), Harry (deceased), and N. Demarest Campbell.

LUTHER A. CAMPBELL.

Luther A., son of the late Abraham D., and Ann E. (Hopper) Campbell, was born at Hackensack, November 28, 1872. He was educated in the public schools and was graduated with honors from the Union Street High School, of which Dr. Nelson Haas was principal. Immediately after leaving school he began the study of law in his father's office, and in June 1894 was admitted to the bar as attorney, subsequently becoming associated with his father under the firm name of A. D. & L. A. Campbell. In 1895 at the organization of the Improvement Commission, Mr. Campbell became counsel and clerk of that board, and was also for several terms clerk to the Grand Jury by appointment of Judge Dixon, but was forced to give up this position because of growing business in general practice. He has also been chosen counsellor in several townships and boroughs in Bergen county.

Mr. Campbell is a member of Bergen County Lodge No. 73, and of Hope Encampment No. 33, I. O. O. F.

He was married April 22, 1896, to Miss Mae E., daughter of Richard P. Paulison of Hackensack.

CORNELIUS W. BERDAN.

Cornelius W. Berdan, lawyer, was born in the City of New York December 24, 1850. A few years afterwards his father, the late James Berdan, moved with his family to Maywood, N. J., where he died in 1862. The widowed mother then removed to Hackensack, where Cornelius continued his studies in the public schools and at Williams' private academy. At the age of seventeen he took a mercantile position in New York, but, when twenty-three years of age, left that to study law in the office of the late Manning M. Knapp, continuing his studies subsequently with the late Garret Ackerson, Jr., being admitted to the bar in 1878. He has followed his chosen profession ever since. He is a member of the Pioneer Lodge, No. 70, F. and A. M., and of the Royal Arcanum.

On October 15, 1870, he married Miss Mary P., daughter of John C. O'Connor, a prominent citizen of Milford, Conn. One daughter was born of this union.

Mr. Berdan is a man of strong convictions, and has done much to promote the cause of good government in his city and county.

CHAPTER XVII.
SADDLE RIVER.

DESCRIPTION AND EARLY SETTLEMENT — CIVIL LIST — GARFIELD — ITS CHURCHES AND MANUFACTURING — BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

This township is one of the oldest in the county. It was formerly a part of New Barbadoes, and was then embraced in Essex county but became a portion of Bergen, in 1709.

When first set off it comprised all the former territory of New Barbadoes lying between Saddle River and the Passaic River to the province line, embracing nearly half the territory of that township. About 1772 Franklin township was erected, its boundary including the present townships of Hohokus, Ridgewood and Franklin. The following description given of the township at that time may be of interest:—

"It is centrally distant northwest from Hackensack Town eight miles, its greatest length east and west being ten miles, its breadth north and south eight miles, its area 41,000 acres, of which about 17,000 are improved. The surface is generally hilly, the First and Second Mountains of Essex county crossing the Passaic and continuing through it. On the east, however, between the Passaic and Saddle Rivers, there is a neck of low and level land, the soil red shale and loam the valleys fertile and well cultivated, and the hills well wooded. Through the valleys flow several small brooks, such as Singack, Preakness, Krokaevall, Goffle, and Ackerman's Brooks.

"Goffle and New Manchester, a part of Paterson, are the chief villages of the township. The population in 1830 was 3397. In 1832 there were 741 taxables, 496 householders whose ratables did not exceed $30 in value, 80 single men, 7 stores, 8 grist-mills, 1 cotton manufactory, 1 furnace, 10 saw-mills, 13 tan-vats, 2 distilleries, 1 wool-factory, 506 horses and mules, and 1324 neat cattle over three years of age. The township paid a State tax of $364.10, and a county tax of $690.26."

Saddle River township is bounded on the north by Ridgewood, south by Lodi, east by Saddle river, and west by Passaic river. Aside from Garfield which is of recent origin, there are no villages in the township, and until recently none but agricultural pursuits have been engaged in, the soil and climate not only being adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain, but also to the culture of fruit and vegetables.

The New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad passes through the Township from east to west, with stations at Rochelle Park and Dundee Lake. The Bergen county Short Cut, a branch of the Erie Road, runs through the entire length of the township from north to south, connecting Ridgewood with Rutherford. Of the highways in Bergen county that of Slaughter Dam, now designated as the Passaic Valley road, is one of the oldest. This thoroughfare was in use long

before the Revolutionary War, and was constantly travelled at that period. It was, in fact, the Indian trail formerly on the east side of the river. The township has now twenty-seven miles of road, and in 1893 it was bonded in the sum of $90,000 for the improvement of its highways.

The names of many of the early settlers of this township, because of the removal of their descendants to other places, have been quite forgotten. Lands entered by these pioneers, in many cases, have changed hands, their homes having been transferred to the stranger. Among those whose heritage have been assumed by others may be mentioned the Post and Horne families in particular.

Among the earliest settlers in Saddle River was the Doremus family, the progenitor of whom was John Doremus, who in 1740 purchased the original property near Arcola. He was in 1747 united in marriage to Miss Maria Lutkins, and on his death in 1784 left a son and daughter. Mr. Doremus was during the Revolutionary war taken prisoner by the British, and confined in the old Sugar House prison in New York city. On his release he returned to his home, where the remainder of his life was spent. His son George occupied the homestead until his death in 1830, leaving five sons, Richard, Albert, George, John B. and Peter, and one daughter, who became the wife of Andrew H. Hopper, well known as a General of the Bergen County militia. John B. occupied the farm for a period of half a century after the death of his father, and subsequently removed to Paterson. His son Jacob occupied the homestead afterwards.

Two brothers of this family, Cornelius and Henry, on their arrival in America, first repaired South, but not being favorably impressed with the land repaired to New Jersey, one having located in Passaic and the other in Morris county. Cornelius died in the latter county, leaving a grandson, Henry, who removed to Saddle River, on the homestead afterwards occupied by William Doremus, the deed of conveyance bearing date July 12, 1782. Among his large family of children was Peter, who inherited the farm and was united in marriage to a Miss Berry, of Carlstadt, to whom were born children, Henry, William and Cornelius, all of whom located in the township.

George, only son of John Doremus, succeeded to the home property, and married, in 1777, Anna, daugher of John and Catharine Berdan, by whom he had the following children: John, born July, 1779, died May 9, 1796; Maria, born November 12, 1783, and became the wife of General Andrew H. Hopper; Richard, born June 16, 1786, was a farmer at Preakness, N. J.; Albert, born April 25, 1790, spent most of his business life in stage-driving and carrying the mail between Hoboken and Hackensack and on the Albany mail route; George, born, November 13, 1794, was a blacksmith, farmer, and inn-keeper; John B. born June 26, 1799; and Peter, born 1801, was a blacksmith by occupation, for many years was a teacher, served as justice of the peace in Saddle River township for several terms.

The Berdan family are of Holland extraction, the first member of whom was Rinear. He emigrated from his native land at a very early date, and choosing Bergen county as a favorable point of location made Hackensack his residence. His sons were six in number of whom two John and Rinear, settled on farms, afterwards owned by Rinear J., and G. V. H. Berdan respectively. The former was married to Miss Ann Romaine, and had one son, John, whose wife was Miss Henrietta Van Dien. Their son, Rinear, was united in marriage to Charity Ryerson, and became the parent of two children, John and a daughter Ann. The former married Miss Mary Van Houten, and had two sons—Rinear and Garrabrant—and a daughter, Mrs. Daniel Romaine.

John, the second son of the first Rinear, the progenitor of the family, had three sons—John, Richard and Stephen—and one daughter. John, who served with credit in the war of 1812, is represented by a son, Cornelius Z.

John Berdan, died August 22, 1871, at the age of eighty-one years; and his grandfather, Rinear, also lived to be eighty years of age, dying January 28, 1843.

Charity Ryerson, his grandmother, was born in 1760 and died in 1848. She was a descendant of Joris Ryerson, a native of Amsterdam, who settled first on Long Island, and afterwards, in 1701, in Bergen county, with his two sons. The children of Rinear and Charity Berdan were John R. and Ann, wife of Richard Berdan.

Mary Van Houten, born June 22, 1791, was the wife of John R. Berdan, and died January 12, 1862, leaving three children—Rinear, G. V. H., and Ann, the wife of Daniel Romaine, of Lodi.

Rinear J. Berdan was born on the homestead June 28, 1809, and married March 7, 1833, Catharine, daughter of General Andrew H. Hopper and Maria Doremus, of Saddle River township. Both the Hoppers and Doremuses were among the earliest settled families in Bergen county.

Mrs. Berdan was born December 22, 1846, and by this union they have one son and one daughter, viz.: John, married Christina M. Berry; both are dead. The former died July 20, 1876, the latter February 19, 1881, leaving one son—Walter H. Berdan. The daughter Mary Ann, became the wife of William H. Cadmus, of Saddle River township.

The Hopper family are also among the oldest families in Saddle River. One branch is descended from Andrew Hopper, who emigrated from Holland and had children, among whom were Peter and Andrew. Andrew joined the army during the Revolutionary conflict, and fell in one of the engagements. Peter settled in the township on land still in the family and had three sons, Garret, Andrew, and Henry, all of whom remained in Saddle River. Andrew married and became the father of twelve children, of whom two, John A., and Henry A., located in the township, the latter on the homestead which was the birthplace of his father. Another representative of this family was Henry Hopper, who resided in the present Franklin township and had four children,—two

sons and two daughters. The sons were John H., and Andrew H., the latter of whom married Maria Doremus and had seven children, of whom Henry A., occupied the homestead, and a daughter, Mrs. Rinear J. Berdan.

Peter Hopper, owned some 300 acres of land, and was the first of the family that settled the homestead where Sheriff Hopper now resides. He died in 1818, at an advanced age. His wife was Anna Doremus, who died at the age of eighty-eight, and bore him the following children: Keziah, wife of Jacob Demarest; Mrs. Voorhis, Garret, Andrew P., and Henry; all were married and reared families, excepting Garret.

Of these children Andrew P. Hopper was born on the homestead in 1777, which he afterwards inherited, and resided there during his life, engaged in farming. He also took part in politics, representing his township in the board of chosen freeholders, and for two terms served as county collector. He served as sheriff of Bergen county for one term, and for one term represented his Assembly district in the State Legislature.

Henry A., son of Andrew P. Hopper was born August 3, 1819. He was sheriff of Bergen county and member of State Legislature one term.

The ancestor of the Garretsons (the name being spelled Garretson or Garrison by members of the same family) was Peter, a native of Holland, who left his native land in 1664 and settled in Bergen county, where he purchased an extensive tract of land. Among his sons was John P., who married a Miss Ryerson and had children,—John, Jacob, Garret, and one daughter. John P., spent his life upon the homestead, and here his death occurred. His sons John and Garret remained in the township, the latter having married a daughter of Ralph Romaine and had eight children, among whom were three sons, John G., Ralph, and Abram.

Two branches of the Van Riper family claim Saddle River as their residence. Jeremiah resided on the Passaic river, above the Dundee bridge, and early purchased land of a very old resident named Van Horn. His sons were Simeon, Stephen and Nicholas, all of whom remained in the township. The latter branch is represented by John N. Van Riper.

The Zabriskie family in Saddle River are descended from Andrew Zabriskie, whose son Christian had three sons, Andrew, Cornelius and Abram. Abram married Maria Zabriskie, of New Bridge, and had one son, Christian A., who took up his residence in Saddle River township. The daughters were Mrs. Cornelius Van Houten and Mrs. Henry Demarest.

Johannes Berdan was the pioneer of the family by that name in this township. He had two children, John and Anna, and was grandfather of John, Jr., Richard, Stephen and Mary and great-grandfather of Cornelius Z. Berdan.

The Terhunes, Ackermans and Romaines and a branch of the Demarest family were also settlers in the township, some of them coming here before the Revolution.

Philip Van Bussom early settled in Saddle River, having purchased land of Dominie Marinus. He had children—John, Andrew, Peter, and two daughters. The sons located in Saddle River, Peter having retained the homestead and married. He had three children.

ORGANIZATION.

It is difficult to learn the exact date of the erection of Saddle River as an independent township. In the list of freeholders immediately following, the first of these officials served in the year 1794. It may, therefore, be assumed that Saddle River was erected as an independent township either in that or the previous year.

CIVIL LIST.

The list of freeholders it is possible to give complete since 1794. The remainimg more important township offices cannot be secured for the period prior to 1862, as the records are not obtainable. The freeholders are as follows:

1794, Jacob Berdan, Martin Ryerson; 1796, Samuel Van Zaen, John C. Bogert; 1797-1801, 1809-15, George Doremus; 1797, John Benson, Jr.; 1798-1801, John Dey; 1802-6, Henry Mead, John Garrison; 1807-11, Jacob Ackerman; 1807, Richard Degray; 1808, William Colfax; 1812, Isaac Van Saun; '13-14, Robert Van Houten; '15-18, Martimus Hogencamp; '16-18, John J. Berdan; '19-20, Isaac Van Saun; '20-25, Garret P. Hopper; '22-25, '30-31, Martimus Hogencamp; '26, Jacob Berdan; '56-27, Richard Ackerman; '27, Adrian R. Van Houten; '28-29, Andrew H. Hopper, Richard Doremus; '30-'34, Samuel C. Demarest; '32-35, '43-45, Andrew P. Hopper; '35-36, Perigan Sanford; '35, Henry Doremus; '37-39, Henry P. Hopper; '37-38, Turnier Van Iderstine; '39-42, Henry C. Van Houten; '40-42, Cornelius Post, Jr.; '43, '45-46, Andrew B. Van Bussum; '44, Henry P. Doremus; '46-48, John B. Doremus; '47-48, Henry Cole; '49-51, Peter A. Hopper; '49-51, '57-61, Andrew C. Cadmus; '52, Simeon G. Garrison; '52-54, William Doremus; '53-54, John A. Hopper; '56, Cornelius p. Doremus; '56-57, David Alyea; '58-61, Peter I. Demarest; '62-64, Richard Van Winkle; '62-67, '68, Henry A. Hopper; '63-64, '66, John Vreeland; '66-67, James G. Cadmus; '68-70, Cornelius R. Van Houten; '69-71, John G. Garrison; '72-74, J. W. Doremus; '75-77, John B. Schoonmaker; '78, James V. Joralemon; '79-81, '82, Martin Romaine; '82-92, Albert Bogert; '93-96, William Readio; '96-98, William H. Fairchild; '98-99, C. V. B. Demarest, who died in August 1899 and the vacancy filled by appointment of Tunis W. Vreeland.

The remaining important officers are:

1862.—Township Clerk, James V. Joralemon; Collector, James C. Post; Assessor, Jacob W. Doremus; Township Committee, Augustus Hasbrouck, William P. Doremus, A. C. Cadmus, George Doremus, John A. Hopper.

1863.—Township Clerk, James V. Joralemon; Collector, Gustavus A. De Groot; Township Committee, Andrew C. Cadmus, Augustus Hasbrouck, George Doremus, Wm. P. Doremus, Wm. A. Van Houten; Assessor, Jacob W. Doremus.

1864.—Township Clerk, James V. Joralemon; Collector, Gustavus A. De Groot; Assessor, Jacob W. Doremus; Township Committee, Andrew C. Cadmus, Augustus Hasbrouck, George Doremus, Wm. Doremus, Wm. A. Van Houten.

1865.—Township Clerk, Isaac A. Hopper; Collector, Gustavus A. De Groot; Township Committee, Augustus Hasbrouck, Wm. Doremus, Henry P. Doremus, John A. Hopper, John C. Post.

1866.—Township Clerk, Isaac A. Hopper; Collector, John C. Post; Assessor, Jacob W. Doremus; Township Committee, Henry P. Doremus, C. C. Post, John B. Schoonmaker, Garret H. Hopper, Andrew C. Cadmus.

1867.—Township Clerk, Isaac A. Hopper; Collector, Andrew C. Cadmus; Assessor, James V. Joralemon; Township Committee, Henry P. Doremus, C. C. Post, J. B. Schoonmaker, Garret H. Hopper, G. V. H. Berdan.

1868.—Township Clerk, John B. Schoonmaker; Collector, Cornelius Z. Berdan; Assessor, James V. Joralemon; Township Committee, William Doremus, G. H. Hopper, Henry P. Doremus, G. V. H. Berdan, Cornelius C. Post.

1869.—Township Clerk, John B. Schoonmaker; Collector, Cornelius Z. Berdan; Assessor, James V. Joralemon; Township Committee, Wm. Doremus, G. V. H. Berdan, Andrew Cadmus, Henry A. Hopper, Frank Henry.

1870.—Township Clerk, John B. Schoonmaker; Collector, Cornelius Z. Berdan; Assessor, James V. Joralemon; Township Committee, Wm. Doremus, Rinear J. Berdan, Peter H. Doremus, Albert Alyea, Frank Henry.

1871.—Township Clerk, David P. Alyea; Collector, Jacob W. Doremus; Assessor, James V. Joralemon; Township Committee, Cornelius G. Cadmus, John F. Barclay, Ralph G. Garrison, Albert Alyea, Frank Alyea.

1872.—Township Clerk, David P. Alyea; Collector, Jacob W. Doremus; Assessor, James V. Joralemon; Township Committee, C. G. Cadmus, Ralph G. Garrison, Wm. Doremus, R. T. Snyder, Frederick Baker.

1873.—Township Clerk, David P. Alyea; Collector, Jacob W. Doremus; Assessor, Isaac A. Hopper; Township Committee, Cornelius G. Cadmus, R. G. Garrison, Wm. Doremus, Richard T. Snyder, Frederick Baker.

1874.—Township Clerk, David P. Alyea; Collector, Jacob W. Doremus; Assessor, Isaac A. Hopper; Township Committee, A. E. Miller, R. G. Garrison, William Doremus, R. T. Snyder.

1875.—Township Clerk, David P. Alyea; Collector, Jacob W. Doremus; Assessor, Isaac A. Hopper; Township Committer, Tunis W. Vreeland, John Madden, R. T. Snyder, John G. Garrison, George Hubschmitt.

1876.—Township Clerk, John E. Kipp; Collector, Jacob W. Doremus; Assessor, Isaac A. Hopper; Township Committee, Tunis W. Vree-

land, John Madden, John G. Garrison, George Hubschmitt, P. H. Van Iderstine.

1877.—Township Clerk, John E. Kipp; Collector, James G. Cadmus; Assessor, Isaac A. Hopper; Township Committee, John G. Garretson, George Hubschmitt, T. W. Vreeland, Adam Hopper, John W. Doremus.

1878.—Township Clerk, John E. Kipp; Collector, J. H. Van Saun; Assessor, Isaac A. Hopper; Township Committee, Adam Hopper, John W. Doremus, Andrew W. Ochs, John G. Garretson, William H. Gill.

1879.—Township Clerk, William H. Cadmus; Collector, J. H. Van Saun; Assessor, J. H. Kipp; Townihip Committee, Adam Hopper, John W. Doremus, William H. Gill.

1880.—Township Clerk, William H. Cadmus; Collector, John B. Caldwell; Assessor, John E. Kipp; Township Committee, William H. Gill, Henry Stiehl, John B. Schoonmaker.

1881.—Township Clerk, W. H. Cadmus; Collector, John B. Caldwell; Assessor, John E. Kipp; Township Committee, John B. Schoonmaker, Henry Stiehl, William H. Gill.

1882.—Township Clerk, W. H. Cadmus; Collector, John B. Caldwell; Assessor, John B. Kipp; Township Committee, Albert Alyea, Gilbert B. Ackerman, Richard L. Snyder.

1883.—Township Clerk, W. H. Cadmus; Collector, John B. Caldwell; Assessor, John E. Kipp; Township Committee, Richard L. Snyder, Gilbert B. Ackerman, Albert Alyea.

1884.—Township Clerk, W. H. Cadmus; Collector, John B. Caldwell; Assessor, John E. Kipp; W. H. Doremus on Committee.

1885.—Township Clerk, John B. Shoonmaker; Collector, John B. Caldwell; Assessor, Tunis W. Vreeland; Gilbert B. Ackerman on Committee.

1886.—Township Clerk, John B. Shoonmaker; Collector, Jacob W. Doremus; Assessor, Isaac A. Hopper; Richard L. Snyder on Committee.

1887.—Township Clerk, W. H. Cadmus; Collector, Jacob W. Doremus; Assessor, Isaac A. Hopper; W. H. Doremus on Committee.

1888.—Township Clerk, W. H. Cadmus; Collector, Jacob W. Doremus; Assessor, Isaac A. Hopper; Gilbert B. Ackerman on Committee.

1889.—Township Clerk, W. H. Cadmus; Collector, Jacob Doremus; Assessor, Isaac A. Hopper; Township Committee, Peter Alyea, elected for three years, and Henry A. Hopper for two years.

1890.—Township Clerk, W. H. Cadmus; Collector, C. V. B. Demarest; Assessor, Isaac H. Hopper; Albert Conklin on Committee.

1891.—Township Clerk, W. H. Cadmus; Collector, C. V. B. Demarest; Isaac A. Hopper; Henry A. Hopper on Committee.

1892.—Township Clerk, W. H. Cadmus; Collector, C. V. B. Demarest; Assessor, Isaac A. Hopper; Peter Alyea on Committee.

1893.—Township Clerk, Herman Bechtel; Collector, C. V. B. Demarest; Assessor, Isaac A. Hopper; Richard L. Snyder on Town Committee.

1894.—Township Clerk, Herman Bechtel; Collector, C. V. B. Demarest; Assessor, Peter J. Smith; —— Gerritsen on Committee.

1895.—Township Clerk, Herman Bechtel; Collector, C. N. B. Demarest; Assessor, Peter J. Smith; Township Committee, Peter Alyea elected for three years, W. H. A. Maynard for one year.

1896.—Township Clerk, Herman Bechtel; Collector, C. V. B. Demarest; Assessor, ; Township Committee, Charles E. Martin, George MacDonald.

1897.—Township Clerk, W. H. Cadmus; Collector, Herman Bechtel; Assessor, Smith Chittenden; George MacDonald on Committee.

1898.—Township Clerk, W. H. Cadmus; Collector, Herman Bechtel; Assessor, Smith Chittenden; Sela Doremus on Committee.

GARFIELD.

The village of Garfield is properly an adjunct of Passaic—and lies east of that city, just across the river. The land was originally owned by the Cadmus and VanWinkle estates. About the year 1883, Gilbert D. Bogart, and Henry Marcellus, began improvements in the place. Bogart bought lands of James G. Cadmus and his property was laid off into town plots. He was the founder of the East Passaic Land Company and in this way became instrumental in building up Garfield. Associations began to be formed, buildings were erected, the Bergen County Short Cut Railroad was built, a depot given to the village, and a post-office for the people was established. With these accommodations for the general public, stores were built, two churches erected and two very important manufacturing industries are now in operation. The Mr. G. Cadmus above mentioned is of Holland lineage.

John Cadmus, the first to locate on this site had two sons, Andrew and Cornelius, and five daughters. The sons fell heir to the homestead. Andrew married Katrina Doremus and has no descendants now residing in the township. Cornelius was united to Jane VanRiper and had six sons, John, Garret, David, Andrew, James and Cornelius, all of whom with the exception of Cornelius settled in Saddle River. David located on the homestead, and his son James G. Cadmus was the one above mentioned.

John Cadmus suffered much during the Revolution. His home was exposed to the depredations of the British, and he himself was finally captured, taken a prisoner to the old Sugar House in New York, where his health became so impaired by confinement that he only lived two weeks after being released. In May 1898 the village was organized into a borough, and William O. Bush elected Mayor.

MANUFACTURING.

Fritzsche Brothers established their chemical works in 1892. They manufacture essential oils, chemical preparations, etc., and deal in fine drugs. Their store is in New York. They employ fourteen men, have one seventy-five horse power engine and consume some 300,000 pounds of cloves annually in the manufacture of the oil of cloves alone. Their main works are in Germany.

The Hammerschlag Manufacturing Company is also located in this town and has had an existence here since 1896. They employ about fifty men, and manufacture wax paper. It is a New York enterprise.

CHURCHES OF GARFIELD.

The Presbyterian Society of Garfield was organized in February, 1888, and soon after presented with lots upon which to build. A church of fourteen members was organized in May, and work began on the building in June. Mr. James Hall was ordained and installed. He saw the edifice completed, but his pastorate terminated in November 1889, before its occupancy. For a time the church was supplied with students. A call was extended to Mr. James S. Young, and he was ordained and installed in June, 1890.

The church then enrolled nineteen members. The property was mortgaged for $1500; all its furniture, save 100 chairs, was borrowed. Toward the new pastor's salary a grant was made from Synod's Fund of $300. Soon the church was properly furnished and a library procured for the Sunday School. The close of the first year saw the membership increased to sixty-four. with 205 on the roll of the Sunday-School. Certain special helps toward the salary were relinquished after the first year, and later the requests for aid from Synod's Fund were diminished.

On the fifth anniversary of Mr. Young's pastorate the cancelled mortgage was publicly burned. The membership grew from nineteen in 1890 to 141 in 1896. During the past six years over $9000 has been raised for all purposes. Of this sum $978 has been given to benevolences of the church at large.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The Reformed church in Garfield was organized in January, 1891. Rev. Seibert its first pastor was installed in October, 1891, and died in 1892. His son, the Rev. George S. Seibert, succeeded, remaining until the month of September, 1896, when the present pastor, the Rev. W. C. G. Myles, took charge. The members of the consistory are C. Terhune, C. Miller, O. Kevit, F. Garretson and G. Schooley.

THE CHURCHES.

The Passaic Valley Union Chapel was the first organization for religious worship in the township. It originated in a small gathering for religious instruction at the house of Mrs. Henry Van Riper. It numbered at first but three scholars, but gradually increased until it was thought expedient to secure a building. For this purpose Ralph G. Garrison, Henry A. Hopper and Peter D. Henderson were elected as a board of trustees and subscriptions were solicited for the building of the church. The land was donated by Henry Van Riper to be devoted for forty years to the uses of a union chapel. The edifice was erected in 1873, the building dedicated in December of that year, and in which services have been held ever since.

HENRY MARSELLUS ESQ., OF GARFIELD.

Henry Marsellus, the well known real estate agent of former years in Passaic, and one of the two promoters of Garfield, is a native of the city of Paterson, N. J., born April 10, 1826. Mr. Marsellus speaks of himself as coming from Holland, French extraction, and can show a long and honored ancestry. The progenitor of the Marsellus stock was Pieter Van Marselis who had been in the diplomatic service of Denmark, and was made a member of the knightly order of the Danebrog, by Frederick III, King of Denmark and Norway, September 17th, 1643. He arrived in the Province of New Netherlands in the ship Beaver with his wife, four children, and two servants in the month of May, 1661, and settled in the Dutch out-post colony of Bergen, now part of Jersey City. In August 1673, he was appointed a "Schepen" of Bergen, but the Dutch Government about this time traded the Province of New Netherlands for Surinam, when he was thrown upon his own resources. Pieter Van Marselis died September 4th, 1681, and as a mark of special honor was buried under the old Dutch Church on Bergen Hill. A grandson of Pieter Van Marselis named Edo, bought two large tracts of land in what was then the wilderness of North Jersey, one at Preakness, and the other extending from Dundee Lake through Paterson to the Great Falls of the Passaic. These estates were divided among his five sons, and one of these sons, whose lands were near the Great Falls, was the grandfather of Henry Marsellus the subject of this sketch. Peter E. Marsellus the father of Henry was born in Paterson in 1800, but in 1836 he moved to Passaic where he died in 1882. He was a builder by trade and erected a number of houses still standing in the city of Paterson.

To Peter E. Marsellus were born five sons and two daughters, but of these only Henry and his youngest sister Helen, are alive. Henry was raised a farmer, and talks to-day, with a good deal of just pride of the straight furrow he could draw in his youth. Having a taste for business Mr. Marsellus in 1868 moved to Passaic where he became one of the most successful business men in real estate, in the state of New Jersey, handling, some years, close upon half a million dollars. His office in Washington Place was popularly known as the "Eel-Pot," and was the centre for the leading business men of the neighborhood. In those days, Mr. Marsellus became the recognized leader in real estate, and was then, as he is now, familiarly known as "Boss" (or as Judge Barkalow insists on spelling it "Baas.")

On November 9th 1845, Mr. Marsellus was married to Miss Catherine Van Winkle, a daughter of Jacob and Annie Van Winkle, and granddaughter of James Van Winkle, by whom Mrs. Marsellus possesses her wealth, being his only issue—Mr. James Van Winkle, who was a remarkable man in his way, was a justice of the peace for over twenty-five years, and died widely respected, in 1864. Marines Van Winkle the grandfather of James Van Winkle was a chair maker, and a full set

HENRY MARSELLUS

of his chairs of the most exquisite workmanship, manufactured over 175 years ago, are now in use in the commodious parlors of Mrs. Marsellus. Mr. Marsellus is full of joke and reminiscence, and can tell of happy acquaintance with such men as Daniel Webster, Robert Collier, Vice President Hobart and Attorney General Griggs. The following incident is worthy of preservation: When Mr. Marsellus and his wife were returning from Boston on their honeymoon, and had boarded a train for New York, there came into the same car a stranger, who took his seat immediately behind them, and the young husband seeing the stranger laden with papers and periodicals, which he carelessly threw into the seat he intended to occupy, whispered to his wife, "We evidently are to have the company of a book peddler." The seeming book peddler turned out to be the famous orator and statesman, Daniel Webster. An acquaintanceship thus sprang up in this casual way. The great man asked the young farmer and his wife to accompany him to his hotel, where they all dined together, and in the evening all three attended theatre in company.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsellus have but two children living, Herbert and Annie (Mrs. C. Demerest), out of a family of seven. There home is beautifully situated at the upper end of Garfield, and Mr. Marsellus says their diamond jubilee is just twenty-years ahead, which he and his worthy consort are looking forward to enjoying.

CORNELIUS V. B. DEMAREST.

Cornelius V. B. Demarest was born at Dobbs Ferry, Westchester, county, N. Y., June 11th, 1854, and is the eldest son of Daniel Demarest and Mary Cordelia Garrison. When he was one year old they located at Hackensack, N. J., residing there about two years, when they became infected with the western fever and removed to Michigan. After spending several years in the West and South, the family returned to New York city in 1863, and in 1866 settled at Passaic, N. J., where for more than thirty years the name of Daniel Demarest has been prominently before the public as a reliable Architect and Builder. In holding different positions of trust, by his integrity and fair dealing he has earned the respect and esteem of all.

Cornelius V. B., the subject of this sketch, after leaving the public school, entered the private Academy of Professor John A. Monroe, at Passaic, afterwards taking a course in Packards Business College, in New York city. Being inclined to mechanics, he then served an apprenticeship with the New York Steam Engine Works then located at Passaic. After working at his trade of machinist, for a time he was employed as master mechanic in the New York Belting and Packing Company works at Passaic. Afterwards he entered the employ of the Standard Oil Works at Philadelphia and later at the Garfield Pumping Station at Garfild, Bergen county, now the national pipe line, where he continues in charge of the largest and most powerful oil pumps in the section, if not in the United States.

CORNELIUS V. B. DEMAREST
(Deceased)

He was married in May 1881, to Miss Belle, daughter of William and Rachel Christie of Passaic. Their children are two sons, Daniel, and David Van Buskirk, and one daughter, Hilda Rae.

The Demarest family are of French origin, and honorably trace their line of descent from the Huguenots, who were driven from France, by religious persecution. They first sought homes in Holland and afterwards in Long Island in counties bordering on the Hudson and according to the oldest records appear to have been among the first settlers in Bergen county. From actual data the connecting links have been established through eight generations between the subject of this sketch and David Demarest the first of that name to settle in Bergen county and who emigrated in the year 1663. Cornelius V. B. Demarest purchased a home in Garfield, Saddle River township, in 1888. In 1891 he was elected Tax collector of Saddle River township and re-elected in 1895, having served with entire satisfaction in that capacity for seven years. His constituency elected him in 1897, to the county board of Chosen Freeholders. He was defeated for Assembly a few years since when the party failed to elect, the successful candidate being David Zabriskie the present county Judge. Mr. Demarest was a member of the citizens committee who organized the Borough of Garfield in 1898. He died in August 1899.

HERMAN BECHTEL.

Herman Bechtel, proprietor of the Dundee Lake Hotel, Dundee Lake, and Collector for the township of Saddle River, is a native of New York city, and was born January 29, 1867. He is the son of Albert and Adelia (Blauvelt) Bechtel, his mother being the daughter of Abram Dow and Jane E. Blauvelt, representatives of old families of New York. Albert Bechtel, the father of Herman, is a native of Stuttart, Germany, and is a brother of August, who was private secretary to the king of that province. Albert Bechtel came to this country when nineteen years of age, locating in the city of New York, where he served in the capacity of expert bookkeeper for many years, for an old standard firm. Subsequently he came to New Jersey and built up the coal and fertilizing business where he is now. He is also postmaster and station agent of Dundee Lake. When five years of age Mr. Herman Bechtel was sent to the Hoboken Academy, N. J., and subsequently to Rockland College, Nyack, N. Y., where he remained with his grandmother, going to school there until fourteen years of age. He then came to New Jersey, but afterwards spent five years in the city of New York in the capacity of messenger boy. Life was thus begun at the foot of the ladder, but advancement was rapid, and, in 1885, he found himself partner with his father in the coal and fertilizing business at Dundee Lake. In 1894 he gave up the coal business and took the hotel which he still conducts. In 1892 land was purchased of Gillian Zabriskie, and a year or so later the hotel was erected.

Mr. Bechtel is a representative man of his town, and as necessity requires is advanced to public positions of trust and honor. He was elected first a member of the Board of Education, and served as clerk of

HERMAN BECHTEL

BECHTEL'S HOTEL, DUNDEE LAKE

this Board two years. He was elected Township Clerk in 1893 and re-elected in 1896, but resigned that position in 1897 to accept the collectorship of the town, which position he still holds. He has also been a prominent member of the County Committee of the Democratic party.

Mr. Bechtel was married to Miss Claire Cornet in 1889, and has two children.

JACOB DEMAREST.

Jacob Demarest who located on land in the vicinity of Fairlawn in Revolutionary times, was the father of Peter J. Demarest, who died March 19, 1888 at the advanced age of eighty years.

The children of Peter J., were: Margaret, Jacob, Maria, James J. Garret H. and John H.

James J. Demarest occupies the homestead when he erected a house in 1890. On January 25th, 1869 he was married to Miss Charity Banta, daughter of John H. Banta, of Orvil. Mr. Demarest is a successful farmer. He is a descendant of the Demarests who came to America to find an asylum, from religious persecution. They were French Huguenots, first going to Holland and thence to America, where they settled on Long Island, afterward removing to Bergen County. The family which is numerous, were among the earliest settlers of this part of New Jersey.

CHAPTER XVIII.
FRANKLIN.

DESCRIPTION—CIVIL LIST—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—INDIANS—VILLAGES—WORTENDYKE—WYCKOFF—CAMPGAW—OAKLAND—RAILROAD—MANUFACTURING—JAIL AND COURT HOUSE—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Franklin is one of the oldest townships in Bergen County. It took its name from Governor William Franklin, the natural son of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. He was born about 1730. Who his mother was is not known. In 1762 he was appointed by Lord Bute Governor of the province of New Jersey. He entered upon the duties of his office February 28, 1763.

The township is in the northwesterly corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Passaic County, on the east by the townships of Hohokus and Ridgewood in Bergen County, and south by Ridgewood, Midland Borough, and on the west by Passaic County. The southern part of the township is hilly, and the northern is mountainous. It is well watered with lakes and streams, and the Ramapo River runs through its entire width near the northern boundary. The hills, valleys and mountains afford some of the most picturesque views in the county. The Ramapo Valley from Pompton, near the line of Franklin township, to Hohokus township, and for miles beyond, flanked as it is by the Ramapo Mountains on the north and long stretches of meadowland and the undulating hills on the south, afford some of the most delightful views to be found in the State. Some of the old residences here go back to a period before the Revolution. Rodman M. Price, one of the honored ex-Governors of New Jersey, had a beautiful and spacious residence in this valley, in Franklin township, near the Hohokus line. Visitors from Europe to this retired spot have often admired the rare beauty of the mountains with the river running at their foot. Farther up this valley was once the country residence of that famous lawyer, Hugh Maxwell, district attorney of New York City, and still farther up the valley the wealth and refinement of the great metropolis still find desirable places for country residence.

Judge Garrison of Oakland fully describes the scenery of the beautiful valley of Ramapo in verse as follows:

"Here the Ramapo River passes along,
And the birds in the trees enchant us with song,
While lilies and tulips the meadows adorn,
And fields sparkle bright with rich dews of the morn.

This beautiful valley is encircled around
By forests and mountains where pure springs abound;
And the elms, oaks and maples are shading the rills,
Meandering with music between the green hills.

Here groves of tall pine trees can also be seen,
Arrayed in their robes of perennial green;
And thousands of fruit trees, when in their full bloom
Emit sweet odors the air to perfume."

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Franklin became a township separate from Saddle River township about 1772. May 13th of that year it is named in the book of the board of freeholders as the township of Franklin, and for the first time is represented in that body by Jacobus Bertolf only, though most of the other townships were represented by two freeholders at that time. At the January session of the Court of Sessions for that year, David Van Norden, Isaac Bogert, and Abraham Rutan were appointed constables for Franklin township. Before 1772 Franklin belonged to Saddle River township, and before that township was organized it belonged to the ancient township of New Barbadoes.

We give below a list of the chosen freeholders of the township since 1794, the date at which the freeholders became a board separate from the justices. The justices and freeholders who preceded the change made in 1794 are named in the general county history, as they are not found in the records identified with the townships which they respectively represent:

1794, Joseph Board; 1794, Peter Slutt; 1795, Henry Wanmaker; 1795, Garret W. Hopper; 1796-97, Peter Wend; 1796-1800, Andrew Hopper; 1798-1813, Garret Lydecker; 1801, 1803, 1806, 1812, John Hopper; 1801-2, David P. Harring; 1802-4, Abram A. Quackenbush; 1803, Albert Wilson; 1804-13-18, Abram Forshee; 1805, John Van Blarcom; 1805-12-14, C. Stor; 1806-8, Abrm. Harring; 1807-11, Peter Ward; 1809-11, Henry Van Emburgh; 1815-18, Daniel Gero, Jr.; 1819-20, John A. Van Voorhis; 1819, John Hopper; 1820-24, 1826-27, William Hopper; 1821-24, Henry Van Emburgh; 1825, David I. Christie; 1825-27, 1834-35, John Ward; 1828-30, Martin Van Houten; 1828-30, John Mandijo; 1831, 1833, John Willis; 1831, Christian A. Wanmaker; 1832, David I. Ackerman; 1832-33, Isaac I. Bogert; 1834-35, Garret Van Dien; 1836-38, William G. Hopper; 1836-38, John H. Hopper; 1839-40, Henry B. Hagerman; 1839-41, Henry A. Hopper; 1841-43, Simeon Van Winkle; 1842-44, Henry I. Spear; 1844-46, Anthony Crowter; 1845, 1849-51, John R. Post; 1846-48, William P. Van Blarcom; 1847-48, James S. Wanmaker; 1849, 1853-54, James Van Houten; 1850-52, Stephen D. Bartholf; 1852-54, Abram Wortendyke; 1856, Garret Hopper; 1857-60, John D. Marinus; 1859-61, John Halsted; 1861-63, Garret D. Ackerman; 1862-64, David C. Bush; 1864, Daniel Ackerman; 1866-67, 1871, Garret J. Hopper; 1866-67, Samuel P. Demarest; 1868-70, Garret A. Hopper, John H. Speer; 1872-75, Peter H. Pulis; 1876, Daniel D. Depew; 1877-78, Charles White; 1879-80, Abram C. Wortendyke; 1880-85, Abram C. Wortendyke; 1885-86, David H. Spear; 1886-88, John R. Carlough; 1889-94, David H. Spear; 1894-97, John H. Post; 1897-1900, Thomas Post.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Cornelius Schuyler, son of Arent Schuyler, was one of the first settlers in Franklin township in 1730. The Carretson from Bergen Town came and settled near where the Ponds Church now stands. The Van Allens owned six hundred acres on the Pond Flats. George Ryerson and Urie Westervelt (1709) purchased an extensive tract of the Indians, excepting the land at Sicamac and land on the present farm of Isaac D. Van Blarcom, as it was an Indian burial-ground. The Berdan family settled at Preakness, in this vicinity, in 1720. John Stek, now Stagg. "settled back of Knickies' Pond" in 1711. This is undoubtedly part of the Judge Millard farm at Sicamac. Stagg and his descendants lived on this farm till about sixty years ago. Yan Romaine, yeoman of Hackensack, purchased 600 acres, located in the vicinity, from the Willcox & Johnson patent, May 19, 1724, and sold 200 acres to Rulef C. Van Houten, March 17, 1737, for seventy pounds. This property in modern times has been occupied by John V. Hennion, William De Baun, and John Ackerman. Simeon Van Winkle came in 1733 and settled on the property lately belonging to Teunis Van Slyke. For four or five generations the Van Winkles honored the consistory of the Ponds Church. August 17, 1720, found John and William Van Voor Haze, yeomen of the county of Bergen, buying of John Barberie, Peter Fauconiere, and Andrew Fresnear, merchants of New York City, 550 acres of land at Wikhoof (so spelled and said to be of Indian origin), present Wyckoff, The fifty odd acres were allowed for roads. William Van Voor Haze was married first Susanah Larne, May 17, 1717, and second to Maria Van Gildee, January 2, 1728, and died July 17, 1744, leaving five sons and four daughters. An extract from his will says, "I give and bequeat unto my eldest son, Jacobus Van Voorhees, the big bybel, for his first birthright, as being my heir-at-law. I will that my youngest dater, which I have by myn dear beloving wife, which is named Marytie Van Voor Haze, that she shall have for her poorshon the sum of £19." To his other daughters. he gave twelve pounds each. His son entered the king's service and died in 1767. His son Albert lived on the present Uriah Quackinbush farm, and Abraham lived on the Lewis Qouman's farm. He died February 5, 1830, aged ninety-four. Near his dwelling, at twilight, shortly before his death, seeing a light upon the knoll, he chose that spot as his resting place, and there he slumbers; and beside him sleeps his wife, Margaret Hinter, who followed him to the grave in the May following his own death. John lived on the Henry Blauvelt farm.

The Alburtises were also early settlers here, near the Van Voor Haze property. The Winters, Courtins, Youngs, Storms, Ackermans, and Quackenbushes all came before 1760, and the Van Gilders about 1730. The Pulisfelts (now Pulis) lived on the Peter Ward farm, and the Bogerts on the Henry Vandenhoff property, going into Yaupough Valley. Vandenhoff is said to have lived in a cave for some time about 1760. These are the names of many of the early settlers in what is now

Franklin township. Many more there may have been, but their names are lost or forgotten.

Early in the eighteenth century purchases were made of the Indians of tracts of land lying to the southward of the "Wilcox and Johnson patent." Arent Schuyler, of Albany, and Anthony Brockholst, of New York City, were interested in these lands. The Garretsons from Bergen, the Van Allens, the Berdans, the Staggs, the Romaines, the Van Winkles, and the Van Voorhises were purchasers of extensive tracts in this section forty, fifty, or sixty years before the Revolution. 100 years ago in the present township of Franklin the lands were generally taken up, although the territory was sparsely inhabited. Extensive tracts were under limited cultivation. Then there was scarcely a manufacturer in the township. Cornelius Wortendyke, it is true, was manufacturing about 100 years ago at Newtown, but nearly all the industry was confined to the raising of corn, wheat, and potatoes. These same abundant crops to-day at present prices would make any economical farmer rich in a few years.

This township in the Revolutionary period became important as a place of refuge and retreat. The courts of Bergen County were driven hither from Hackensack. Washington and his army were hovering in the vicinity, keeping an eye on the British invader; a British Tory was hung by Sheriff Manning near Oakland, in this township, as is recited elsewhere in this history. Cornelius Schuyler, son of Arent Schuyler, was one of the earliest settlers in Franklin township in 1730. The Garretsons from Bergen Town were also early settlers.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

There are no large villages in this township; the people generally are devoted to agricultural pursuits. Abundant crops of grapes, both wild and cultivated, are grown in this township, the apple crop is also abundant. The New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, formerly the Midland, and before that the New Jersey Western, which had its first inception in this township through the energy and enterprise of Cornelius A. Wortendyke some years since, gave a sudden impetus and excited the highest hopes for the future growth of the township. This road enters Franklin from Ridgewood township, about one mile below Midland Park, and passing nearly midway through it till confronted by the Ramapo Mountains. In crossing the river near Oakland it runs along the foot-hills of these mountains, leaving the township for Pompton about one mile from Oakland. Thus it runs about ten miles through this township.

The villages and hamlets locally named as such in the township are Wortendyke, Wyckoff, Campgaw, Oakland.

The Ramapo Indians sometimes visited the settlements in the township. They were known formerly as the Hackensacky Indians but are more properly the race described as the "Jackson Whites." They bear little resemblance to the Indians, yet as tradition gives it they are des-

cendants of Hessians, Indians and negroes but know nothing of their ancestry, so ignorant have they become. They dwell in huts or caves in the sides of the mountains, and subsist on fish and game, principally. When Judge Garrison was a boy, one of these people, an old man, Uncle Rich De Groate by name, would often leave his home for a visit to the villagers, coming among the people without hat, or covering for his feet and legs to his knees. When asked whether or not his lower limbs did not suffer from excessive cold he would reply by asking the same question concerning the exposure of the face. He died probably sixty years of age.

WORTENDYKE.

The village of Wortendyke, formerly called Newtown, was founded by Cornelius Wortendyke in the year 1796. Tradition says two brothers of this family located at Pascack, and from thence Cornelius removed to this place where in 1812 a wool carding mill was erected for the immediate county trade. Abraham Wortendyke, his son, succeeded him and in 1832 changed the business from wool to cotton. Subsequently this was changed to a silk mill. A few years since the village was called Godwinville. Another silk mill was added later on and since then these mills have been enlarged and re-enlarged giving employment to hundreds of hands. The mills are now operated by Francis H. Mayhew.

Cornelius H. Wortendyke procured the original charter of the New Jersey Western Railroad, and in 1867 was elected its president. In 1870 this road was consolidated with the New Jersey, Hudson and Delaware, and the Sussex Valley Railroad, under the name of the New Jersey Midland Railway Company, of which Mr. Wortendyke also held the office of President. When the railroad was built through this place a station, a hotel, and other houses were erected, the supposition being that Wortendyke would rapidly increase in population. The hotel is owned by John T. Ramsey, and the store by H. T. Lawrence, who came into possession of this property in 1881, and has operated it successfully ever since. Mr. Lawrence has also been postmaster since 1888.

The mills of Wortendyke, and the railroad shops have called hither many native Hollanders, nearly all of whom are professing Christians and members of the old Holland Reformed Church.

SCHOOLS.

In 1811 Cornelius Wortendyke leased for school purposes a small lot near where the Methodist Church now stands. Isaac Blauvelt and Jacob Quackenbush, owned this ground for twenty-five years, which was leased and on which a schoolhouse was erected, probably the first in the locality. In 1822 this structure was burned, when a new one was built this in turn being abandoned probably forty years ago, for another. It was a brick structure which stood at the foot of the hill on the road to Ridgewood; and was erected in 1859. This was next abandoned for the new school house, built in 1880 at a cost of $2500. In the old school of 1822, Henry Westervelt, Tunis Crum, Isaac Sherr, Richard Ellsworth, Ashbel Abbott, John Turner, Rev. Matthew Mallinson, Amos B. How-

land and Asa W. Roath, are mentioned as the teachers. The Methodists have a church at Wortendyke, which was organized December 14, 1805. Mark McCraken, Aaron Ackerman, James Dods, John Van Blarcom, Cornelius Lozier, James Stagg, Morris Sharpenstine, William Van Blarcom, and Alexander McCall were its first trustees. John Morrow, deceased, a worthly and most saintly man, during a long and useful life was most active and efficient in the erection of a new Methodist Church here in 1830. In 1868 another church was erected and the old one removed. This edifice, was greatly aided in erection through the means and efforts of Cornelius A. Wortendyke, but Mr. Morrow never ceased to be an active and efficient supporter of this church according to his means, and was a most exemplary member of this Methodist Church to the day of his death. The Methodists also have a prosperous society at Campgaw, and a church edifice erected in 1856.

Rev. Thomas Hall is now pastor of the church. Rev. H. Luback is pastor of one of the Reformed churches, the other churches not having a pastor at this time.

WYCKOFF.

Wyckoff, is a beautiful little village in this township on the Susquehanna railroad, twenty-eight miles from the city of New York, and owes its existence to the railroad.

Abram Van Vorhis probably built the first house in the place. He owned a store, cider mill, distillery and blacksmith shop on grounds now occupied by Samuel Winters residence. He afterwards removed to Wortendyke where he bought property in Midland Park.

Among the early settlers at Wyckoff and vicinity should be mentioned Abram Van Voorhis, James Van Blarcom, William Winters, Jacob Stur and David Folley. The sons of William Winters were Henry, William, Cornelius, John, Barney, Abram and Peter, all of whom settled in this vicinity. Henry, son of Henry, now eighty-three years of age, and Samuel Winters, his grandson, still live here. Cornelius Ackerman and Andrew Ackerman lived here in an early day. John P. Ramsey, one of the original owners of the village, rebuilt the hotel now leased to Benjamin Coleman. At an early day a cotton mill stood below the hotel on the Van Blarcon estate. No manufacturing is now in the place save a cider mill erected about 1890 by Daniel Winters.

Daniel DePew was the first agent of the railroad and the post office was kept in the depot. After Mr. DePew came, one or two changes were made, when the present agent, Mr. Peter S. Pulis, took charge of the station July 1, 1883.

Stoat & Board, Samuel Pulis, the De Pews and Mr. J. E. Mowerson have all been merchants in the place. Mr. Mowerson, present owner of the store and also postmaster, has done a large business here since 1877.

CAMPGAW.

This hamlet has a store, post office, saw mill, grist mill and a shop or two all under the name of Peter H. Pulis & Son. Mr. Pullis was the

first agent of the road here, and under his management business always kept on the increase. His son, Samuel Pulis, and grandson, William G. Pulis, are now in charge.

THE REFORMED CHURCH AT WYCKOFF.

In 1803 a movement was made for a new church, and out of this grew the building of a church at Wyckoff. Many of the members of the Ponds Church lived near Wyckoff.

The Reformed (Dutch) Church at Wyckoff was established about ninety-two years ago. It has a large and convenient structure, built of stone on foundations solid enough to last for centuries.

The old church had stood for sixty years, and a new edifice seemed necessary. Judge J. A. Van Voorhees, A. Stevenson, and others of Wyckoff and vicinity prevailed, when the old church was partly taken down and a new one erected, but in 1840 to 1845 the old hexagonal church was restored and reconstructed, much in the shape it is at present, a parallelogram or oblong square. The deed for the Wyckoff Church is dated September 27, 1805, to William Pulisfelt, Conrad Stur, Lawrence Ackerman, and James L. Ackerman, the consistory of the Ponds Church, with Judge Van Voorhees as treasurer and general adviser or director. The steeple was struck by lightning in 1829. In 1811, Rev. John Demarest became pastor of the church or society at the Ponds and of the Wyckoff Church. Mr. Demarest was born and educated in Hackensack, at the famous school of Dr. Wilson, and studied theology under Dr. Froeligh. Mr. Demarest subsequently became a member of the True Reformed Dutch Church, and at one time owned the farm on which Major Andre was executed at Tappan. He died April 8, 1837. The two congregations at the Ponds and Wyckoff were divided May 10, 1822, and the Ponds Church was reorganized. The two churches were incorporated in 1824. The division line between them commenced at the house of Garret Post, near High Mountain, thence to John Ackerman's house, thence to Abraham Winter's house, and thence to Yaupough. Rev. Zachariah H. Kuypers, son of the pastor of that name at Hackensack, in April, 1825, became pastor of the Ponds and Wyckoff Churches. He also was educated under Dr. Wilson. He was succeeded by Rev. W. J. Thompson in 1842. Thompso 1 was a graduate of Rutgers in 1834, and appointed tutor of ancient languages there in 1838, and filled that position with great credit. These churches now entered upon a new and brighter day of activity and success. He remained pastor till 1845. From this time they have had separate pastors. Rev. B. V. Collins became pastor of the Ponds Church, November, 1845, and remained there to January, 1868. Rev. A. G. Ryerson became pastor of the Wyckoff Church April 7, 1846, and remained till May 24, 1864, the church prospering under his ministry. He was succeeded by Rev. William B. Van Benschoten, April 11, 1865. Van Benschoten was a graduate of Rutgers College and Theological Seminary. He remained there about six years, and died while pastor of a Reformed Church at Ephrata, in the State of New York. He was succeeded at

Wyckoff by Rev. S. T. Searles 1872, who was pastor many years. The Rev. A. Westeveer, successor of the Rev. William Faulker, is the present pastor.

The church has a membership of 160 persons, and has for its officers at the present time the following: Elders—Samuel D. Winters, Thomas H. Winters, Daniel Snyder, James E. Mowerson; Deacons—Charles F. Hopper, Charles Duryea, John J. Vanderbeck, John W. May.

OAKLAND.

The little village of Oakland is situated on the Susquehanna railroad near the border line of Franklin township, about thirty-three miles from New York city. It is one of the beautiful and picturesque places in the county. The Ramapo Mountains on its western side give it that peculiar charm which a mountain only can give little villages, when nestled along its side under its sheltering protection. The village has a reputation worthy of an enterprising people, and with its railroad, hotel and stores, and two prominent manufacturing enterprises, it is on the progressive.

The place was known 150 years ago by the name Youghpaugh—Yoppo—and was the seat of government of the county for three or four years, dating from the year 1780. It was known also as the "Ponds," that name coming from the Church, one of the oldest in the township. There was a small pond of water in this vicinity, and a grist mill standing near the church, served the people long before the Revolution. The Rev. Guilliam Bertholf probably preached here as early as 1710, and for twenty years thereafter. The worshippers in that old church, whoever they were, formed the first settlement at the Ponds. The Garretsons from Bergen Town came here as early as 1760. The Van Allens owned 600 acres on the Pond flats, and the Bogerts and others, as will be seen in the general sketch, were early on this land. At a later day, Aaron Garrison and his brother Abram, who was drowned in the Hudson River in 1804, settled in the upper end of the valley. Martin Van Houten early occupied the ground upon which the residence of George Calder now stands. A stone house was first built on that site. Still later, the Hoppers, Judge Garrison, John Bush and David C. Bush with others came into the place. The "Ponds," however, assumed no importance until after the building of the railroad in 1870, when the depot was erected, a post office was established, and H. W. Bush started a store where Lloyd & McNomes are now. Henry Bush was the first postmaster in the village, after which David C. Bush, to whose enterprising spirit principally, the village owes the office, succeeded to the position, which he held from time to time, for sixteen years. The hotel was built in 1882.

THE RAILROAD.

David C. Bush, at the instance of C. A. Wortendyke, became a prominent factor in the building of the railroad through Oakland. These two men probably secured more stock for the enterprise and did

more to insure success in that undertaking than any other two men in the company. Land for the yard and depot and the right of way through the place was given by Mr. Bush, who was also one of the largest contributors to the present depot built by the citizens. Upon the completion of the road, in March, 1869, five or six hundred people gathered, and under the inspiration of a couple of barrels of apple-jack and good cider, with the booming of cannon, the event was properly chronicled in the hearts and minds of the people. The opening exercises began at one o'clock. Beginnihg at two o'clock, speeches were made by ex-Gov-Price, Judge Garrison, Isaac Wortendyke, Dr. William Colfax, cousin of Vice President Colfax, and others, and at six o'clock refreshments were furnished, which terminated the gala exercises of the day.

This part of the Ramapo Valley in an early day went by the romantic name the Indians gave it. It was subsequently the Ponds, then called Scrub Oaks, and perforce of family influence was known still later as Bushville. Upon the completion of the road, there was a meeting of the citizens to select a new name, some preferring that of Breakcliff, some Pleasant Valley, some Bushville, and so on. The meeting was held at the store of Henry Bush. J. P. Storms was elected Chairman, and Z. H. Post, secretary. Different names were offered by different parties, and after all disscussions were over, Mr. David C. Bush arose and proposed the name "Oakland," which was chosen, and which name it now bears.

THE AMERICAN E. C. & SHULTZ POWDER COMPANY.

This concern began operations in Oakland in 1890, for the manufacture of smokeless powder, for sporting purposes purely. They purchased 120 acres of land from Judge Garrison. David C. Bush, James Van Blarcom and Jacob A. Terhune, and began the erection of a number of buildings, the largest of whieh is thirty by 300 feet. They employ thirty men and have a capacity of 2000 pounds daily. Captain A. W. Money is the managing director and treasurer of the company.

OAKLAND HAIR WORKS.

A. D. Bogert was manufacturing fillings for mattresses, chairs, etc., under the name of the Wood Type Manufacturing Company, in and before 1876. He made his product from wood fibre, weeds, etc., and carried on the business for many years. This industry was largely increased by the Wilkens Brothers, who came to the village in 1894, and purchased from S. P. Demarest forty acres of land, upon which they erected a number of buildings. They ship fibres, hogs' hair, and various products from every known country on the globe, by train load, and do a business in curled hair and in materials for brushes, mattresses, etc., world wide. They employ abont 100 men.

JAIL AND COURT HOUSE.

The first Court House and Jail on the public Green, Hackensack, was burned in 1780.

The second Court House and Jail was built at Youghpaugh (Oak land) in the township of Franklin, where the courts of the county were

held for a few years. Youghpaugh—Yoppo—was only the County Seat ad-interum, and courts seem to have been held there, or in the Ponds Reformed Church during those troublous days, to such judicial extremities had the British driven us during the Revolution. The Jail was built near the Sheriff's dwelling about three hundred yards north of the station, where the foundations are still to be seen.

Abraham Manning was Sheriff of the county and resided near the Oakland station. Among others confined in the Jail, was a notorious traitor, named Noah Collington, or Kellingham, who was hung on gallows erected on a little mound near by which bears the traitor's name to this day. He had been indicted for murder and robbery in the county, and while attempting to escape in disguise across the Hudson near Fort Lee, in order to get within the British lines, he was captured near that place and brought to the Jail. Upon trial and conviction he was sentenced to be hung. During the inclement winter he was allowed a fire, whereupon he attempted one night to burn down his prison house and make his escape. Vanderhoff, the miller, while watching his dam during a freshet, discovered the threatened conflagration and giving the alarm the fire was soon extinguished, and Collington was manacled and subjected to much closer confinement. Upon Manning's return he was infuriated and beat his prisoner most severely with a club. A physician came to alleviate the sufferings of the poor man, who was hung early the next morning.

An old Englishman named "Rench" was teaching school opposite the Ponds Church. At the time the Jail and Court House was destroyed he left this school and joined the refugees at Hopperstown—now Hohokus. Sheriff Manning hearing the noise of guns, there, together with a few neighbors hastened to New Prospect where they saw a company of Refugees or Tories, coming from Hopperstown towards New Prospect. Concealing themselves behind a stone wall they waited while the enemy approached. The old teacher was recognized by the sheriff who deliberately aimed at his head, but the bullet only passed through his hat, and hid itself in a tree. After peace was declared the old teacher ventured to the Ponds but the sheriff was too patriotic to allow him to remain.

From a discourse delivered in the Oakland church, November 30th, 1876, we take the following historical notes of the old church in early days, known in connection with the old Paramus church as the "Panne" (Ponds). There is no record of the first church, and all the information in regard to its early history must be found with that of other churches, with which it was connected.

The Rev. Guilliam Bertholf returned from Holland, after his ordination, 1694, and became the pastor of Hackensack and Aquackanonk churches. He was registered at Second River, now Belleville, in about 1700 and at Ponds 1710. This was the first public worship of God in this place. Here Rev. Bertholf remained over twenty years. He was also the first minister at Tappan, and besides, ordained elders and

deacons at Raritan, and administered the sacraments. He was for many years the only Dutch pastor in New Jersey. The old Log Church was located east of the new cemetery, near the public road, and was the first religious structure north of the Passaic River, but there is not a vestige of it left to mark the spot.

Rev. Henricus Coens succeeded Mr. Bertholf in the Log Church in 1725, ministering at the same time in the churches of Belleville and Pompton.

The Rev. Johannes Van Driessen, the next minister, was settled in Aquackanonk in 1735, and was pastor of Pompton and the Ponds in connection with Aquackanonk. Mr. Van Driessen was the last preacher in the Log Church.

The plot of land upon which stands the present (1876), church was given by John Romaine and Jacob Garrison, a part of which was appropriated for a graveyard.

The edifice was built of stone, hexangular in style, the roof converging to a point. The materials were provided by the congregation. The interior of the church was furnished with chairs. There was a high pulpit and a short gallery, all very plain but substantial. As near as can be determined it was built about 1745.

Rev. Benjamin Vanderlinde, the next pastor, was a native of Bergen county, born at Pollifly in 1719, and was called to this church in connection with Paramus on August 21st, 1748. This is the first record in the old Dutch Book. The Elders at this time were: Albert Van Dien, Steve Terhune, Yan Romaine, Barbent Van Hoorn, Hendrick Van Aele, Roelof Van Houten, The deacons were: Johannes Stek, Kleet Zabriskie, Albert Bogert, Simeon Vanwinkle, Cornelius Van Houten, and Steve Bogert. The Ponds Church belonged to the Classis of Hackensack until the year 1800, to the Classis of Bergen until 1839, and is at this time, (1876), connected with the Classis of Passaic. The Rev. Peter Leydt was licensed and became pastor at the Ponds about 1788, and died in 1793, and the Rev. Peter Dewitt was called to this pastorate in 1798. The Hexangular Church had now been in use fifty years and the Consists ory decided to furnish a new roof, a new pulpit, and to substitute pew- for the chairs. All improvements that were made, added to the value of the property. Mr. Dewitt extended his labors to Wyckoff on the east and to Preakness on the south.

The people of Wyckoff now built a new church, Judge Van Voorhees acting as treasurer and general manager. The work of building began in 1806, and the same Fall the pews were sold. Mr. Dewitt died in 1809, and was laid to rest under the old church. The Rev. Demarest was next installed as pastor on November 11th, 1811. There were no stoves in the church, but this did not deter people from going to the services. Mr. Demarest's ministry closed about 1820. He always signed his name, John Demarest, V. D. M. (Minister of the Word of God.) The elders at this time were: Joseph Van Cleve, Conrad Sturr, Nicholas Romeyn,

and William Pulis. The deacons were: George Snyder, Simeon Van Winkle, Samuel Romeyn and John A. Van Voorhees.

Upon coming to the Ponds, the people honored Mr. Demarest with a large reception, This was his last regular charge. His daughter, Mrs. Jacobus Blauvelt, of Paterson, has given some facts in regard to her father. He was born at New Bridge, N. J., in 1763. He moved from Tappan where he owned the farm upon which Major Andre was executed and buried. Mrs. Blauvelt relates that she was at that time a young lady, and stood by when the body was exhumed by the British Consul Buchanan and Captain Park. She further says: Two cedar trees grew on his grave, fastening their roots into his coffin. The grave was protected by a stone wall. The trees entire were transported with the coffin to England and converted into snuff boxes. One box, says Mrs. Blauvelt, "was elegantly finished, being lined with satin and velvet, covered with red morocco, bound with gold, and sent to my father, bearing this beautiful inscription: "From his Royal Highness, the Duke of York, to mark his sense of the Rev. John Demarest's liberal attention upon the occasion of the removal of the remains of the late Major John Andre at Tappan, on the 10th of August, 1821." Each line was written in a different style of letters. We examined it and pronounced it a rare and costly present."

At the close of his ministry, Mr. Demarest returned to his farm at Tappan. The seal of this church was bought by Simon Van Winkle, and cost $1.75. The church was incorporated October 25, 1824, as the "First Reformed Dutch Church at Ponds." Prior to this, however, is the following record: "Ponds, May 10th, 1822. According to the grant of the Classis of Bergen, the members in full communion of the Church at Ponds, assembled for the purpose of having their congregation regularly organized. Petitions for every necessary aid and assistance were offered at the throne of grace. They then proceeded to the election of elders and deacons. The elders chosen were: Joseph Van Cleve and George Snyder, the deacons Benjamin Bartholf and Simeon Van Winkle. Whereas there are but few members, it is judged best to ordain two elders and two deacons at this present time, to serve as consistory.

It is agreed that next spring one elder and one deacon shall be chosen in the room of George Snyder and Benjamin Bartholf, and if practicable add four to the present number. The line agreed upon verbally between the two congregations, by the consistory, is the following: Beginning at the house of Garret Post, from thence to James Ackerman's; from thence to Abraham Winter's; and from thence to Garret Garrison's. A sermon was preached by the minister named by the president of the Classis, and after the sermon the consistory chosen were ordained to their office."

Rev. Zachariah H. Kuypers, licensed by the Classis of Hackensack, was called to this church, the call being dated February 24, 1825. The elders then were: Benjamin Bartholf, Samuel Romaine, Simeon Van Winkle and Jacob Garrison, Jr. The deacons: Samuel P. Demarest,

Henry I. Spear, William H. Winters, David N. Romaine. One-third of Mr. Kuypers time was given to this congregation, preaching every third Sabbath, twice a day in summer and once in winter.

The Hexangular Church which had then been in use about eighty years, was considered unfit for use, and the entire structure was removed, and a new house erected on the same spot. The trustees at this time were: Martin Van Houten, William H. Winters, Peter C. Bogert and John S. Post, Jr. The builder was Cornelius Demarest and the principal mason, William Winters of Paramus. It was several years before the front was finished, when Mr. Nicholas D. Romaine and his cousin put on the white wall of cement.

The work of building began in 1829 and the pews were offered for sale on the 17th of November. During this season the church service was held in the barn of Peter S. Demarest. Mrs. Maria Garrison, wife of Samuel P. Demarest, presented a hymn book, baptismal cup and table cloth to the new church. Black velvet bags attached to long poles were used for collections. It is said that in some churches a little bell was placed at the bottom of these bags to wake up the sleepers. Mr. Kuypers ministry closed in 1841. On July 20th 1842 the Consistory of the Church of Ponds met at the house of Mr. Albert Bartholf and prepared a call for William J. Thompson and upon his signifying his acceptance, the Classis convened at the Church on August 23, for the purpose of ordination and installation. One-half of Mr. Thompson's time was given to the Ponds and one-half to the Church of Wyckoff, which had united in the call. The pastoral relations were dissolved July 12, 1845, and thereafter these churches became independent, each calling a pastor of its own. The Wyckoff church called Rev. Abram G. Ryerson, whose successor was Rev. William B. Van Benschoten, and the next (1876), Samuel T. Earle.

On November 13, 1845, Rev. Barnabas V. Collins was installed at the Ponds. The congregation provided a suitable home for the pastor with thirty acres of ground attached. This was the first time in their history that a parsonage had been provided. Among other resolutions adopted for the good of the church was this: "Resolved, that any person not paying salary shall pay two dollars for a funeral sermon, and fifty cents for a baptism." Mr. Collins remained until 1867 when he resigned and was followed in 1869 by Rev. Alburtus Vandewater, whose pastorate extended over the short period of three years, when the church called Rev. Theodore F. Chambers the same year (1872), and in 1876 he received a call which he accepted.

The Pompton Church was founded in 1815. The first Sabbath school at the Ponds was organized in 1883, with some opposition. Pleasant Valley organized a Sabbath school in 1867, in the old tavern of Stephen Bartholf. Chrystal Lake organized a school in January 1876, using the depot as a place of meeting.

AARON G. GARRISON

RODMAN M. PRICE.

Rodman M. Price, former Governor of New Jersey, was born in Sussex county, N. J., November 5, 1818, and was the son of Francis Price, who subsequently removed to New York city.

Here, in the High School, and later in Lawrenceville (N. J.) Academy, Rodman M. prepared for college, but after a brief period spent in the class of 1834, in Princeton, he was obliged to give up his studies on account of ill health. After studying law for a short term he became interested in politics, and in the interest of the Democratic party he addressed large assemblages when but eighteen years of age. He was sent as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1840. After his marriage to the daughter of Captain Edward Trenchard, United States Navy, he applied to President Van Buren for the appointment of purser in the navy. Mr. Price was first ordered to the steam frigate "Fulton," Captain Newton. After a year's service, Captain Newton and Mr. Price were ordered to the new steam frigate "Missouri," which, with her sister ship, the "Mississippi," were the largest in the world, carrying at that time the heaviest guns, and considered the finest specimens of steam naval architecture. This was in 1842. In 1843 the "Missouri" was ordered to take Caleb Cushing, minister to China, to Alexandria, and the night after her arrival in the harbor of Gibraltar she was destroyed by fire. After Mr. Price's return he did special duty, disbursing for the "Allegheny," the first iron steamship built by the government. He was next ordered to the sloop-of-war "Cyane," which eventually sailed for Monterey, where it arrived on July 3d, and on the 7th of July, 1846, formal possession was taken of Upper California, Mr. Price being one of those who manned the halliards that run up the flag, which still floats over California. In 1850 he was elected member of the Thirty-second Congress. On January 17th, 1854, he was inaugurated Governor of the State of New Jersey for a term of three years, and after retiring from this office, he established the Weehawken Ferry, which he managed for a number of years. His last public work of importance was as representative of the Peace Congress at Washington.

AARON G. GARRISON.

Among the old residents of Bergen county no life, perhaps, is more interesting in detail than that of Aaron G. Garrison, whose home is in the Ramapo Valley. Garret Garrison and Elizabeth Hopper were the parents of five children, Mary Ann, Eliza, Aaron, Sally and Peter of whom Mary Ann, Aaron and Sally are now living.

Aaron G., the subject of this sketch and the eldest son, was born September 21, 1819. He became the chief help of his father, who was a farmer, and a man of sound judgment and independent thought, although of limited education. The son inherited his father's intellect, early acquiring a practical knowledge of general business transactions, which was recognized by the community. At twenty-one years of age he was elected town clerk of the original township of Franklin, serving the full

term of three years. Upon declining a re-election to this office, he was immediately elected member of the town committee for the following three years. At the expiration of this term he was again elected town clerk, and has since served a number of terms in this office. Prior to the creation of the office of School Superintendent, Mr. Garrison was made member of the school committee, and, as chairman, discharged the duties of that office for a period of three years.

An advocate of the cause of education, he established a new school district, and contributed largely toward the building of two new school houses, one at Riverdale and one at Oakland.

For more than forty years of his life he was justice of the peace, and has drawn up deeds, bonds, mortgages, wills, and all sorts of documents, agreements, contracts, etc., for many people in both Passaic and Bergen counties.

In the spring of 1868, Judge A. Garrison was elected County Collector of Bergen county, and during his incumbency (to 1873), received and disbursed over $1,000,000. He was foreman of the Grand Jury several terms of court, and was judge of the Court of Common Pleas two terms, of five years each. In the spring of the present year (1899) he was again elected justice of the peace by both political parties, and has accepted, being now established in that office.

In private life he has often been called upon to act as executor of estates. Being something of a musician, the Judge has been chorister of the Reformed Church of Ponds, has composed sacred music, and, in his younger days, taught "singing school." Remarkably versatile, he can invoke the muses and indite his thoughts in rhyme, which he often does for friends on both sides of the Atlantic.

Judge Garrison was one of the first directors of the New Jersey Western Railroad for five years, and contributed liberally towards its construction. In summing up his various avocations the Judge has aptly said:

"At ten years old I drove a team,
At twelve I grain did sow,
For fifty years I fished the stream
And walked behind the plough."

DAVID CHRISTIE BUSH.

The first train of cars on the Midland Railroad through the village of Oakland was run on May 1, 1870. This important event was due mainly to the foresight and public spirit of David C. Bush, who was one of the leaders in a movement which has built up this place to a prosperous village, which, with its stores and manufacturing industries, is equal to any other place of its age and size in the county.

David C. Bush is the grandson of Samuel Bush, who came to Mahwah from Holland in colonial times. He was a blacksmith and manufacturer of cowbells, in which industry he was an expert. His son, Peter S. Bush, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Peter S.

DAVID C. BUSH

Bush and his wife Bridget Christie were the parents of Samuel, John, Mary, Magdalene, Elizabeth Ann, David C., Rachel and Peter. The father died eighty-four years of age, soon after the late war. David C. Bush was born on the old homestead at Mahwah in 1827. In 1848 he married Miss Anna Van Blarcom, and in 1852, he located at Oakland, where he has resided since that time. His business has been farming and following various callings and pursuits, looking to his own material interests and the growth of the village. As one of the sponsors for the success of the railroad he took stock in that company, and helped in part to build it. In 1869 he erected his present residence, and upon the completion of the railroad, used one room of his new house for a few months as a ticket office, and subsequently became agent for the com pany, where he served for seventeen years. He was postmaster of the village sixteen years; was on the Township Committee seven years; a Freeholder during the troublous times of the late war, and has held various other offices and positions of trust when necessity so required. In 1887 he built a store and did merchandizing until recently when he retired from active business.

He was married to his present wife Jemima Van Houghten, daughter of Martin Van Houghten, May 7th, 1867, and his son David C. Bush, Jr., and her son, W. H. Shuart, by a former marriage, now own and operate the store.

J. E. MOWERSON.

J. E. Mowerson, of Wyckoff, is a son of John J. and Mary Ann (Pulis) Mowerson, of Bergen county. At an early age he learned the trade of carpenter, and later followed the business of trucking in New York for a period of three years. In 1878 he located in Wyckoff, embarking in the business of general merchandise, now dealing in all kinds of groceries, provisions and hardware, with marked success. Mr. Mowerson was born at Saddle River, December, 9th, 1846. In 1867 he married Miss Lettie C. Ackerman, of Westwood. They have had five children. Anna, now deceased, was the wife of John G. DeBaun; James A. (now deceased), Ida and Archie J., who assist in their father's store, and George.

Mr. Mowerson is a Republican, and has been for many years postmaster of Wyckoff. He is a member of the Reformed Church.

PETER S. PULIS.

Mr. Pulis became an employee of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company at Wyckoff, when a boy, and although engaged in other business, still retains his place at the head of the office, where he has had charge since his twentieth year. In addition to the responsibilities devolving upon him as an employee, Mr. Pulis carries on an extensive ice trade, from which he realizes a handsome profit, while being the owner and proprietor of what is known as "Spring Lake Farm," on which poultry raising is the chief industry, bringing in generous income.

J. E. MOWERSON

Mr. Pulis was born December 9, 1863, in Bergen County where he received a limited education in the common schools. His father, Samuel Pulis, is a native of Bergen county, carrying on farming and also doing a good business in the grocery trade.

Mr. Pulis was married in 1885 to Miss Jennie Demarest, daughter of John C. Demarest of Bergen county. They have two children: Charles S., and Ida. In politics Mr. Pulis is a Republican. He is a member of the Junior Order, United American Mechanics.

H. T. LAWRENCE.

H. T. Lawrence is the son of Thomas Lawrenee, formerly State Senator from Sussex county and an honored and highly respected citizen. Mr. Lawrence was born at Sparta, a village of Sussex county, in 1846. He is a well-known citizen of Wortendyke, where he has conducted a business in general merchandise covering a period of seventeen years. His industry and economical business methods have established him as a reliable business man. In politics Mr. Lawrence is independent, voting for the candidate who seems best fitted for the place, while he never seeks office himself. His time and energies have been devoted to his business, in which he has been successful.

He has a delightful home, and is a man of means and influence in the county.

CHAPTER XIX.
HOHOKUS.

THE OLD TOWNSHIP OF HOHOKUS — CIVIL LIST — ITS ENTERPRISES — ORGANIZATION—RAMSEY'S COUNTRY SEATS — MAHWAH — INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

The township of Hohokus presents alternately valleys and ridges, picturesque as to scenery and of great fertility. The town is well watered, rich in meadow lands, and is very beautiful. The abundance of water furnishes excellent power which is utilized along the streams for manufacturing purposes, and the numerous grist and saw mills enjoy home patronage.

The name "Hohokus" is an Indian word signifying "Cleft in the rock," which name of itself is indicative of the abode of the Red Man at some former period. For successive generations much of the land in this township, has been held by its original owners and their descendants, other portions of it having been taken up by city purchasers who have erected elegant mansions of architectural beauty for their homes. In point of enterprise the town is fortunate. The Ramapo and Paterson—now the Erie railroad, passes through the township and has since its advent, assisted greatly in the development of the place.

Among the early names in the township of Hohokus are those of Bogert, Ackerman, Hopper, Voorhis, Zabriskie, Rosencrantz, De Baun, Wannamaker, Christie, Conklin, Ramsey, Van Gelder, Garrison, May, Goetschius, Valentine, Vanderbeck, Quackenbush, Storms, and Powell. Of these families a full account is given in our biographical department.

HOHOKUS.

The township of Hohokus was taken from the township of Franklin as shall appear and since its formation, has been divided and subdivided until but a portion of its original area is comprised within its former boundary lines. Originally the township was made to include Upper and Lower Saddle River Borough, Allendale Borough and Orvil township, all of which have since been taken off leaving simply the villages of Ramsey and Mahwah, and their vicinities as a relic of the old township.

ORGANIZATION.

The act organizing the old township of Hohokus reads as follows:

"An act to set off from the township of Franklin, in the county of Bergen, a new township, to be called the township of Hohokus.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all that part of the township of Franklin, in the county of Bergen that lies north of the following line: beginning at the Saddle River Creek, at the upper end of Daniel Perry's mill-pond opposite the course of the road leading from the Saddle River road to Fairfield;

thence a staight course to said road; thence along the middle of said road until it intersects the road leading from new Prospect to Paramus; thence across said road, the course of the aforementioned road, direct to the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad; thence along said railroad northerly to the Hohokus Brook; thence along said Hohokus Brook westerly until it crosses the public road leading from Campgaw to Paterson, at the upper end of John Halsted's mill-pond; thence westerly along the line, between the lands of Andrew G. Ackerman, Abram J. Hopper, Henry Sturr, Conrad Sturr, and Peter H. Pulis on the north and Lewis Youmans and others on the south, to the middle of the road leading from Wyckoff to Campgaw, at the southeasterly corner of lands of Peter H. Pulis; thence westerly along the middle of said road to the division line between lands of Henry B. Winter and Daniel Thomas; thence a straight course to the middle of the Youpoh road, north of the house of David Bertholf, at the intersection of the mountain road leading from Wynockie; thence a northerly course through the Ramapo Mountain, parallel with the New York State line, to the line between the counties of Bergen and Passaic, shall be and the same is hereby set off into a separate township, to be called and known by the name of the township of Hohokus, in the county of Bergen."

It was also enacted that the township of Hohokus should hold its first annual meeting on the day appointed by law for holding the annual township meetings in other townships in the county of Bergen, at the house of John W. Ramsey, at Mount Prospect, in said township of Hohokus.

This act was approved February 5, 1849.

CIVIL LIST.

The following is a list of the principal township officers since 1849:

Freeholders, 1849, James S. Wanamaker; 1850-52, Elijah Conklin; 1849, John G. Ackerman; 1850-51, Abraham Van Horn; 1852, Jacob I. De Baun; 1853-54, 1861-64, Peter P. Ramsey; 1853, John W. Ramsey; 1854, Abraham Ackerman; 1856-58, 1868-70, Aaron Ackerman; 1856-58, John A. Winter; 1859-60, Andrew Van Buskirk, David P. Ramsey; 1861-63, Andrew N. Hopper; 1864-66, Thomas Henyon; 1866-67, Jacob H. Bamper; 1867-69, Garret H. Van Horn; 1870-71, 1873-75, Aaron H. Westervelt; 1872, Henry P. Wannamaker; 1876-78, Cornelius Folly; 1879-81, John E. Hopper; 1882-83, W. H. Packer; 1884-85, Andrew H. Ackerman; 1886-89, Martin M. Henion; 1890-93, A. A. Ackerman; 1894-97, Daniel S. Wanamaker; 1898, Albert A. King.

Township Clerks, 1849-51, Peter P. Ramsey; 1850-52, Peter Ward; 1853, Richard H. Wanamaker; 1854-56, Isaac J. Storms; 1855, Henry R. Wanamaker; 1857-59, Jacob P. Herring; 1860, Abram H. Ackerman; 1861-63-75-77, John A. Garrison, Jr.; 1864-66, John W. Bogert; 1867-69-79-81, John Q. Voorhees; 1870, Andrew J. Winter; 1871-73, John G. Esler; 1874, Albert W. Conklin; 1878, Daniel S. Wanamaker; 1881-83, John Q. Voorhees; 1884-89, Richard Wanamaker; 1890-92, John Ackerman; 1893, W. J. Thurston; 1899, W. Van Horn.

Assessors, 1849-51, Abram H. Lydecker; '50, Edward Salyer; '52-54, John Young: '55, Abram A. Van Riper; '56-58, John W. House; '59, Christian W. Christie; '60, Albert G. Lydecker; '61, George W. Whitley; '62, Abram Garrison, '63-65; Isaac J. Storms; '66-68, John E. Hopper; '69, Albert A. Lydecker; '70, John W. Bogert; '71, David A. Pell; '72-73, Matthew D. White; '74-75, Stephen J. Terhune; '76-78, James Shuart; '79-81, William H. Murray; '84, Lewis H. May; '81, Albert W. Conklin; '86-94, W. H. Murray; '94-99, John Ackerman.

Collectors, 1849-51, George Esler; '52-54, Richard Christie; '55-57, John W. Ramsey; '58-60, Elijah Conklin; '60-62-63, Andrew Winter; '64-66, Garret H. Van Horn; '67-69, John H. Henion; '70, John Q. Voorhees; '71-73, Levi Hopper; '74-76, John V. B. Henion; '77-79, George I. Ryerson; '80-81, W. E. Conklin; '83, W. H. Youmans; '84-86; A. A. Ackerman; '87-99, Garret Valentine.

VILLAGES.

The most important village in the township is Ramsey, so named from Peter J. Ramsey, the original owner of the land. It was sold after his decease, about the year 1854, at Commissioner's sale, to William J. Pulis, the tract disposed of embracing sixty acres. Mr. Pulis resold twent-two acres to John Y. Dater, of Hohokus township, with whose advent an era of enterprise dawned upon the locality. Mr. Dater at once began the erection of buildings, and opened a store of general merchandise, adding to this an extensive supply of coal and building materials. The earliest structure was of brick. About the same time a hotel was erected by David W. Valentine, which was burned, and the Fowler House since built upon the site. Mr. August Schroder has owned this property since 1885. Mr. Dater next erected a building for the manufacture of sleighs, and for a long period did a thriving business, finally leasing to M. B. Deyoe. William J. Pulis then built a store of which his son subsequently became the propretor, he dying in 1895. His son, J. W. Pulis, and his grandson, W. H. Pulis, the present postmaster, each have stores in this place. A station had been established on the completion of the Ramapo and Paterson (now the Erie) Railroad, which was called Ramsey, and a post office was located here by the Government with Albert G. Lydecker as the first postmaster, and John Y. Dater as his successor. As the location became more favorably known, capital flowed into the embryo village, residences were erected, business increased and Ramsey took a place among the growing towns of the county.

The Reformed Dutch Church at Ramseys was erected in 1876, the ground on which it stands having been donated by Mrs. William Halstead.

William Slack has been a prominent merchant in the place for about forty years. He first came to Ramsey's in 1849 and at that time there were but two or three houses in the place. He followed the cabinet business, and after a few years in Haverstraw, N. Y., pursuing his trade, he returned in 1860 and since that time has been the principal

undertaker not only for Ramseys but for a large portion of this part of Bergen county. Mr. Slack still has the old hearse he himself made many years ago. In 1869 he built his present store, in which he carries a full line of hardware and furniture, also a full equipment of stock for caskets, and funeral supplies. When Mr. Slack first came to Ramseys he was honored with the office of Constable, and one of the first duties that fell to his lot was the arrest of Ben. Moore, a notorious character, for stabbing a man in Fowlers Hotel, taking him to Hackensack Jail. Moore was a bully, and Slack was a slight young man not particularly skilled in ruffianism, but he succeeded finally in landing his man, though it was a herculean task. The victim of the affray died nine days after the sad event and Moore got ten years in the penitentiary.

In 1870, James Shuart, a man well known in Bergen county, came to Ramsey's where he built his house in 1871, and subsequently built a half dozen other houses. Mr. Shuart has been in the meat business during all this time and is one of the prominent butchers in the county. It has not been an unusual thing for him in former years to kill a 100 sheep in a week and a half dozen steers. He bought and sold only the best, and his trade was phenominal. On the 17th of November 1888 he celebrated the election of Harrison over Cleveland by treating the people of Ramseys and of the surrounding country to a "barbacue." For that occasion he roasted an ox that weighed 750 pounds, provided three barrels of the Cream of Ale, and 400 loaves of bread, and fully 1500 people partook of that banquet, the like of which had never been seen before, in this part of the State.

The Dater Building is one of the attractive features of Ramsey's. It was commenced by J. Y. Dater on Thanksgiving Day 1897 and completed in May 1898. It is seventy-five by eighty-nine feet front, contains four stores, Lodge rooms for the J. O. A. M.; Mahwah Council No. 45; Ramsey Council No. 26; Ramapo Valley Council No. 1759; Royal Arcanum and also offices for the Ramseys Journal. It is a substantial brick building and does credit to the place.

LODGE NO. 178, I. O. O. F.

Two members of Amity Lodge of Spring Valley, N. Y., located in Ramseys and the Lodge was finally instituted on March 19, 1874. Bergen County Lodge No. 73 had charge of the work and the following men constituted the Charter Members: D. S. Wanamaker, John H. Terhune, W. H. Murray, Thomas H. Howard, William Slack and John Finch. The lodge was named Hohokus. The first meeting was held in the building afterwards occupied by Murray's Meat Market. The nine members of the Lodge struggled on and in the fourth fiscal year, they experienced their darkest period. No new members were added, but four were dropped from the roll, and two withdrew. The Lodge then withdrew to the Dater Building. The first death occurred after the Lodge had been instituted fifteen years.

NEWSPAPERS.

The people of North Bergen, centre their financial interests naturally at Ramseys, and thus followed, as a consequence, the "Ramseys Journal," to give the news of the week. This paper was established by J. Y. Dater who issued Volume I No. 1. Thursday May 26, 1892. It was the successor of the Courier, a previous publication by Mr. Dater, but as a monthly it did not prove a financial success. Mr. Dater not despairing, however, established the weekly, taking care to equip it as it should be, as the official organ of Hohokus township, and then success came to him. There are probably no better equipped offices in Bergen county, not only for newspaper printing but for pamphlet work, than those in the Dater Building at Ramsey. There is also a bindery connected with the Journal. J. Y. Dater is proprietor.

RAMSEY'S FIRE COMPANY.

Provision against fire was made in 1895, by the organizatian of a company November 18th of that year, consisting of forty-six members, leading men of Ramsey's, The officers elected were J. Y. Dater, President: A. C. Zabriskie, Vice-President: W. H. Pulis, Treasurer; W. F. Halstead, Recording Secretary; C. G. Sargent, Financial Secretary; A. G. Sherwood, Foreman: C. Rose, Engineer. James Shuart is President of the Board of Trustees.

The Department owns a four wheeled apparatus on which are mounted two forty-gallon copper cylinders which are charged with chemicals; and it is claimed that one gallon of this acid is equal in effect to forty gallons of water.

SCHOOLS.

In 1840 the people of this district erected a wooden structure sixteen by twenty feet in size which was used for a school building unril 1874. The building was then condemned by the County Superintendent, when a more commodious edifice was erected in its stead. This house was twenty-five by forty-five feet in dimentions one story high with belfry; attractive in appearance and well furnished. It cost $5000. The present building was erected in 1892 at a cost of $10,000. James Shuart is president of the Board of Trustees, and W. S. Stowell is principal of the school. There are 257 scholars in attendance and five teachers employed.

The True Reformed Church at Ramsey's was organized on the 24th of May, 1824, and was the outgrowth of a separation from the Reformed (Dutch) Church. The causes of this departure from the parent church will not be deemed of essential importance in a history of this character, and are therefore not given. The following persons who left the original body placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the True Reformed Church of America: Rev. James D. Demarest, V.D.M., David Valentine and wife, David Christie and wife, Peter S. Bush and wife, Henry F. Forte and wife, John I. Post and wife, Peter Haring and wife, John J. Post and wife, John A. Ackerman and wife, William Emmit and wife, David C. Christie and wife, Matthew Dougherty, Jacob Mitchel and

wife, Widow Jemima Van Rhoder, Widow Margaret Wanamaker, Widow Isabella Donaldson, David Meyers and wife, Jacob Valentine, Elizabeth Christie, James P. Ramsey, Mrs. Abram Van Roda, Mrs. Charles Townsend,—making a total of thirty-six members.

During the year 1826 a church building was erected one mile from Ramsey's Station, on the road leading to Darlington. Here regular worship was maintained until 1868 (a period of forty-two years), when the inconvenience of the location caused a change to be suggested. Ground was partly purchased, and the remainder donated in the village of Ramsey's, and an edifice erected which, together with furniture, cost $5000. This was dedicated in the year of its completion. During the year 1875 the walls were frescoed, a new and effective heating apparatus added, and a new chandelier and an organ presented by Mrs. John Y. Dater. Several gentlemen in the congregation contributed liberally towards beautifying the edifice, which is now free of debt. It has a seating capacity of 250 persons. The Rev. James D. Demarest, the first pastor, labored alternately between this church and the one at Monsey until 1855 or 1856, and at a ripe old age retired from the ministry. Rev. John Y. De Baun next reeeived a call from the same churches, and continued pastor during a period of four years and six months, when a larger field was opened to him at Hackensack. The church was then served by supply and by stated supply, the Rev. Isaac J. De Baun officiating until 1875. In April 1875 Rev. Samuel I. Vanderbeck received and accepted a call, continuing his ministrations here fourteen years, when the present pastor, Rev. Jacob N. Trompen, then a young graduate from Princeton, accepted a call, taking charge in the Spring of 1891. The church is now in a very flourishing condition. The elders of the church are Abram A. Ackerman, David Tracy, Jacob Halstead. Deacons: John Y. Dater, John Terwilliger, Peter Winter.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, at Ramsey's, was organized under the auspices of Rev. E. De Yoe, on the 1st of February, 1867. Soon after a committee consisting of James N. Bogert, George Hosey, Heney R. Wanamaker, J. W. Valentine, Martin Litchhult, David Carlough, and Charles A. May were appointed to secure a building lot and erect thereon a church edifice. In the fall of 1867 a lot was secured of David Valentine, and the plan of the church having been drawn by Henry Rehling, work was begun by excavating for the foundation and basement. The contract for the erection and completion of the building was awarded in March, 1868, to Mr. Rehling, but, owing to delay in securing the lumber, operations were not begun until the fall of that year.

The corner-stone was laid September 12, 1868, with appropiate services, Rev. Henry A. Pohlman, D.D. of Albany having preached the sermon in the house of David Valentine. In 1869 services were held in the basement in the new church, and on the 25th of March, the following officers were elected. Martin Litchhult, James N. Bogert, David Carlough and Thomas Ackerman, elders; Richard C. Straut, William S.

Valentine, John A. Straut, and C. Quackenbush, Deacons. The church was dedicated September 6, 1871, Rev. E. Belfour of Easton, Pa., preaching the sermon. Rev. E. De Yoe, who was from the beginning the pastor of this little flock, continued in that relation until February 1878. Rev. L. A. Burrell became pastor in October of that same year. He was succeeded shortly after that by Rev. J. W. Lake. The present pastor, the Rev. Carlton Bannister, succeeded the Rev. S. H. Weaver in 1892. The church now has a membership of sixty-nine and a flourishing Sabbath school, under the superintendency of William Slack. The elders are George F. Hosey, W. H. Pulis, George Shuart, A. J. Bloomer. The deacons are Abram Pulis, James Hopper, Everet Pulis, William Romaine.

JAMES SHUART.

In Bergen county are many of the descendants of soldiers of the War of the Revolution, an honor to which they may well refer with pride. Among these we find James Shuart, of Ramseys, whose grandfather, Adolphus Shuart, fought in the war of Independence, while his maternal grandfather, John Sutherland, was in the war of 1812, and received a pension of twelve dollars per month up to the time of his death. The Shuarts are of German ancestry, but have made their home in Bergen county since coming to America.

Our subject, a son of Henry A. Shuart, and grandson of Adolphus, was born in Hohokus township, August 19, 1844. After receiving a limited education in the common schools, he began business in the dry goods and grocery trade in Orange county. This proved successful, and in 1870 he came to Ramseys, where he opened a meat market. This also became a profitable business, and in 1896 he retired.

Mr. Shuart was married at the age of seventeen years to Susan Jane Hunter, a daughter of David Hunter of Orange county. By this union there was one son, Franklin Shuart, who now lives in Ramseys. Mr. Shuart's first wife died in 1868, and he married in 1872, Miss Eleanor N. Litchult of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have had four children. Elizabeth, who married Albert G. May, of Ramseys; Eva R., who married S. G. Conklin, of Newburg, N. Y., and died at the age of twenty and one-half years; Harry now in Peddie Institute, preparing for the study of law; and Edna at home.

Mr. Shuart is a Free Mason and also a prominent Odd Fellow. He served three years as a member and president of the Board of Education, and was recently elected to serve three years more in the same capacity. He has also served as assessor and road commissioner of Hohokus township for three years. In politics he is a Democrat. (He was christened Jannes K. Polk). He and family attend the Lutheran Church.

JAMES W. PULIS.

About the year 1854 Mr. William J. Pulis bought a tract of sixty acres of land, re-selling twenty-two acres to John Y. Daters who soon after built and opened a store of general merchandise. Subsequently Mr. Pulis built another store which he conducted for some years, and to which his son, James W. succeeded in 1874. He still continues in the business where he has been for more than thirty years.

JAMES SHUART

James W. was educated in the common schools and in Rutgers College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1862 having completed the classical course.

He is a Republican and was postmaster of Ramseys for a period of more than thirty years. Mr. Pulis' first wife died in early life, leaving him one son, William H., who married in 1886, when the business was divided, William H. opening a grocery. He is also the present postmaster.

James W., married in 1870, Miss Onderdonk of New York state. They have two sons, James Everet, attending a business college, and Arthur G., attending Hasbrouck Institute. James W. still conducts the Emporium. Mr. Pulis' father, William J. Pulis, died in 1895 at the age of ninety-three years.

W. H. Pulis, son of James W., was born in Ramseys December 7, 1864. After leaving the public school he was employed in his father's store until 1886, when he went into business for himself, building up a good trade. He is engaged in general merchandise, and is postmaster of the village. Mr. Pulis was married in 1886 to Miss Jennie Ackerman, daughter of Abram Ackerman. They have two children, Luella and James Wilbur. In politics Mr. Pulis is a Republican. He belongs to the Hohokus Lodge of Odd Fellows. With his family he attends the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM SLACK.

Seth Slack, a native of Canada removed to New York going finally to Ulster county, N. Y., and from there to Stonington, Conn., where he died and where his son, William, was born August 15, 1824. In the family were Mary Ann, who married a Mr. Valentine, of Bergen county; William, Jane, who lives in New York state; Thomas, deceased; and Sarah, wife of Charles Corey, of the State of New York.

In his boyhood days Mr. Slack was apprenticed to the trade of cabinet making and upholstering. This was to continue until he reached the age of twenty-one, which would be in seven years, four months and eighteen days. His master died, however, at the end of four years.

He afterwards lived in Stonington for a short time working at his trade. From there he shipped aboard a whaling vessel, the voyage continuing four years. Upon returning he went to Haverstraw where he spent seven years, working at his trade.

He has been a resident of Ramseys for many years and is successfully carrying on a general hardware trade, in addition to a complete undertaking establishment, which is fully equipped with all modern appliances.

Mr. Slack is a Democrat in politics, and has been justice of the peace for eighteen years. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, in which he is an active worker, having been superintendent of the Sunday school for many years.

He was married in 1845 to Miss Matilda Valentine. They had three children, all of whom died in early life. His wife died in 1894.

MR. GEORGE WELCH.

Mr. George Welch, a florist living near Ramseys, came here in 1844 and purchased a small tract of land, which he improved by the erection of buildings and otherwise equipping for the purpose of growing plants and flowers for market. In his enterprise he has succeeded admirably, finding a liberal patronage in New York and Paterson. Mr. Welch served an apprenticeship of seven years as gardener in England, coming to America in 1868, where he has since followed his trade.

He was born in Reading, Berkshire, England, June 29, 1842. In 1870 he married Miss Louisa Adams, a daughter of Mr. Richard Adams, a farmer of Stafford, England, of which place Mrs. Welch is a native.

They have two children, daughters.

In politics Mr. Welch is independent.

MAHWAH.

The hamlet of Mahwah is the last station in Bergen county on the Erie Railroad. Aside from the old church, a hotel and "Owena," there is nothing of importance in the place. The land was originally owned by John Winter. Andrew J. Winter now owns the only store in the place. Andrew Hagerman built the hotel a number of years ago. It was bought by John Petry in 1891, who owns and runs it now. The "Owena" was built by Colonel Ezra Miller in 1876 at a very great cost. It is an elegant mansion situated on a beautiful and commanding site. The property is now owned by his son, Ezra W. Miller, who preserves the grounds, the fish ponds and other attractions in keeping with the tastes of its original owner.

Andrew H. Hagerman, son of Andrew, has been station agent for twenty-seven years, and postmaster most of that time.

THE RAMAPO REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

The Ramapo Reformed Dutch Church was doubtless established as early as the begining of the present century, or possibly before, and has been the place of worship of successive generations, having formerly been familiarly known as the Island Church. The old cemetery adjoining the church is of equal antiquity, and is the place of sepulture of many of the old families in the congregation. A. A. King, the present pastor, succeeded Rev. W. W. Letson in 1892. The church has a membership of 125. Its elder are David Hopper, Henry Van Gilder, R. V. Valentine, M. M. Henion, A. J. Winter and R. Wannaker.

The Havemeyer estate consisting of 3500 acres of land is in this township. In 1881 the estate of Jacob W. DeCostra, consisting of 500 acres of land was purchased by F. O. Havemeyer, and the erection of a large barn and other extensive buildings were made. Subsequently other lands were purchased until all this portion of the township with the many homesteads represented, were swallowed up in the one estate.

Following this came improvements of roads, the building of other stables, chicken yards, calf sheds, bull barns, piggeries, for the housing of which and in the taking care of stock a large company of men is constantly employed. Ramapo River runs back of the place but water is supplied from large reservoirs especially constructed.

THE DARLING FARM.

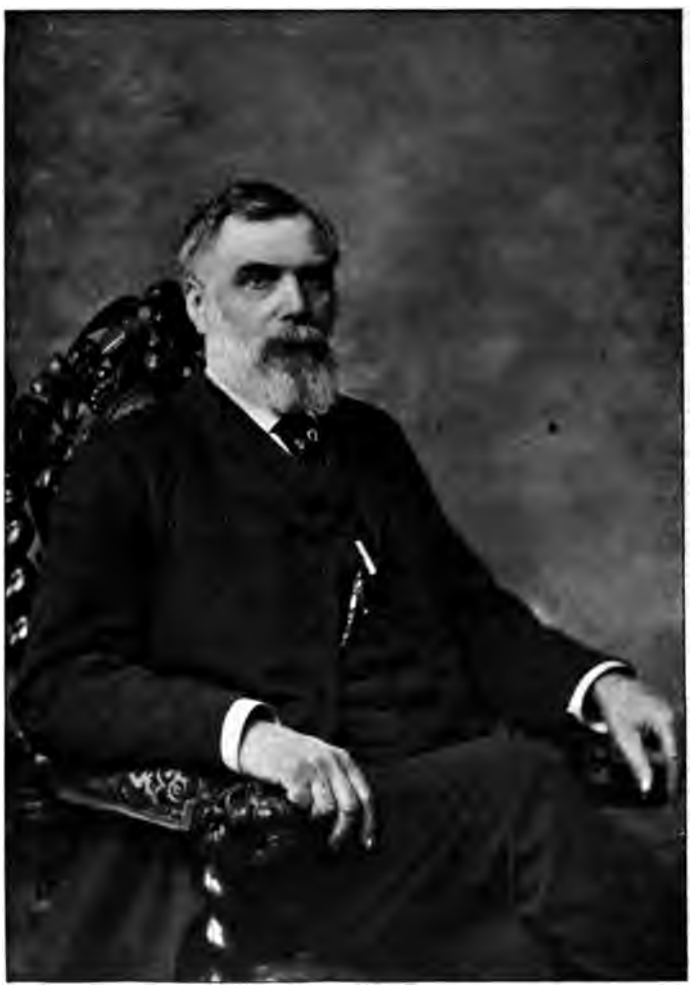
The Darling Farm is an addition to this township in a way. Besides being a private affair the people take an interest in it also; for the love they have for the man. For they remember him not only as a broad minded and charitable gentlemen, but one who did not come among them, wholely for his selfish interest and only for luxurious gain. Consequently, Mr. Darling's extensive establishment the largest structures he once erected his piggeries and bull-pens, his full blooded stock of fine brood-mares, his imported cattle and rare chickens etc., etc., have brought credit to him.

DARLINGTON SCHOOL

The hamlet of Darlington, the creation of Mr. A. B. Darling, the proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., is the country-seat of a very fine estate. Mr. Darling came to this part of the county probably about the time of the Centennial Year and having made his selection began improving the place. The spirit of progress siezed at once upon the people. The Hopkins & Dickinson bronze works, where some 200 hands were employed, before its removal to Newark, being one of the results.

JUDGE JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

The first ancestor of the Quackenbush family in this vicinity was Rynier, who descended the Hudson River in 1700 from Albany, where the original family had been settled since 1626, and settled near Nyack. He had a family of nine children, one of whom was Abraham, the great-grandfather of the judge. His grandfather, John Quackenbush, was a native of Tappan, New York. His father was John, also, and married Mary Ann Van Sise, a relative of the Demarest family, and resided at Oakland, N. J., where our subject was born October 1, 1827.



JUDGE JOHN QUACKENBUSH

The Judge is of pure Holland ancestry, speaking the original Holland dialect fluently, and taking great interest in the history of the Holland people. He was educated in the common schools and afterward received an academic training, taking his law course in the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1856. In 1857, when thirty years of age, he was elected Police Justice in New York city and was President of the Board of Police Justices for six years, being the youngest member of the Board. Upon his retirement from this position, he practiced law in New York, in the firm of Quackenbush, Dusenbury & Briggs. In 1865 he was appointed to a position in the Custom House and later was made Deputy Collector of Customs, and has held that position ever since; he has charge of the Second Division in which assessments of custom duties are levied.

Judge Quackenbush was married in 1846 to Miss Harriet A. Christopher, daughter of Joseph Christopher, of Allendale, N. J. The Judge is a Republican, but does not take an active part in politics. He is a Free Mason and belongs to the Holland Society of New York, being Vice President of the organization. He attends the Reformed Church and contributes liberally to the support of charitable enterprises.

COLONEL EZRA MILLER.

Among those who were interested in the railroads of our country when first put in operation, was Colonel Ezra Miller, who became widely known as the inventor of what is known as the "Miller Platform Coupler and Buffer."

He was born May 12, 1812, in Bergen county, opposite Fort Washington, his parents removing to New York city a few years later, eventually becoming residents of Flushing, L. I. Here Mr. Miller spent his boyhood days, receiving a thorough English education. In September 1833, he enlisted in a company of horse artillery belonging to the Second Regiment, First Brigade, New York Militia, in which he was promoted to the Colonency in 1842. In 1848, Colonel Miller removed with his family to Rock county, Wisconsin, and engaged in surveying United States and state lands. Having become identified with the interests of the state, he was appointed in 1851, by Governor Dewey, to the Colonelcy of the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, an office he continued to hold during his residence in the state. The following year he was elected to the State Senate, serving one term, but declining a second nomination. About this time, his attention being called to defects in the matter of car coupling, which was causing accidents resulting in great loss of life, he began investigations looking toward a remedy. His great "Platform Coupler and Buffer" was the result of his perseverance. At the time of his death, Colonel Miller was representing Bergen county as senator.

Colonel Miller was married in May, 1841, to Miss Amanda, daughter of Captain Seth Miller, of New York. They had five children, Amanda J., wife of Marshall L. Hinman, of Dunkirk, N. Y.; Ezra W.,

our subject; Harriet M., wife of John H. Van Kirk, of New York; Jordan G., and Dr. Frank P.

Ezra W. Miller was born May 26, 1845, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. His early life was spent in Wisconsin, where his classical studies were prosecuted at Racine College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1865.

Returning to the East, he was for some time engaged in the wholesale drug trade, subsequently becoming associated with his father in New York, in connection with the business of his inventions. In 1874, he removed with his father to Mahwah, N. J., where they erected a mansion known as the "Owena," a fine establishment which Mr. Miller is at present conducting as a hotel with good success. This is a beautiful place, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country.

He was married in 1870 to Caroline I. Rollins, daughter of True W. Rollins, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have one daughter, Adele R. In politics Mr. Miller is a Democrat. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Miller's mother died in 1881, and his father in 1885.

JOHN PETRY.

John Petry, of Mahwah, is of French ancestry, a son of George Petry, who was a harness maker by trade, and a native of Canada.

The family lived near Paterson, N. J., where John was born August 24, 1824. The first experience of young Petry as a wage earner was in Paterson, when he was employed for a number of years in the various cotton mills. In 1853 he went to California, taking the route by the Isthmus of Panama. After an absence of two years he returned, and subsequently engaged in the retail liquor trade for a number of years in New York city. Having accumulated a considerable fortune, he purchased a tract of near land Mahwah in 1864, which he improved at a great expense. Afterward, however, meeting with financial loss, he sold this farm to Mr. Havemeyer. Mr. Petry then removed to the village of Mahwah, where he opened a hotel, which has proved a profitable business, and where he continues to reside.

Mr. Petry has been twice married, first to Miss Jemima Gerll. By this marriage were two children, Jesse and John. After the death of his first wife he married Miss Ruth De Fau. Four children were born of this union, Harry, Herbert, Milred and Howard.

Mr. Petry is a Democrat, and held the office of postmaster under Cleveland's last administration. He is a member of the Order of Free Masons.

CHAPTER XX.

ORVIL TOWNSHIP.

ITS ORGANIZATION—VILLAGES—HISTORICAL RESIDENCES—MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—CHURCHES—BIOGRAPHY.

This township was incorporated in 1885, and was formed out of the southerly part of Hohokus and the westerly part of Washington. In 1894, owing to troubles growing out of the school law, three boroughs, namely, Saddle River, Upper Saddle River and Allendale, were taken off the township. The borough of Saddle River was taken off the eastern part of Orvil; Upper Saddle River was formed out of part of Orvil and part of Washington, and Allendale borough comprised the northwest part of Orvil, part of Hohokus and part of Franklin township. The township was named in honor of Orville Victor, whose sketch is given in this chapter of the work.

The prime movers in the formation of the township of Orvil were Martin M. Smith, Abram H. Ackerman and John G. Esler. The first officers of the township were: Township Committee—Dr. B. Oblenis, Elijah Rosencrantz, Nathaniel Orr. Collector -Albert De Baun. Assessor—Abram H. Ackerman. Freeholder—Dr. B. Oblenis. Town Clerk—S. Nelson Woodruff.

The officers for 1899 are: Township Committee—A. S. D. Demarest, John W. Quackenbush, Harvey Springstead. Freeholder—Abram H. Ackerman. Collector—John Magee. Assessor—J. B. VerNooy. Township Clerk—I. B. Keiser.

VILLAGES.

There are two villages in Orvil Township. Hohokus, formerly known by the name of Hoppertown is on the Erie railroad, with "Undercliff" as one of its stations, and is situated in the extreme part of the township. The land covering the site of this village was taken up by Abram Hopper long before the war of the Revolution. This influential family lived here many years, and from them the place aptly received it name Hoppertown.

The American Pegamoid Company's works, also the Brookdale Bleachery, are located here, besides, there are stores, a hotel a school and a post office.

The old Mansion House still occupied as a hotel, is one of the indelible landmarks, Both the Bleachery and the Pegamoid works of very recent origin. G. J. B. Keiser has been postmaster in the village since 1876, and virtually since 1864. The two store are kept by J. E. Miller and E. W. Leary respectively.

The old school house in this district, was a rude affair but nothing in particular is known at this late day, concerning its erection. The Hohokus District embraced territory both in Hohokus and Franklin

Township. In 1856 another house was erected by subscription, and this in turn gave place to a better one erected in the village on the avenue leading to the Paramus Church. Until 1870 the school was maintained by a tuition fee of one dollar per quarter, but it is now entirely free.

In the village of Hohokus are three very old houses, dating back to colonial times. They were built by the Hoppers and are known as the old Stone Building South of the Brook; the old Stone House and the Mansion House. The first named is probably the oldest. A cannon ball was shot into it during the war of the Revolution, and still remains as a relic of that struggle for our independence.* On June 13, 1803, this property was sold by John A. Hopper to William Bell, who sold it to Andrew J. Zabriskie, in 1827. Mr. Zabriskie owned a cotton mill and a saw mill in the town at that time. About 1857 John J. Zabriskie, son of Andrew, came into possession of the property, and the whole Hopper estate is now in the possession of McCafferty & Buckley, including, of course, the old Mansion House. This is the famous old tavern on the old stage route from Albany to New York, when the stage coach was the chief means of travel.

The old Quackenbush estate, subsequently known as the John A. Bogert Hotel, was also used for a tavern in Hohokus before the railroad diverted travel. This tavern was on the road about half way from Hohokus to Paramus.

Waldwick, another enterprising little town of the township, where the Post silk mill is located, is on the Erie railroad. Waldwick is a Saxon word, which means beautiful grove, and the old village was well named. Besides the manufacturing interests, there are several stores, two hotels, a church and a fine school. The village proper is of recent origin. Henry L. Hopper was the first postmaster, and took the office in 1890. George Oughten, the present postmaster, started the first grocery store in the village in 1881. His commission as postmaster dates back to 1892. The next store was opened by George Tonkin. F. F. Wagner, proprietor of the Waldwick Hotel, began business in 1891. The Orvil House was built in 1894. The school house also built in 1894, is a well constructed, commodious structure with departments for three teachers. William McKenzie is the principal at the present time.

A portion of the agitation that led to the good roads, for which Bergen county is now noted, began in Orvil Township. The leaders in the movement were John G. Esler, Alfred P. Smith, Martin M. Smith, and Abram W. Ackerman of Saddle River, and Garret H. Bamper of Hohokus. The first appropriation for Macadam was made in March 1891 and with a portion of this money the first Macadam on the Paterson road was put down in the Fall of that year. Ridgewood Township and Saddle River Township quickly followed the example set by Orvil.

In June 1882 Alfred P. Smith, a lame and invalid colored man started at his home in Saddle River, "The Landscape," which is probably the smallest paper in the United States. It is 6x8 inches and has

* See sketch on the history of Oakland.

been published every month since the initial issue. It is a sheet that reflects the ability of its editor in every line, and by many is retained as and encyclopaedia of events in Saddle River borough, both past and present. The influence of "The Landscape" in securing good roads was an important factor in 1891.

HISTORICAL RESIDENCES.

Among places of historic interest, that of the beautiful Theodosia Provost, afterwards the wife of Colonel Aaron Burr, is worthy of note. It was once, in ante-Revolutionary days, the residence of a wealthy English family, and, during the war, at different times, the stopping place or headquarters of Washington. At that time it was called the "Little Hermitage," and many of Mrs. Provost's letters to Burr were dated here. It was while residing here that she became acquainted with the Colonel, who was then stationed at Ramapo.

Only a part of the original building, which was a substantial, first-class country house, now remains. It is not known by whom, or when, the original buildings were erected. The principal structure has on one of the stones in the front of the house, Masonic emblems inscribed, and there was one room in the building that could be entered only by a trap door. These facts led to the conjecture that the house was erected at an early date by the Masonic fraternity. Elijah Rosencranz, Jr., father of William Rosencranz, the present owner, had a door cut into this room.

Mrs. Provost was a sister of De Wisum, a French nobleman, who owned the property at the time of the war of the Revolution. In 1812 it was rebuilt by William Ranlett, Esq., for Dr. Elijah Rosencranz, and has been in the possession of that family ever since.

The design of the house is of the old English style, and is finished inside and out in the most substantial manner. The walls are constructed of hammer dressed brownstone from quarries in the vicinity. The timber is of oak and chestnut and the roof of cedar. The original house had a piazza on the western side. Mr. William Rosencranz is of the opinion that Burr was married in the dining room of this house, The general belief is that the marriage took place in the Paramus church, but there is no record in the church books to that effect.

THE BAMPER HOUSE.

The Bamper House was a famous tavern in ante Revolutionary times. It is not knwon by whom nor at what time this building was erected. The house was built for a tavern, and did duty in that capacity, from time out of mind, until the railroad was built. It was known formerly as the "Old La Rue" tavern, and came into the possesion of Captain Bamper, probably about the time of the war of the Revolution. His son, G. H. Bamper, the last of a long line of proprietors, who entertained stage drivers with their passengers, on the way from Albany to New York, owned four, four horse stage coaches. He died soon after the war of the Rebellion, aged eighty six year. The property is now owned by the widow of G. H. Bamper, Jr.

The beautiful, picturesque residence and grounds, now the property of John B. Miller, but formerly owned by Joseph Jefferson, the famous actor, are also in Orvil township. The grounds are kept under the highest state of improvement and with the antique buildings the stately trees of shade, the fish ponds and other attractions, the place never ceases to be an object of general interest.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

On the Hohokus Brook are located the paper mill of White & Co.; the Brookdale Bleachery, formerly Rosencrantz Cotton Mills; the Saw Mills of M. D. White; the Paper Mill of C. S. White, and the Silk Mills of John A. Post. C. A. and J. B. Wortendyke also owned a cotton mill on this brook, for the manufacture of warp and yarn.

John Rosencrantz, the founder of these cotton mills, came to Hohokus in 1787. In 1812 his brother Dr. Elijah Rosencrantz came. Elijah Rosencrantz was both a preacher and a physician, and became a partner with his brother in the mill interests, which they carried on for many years together. In 1853 John Rosencrantz, Jr., became sole owner. The mills were run for the manufacture of cotton warps, the product being sold in Philadelphia. The brothers employed as many as forty and fifty hands at times, and the business was continued up to recent times when all was sold to

THE BROOKDALE BLEACHERY.

This business was inaugurated in 1898. It is a stock company organized for the bleaching of goods.

E. White, president; Thomas A. Deery, vice-president; J. L. Van Sant, secretary; Isaac T. Johnson, treasurer.

On the site now owned by C. S. White, John White, his father, established the original mill in 1837. He came here from Milburn, New York, where he had been conducting a paper mill. He continued the busness here until his death in 1848. After that his widow kept the mill in operation until 1876, when she died and her son, C. S. White took charge, and for some time manufactnred paper twine, but recently manufactures toilet paper. He employs a number of men continously.

THE WALDWICK SAW MILL.

The Waldwick saw mill was built in 1850 for a paper mill and during the war, from fifteen to twenty barrels of paper twine was made, daily. About twenty years ago it was burned, and was rebuilt by Matthew D. White, for a saw mill, having been used for that purpose since that time, sawing and shipping hard wood. Mr. White keeps a force of sixteen men and four teams employed, and furnishes lumber to the New York and Paterson markets, principally.

THE POST SILK MILL COMPANY,

The Post Silk Mill Company is located at Waldwick, and was established in 1891, by John A. Post, where he engaged in silk throwing, exclusively, doing a strictly commission business. He began with but twelve hands but increased until he had a force of eighty men employed, and on February 1, 1899, the concern was incorporated, with John A.

Post, president; F. C. Streckfuss, treasurer and secretary. They now employ about one hundred men, preparing thread from the raw silk, for the loom.

THE AMERICAN PEGAMOID COMPANY,

The American Pegamoid Company was incorporated December 17, 1897, with the capital stock of five million dollars. The incorporators and those interested are John R. Bartlet and many others of New York and Boston, it being a foreign company though the works are at Undercliff. The certificate of incorporation says: that the company is organized to import, deal in, and manufacture paper materials and paper substitutes of all kinds of raw substances, pulps preparations and all articles to be made from paper or paper substitutes.

NEW PROSPECT M. E. CHURCH.

The New Prospect M. E. Church, now better known as the Waldwick M. E. Church, was the first society of that denomination in Bergen County. No records remain of its first organization, nor any earlier than 1797; but the tenor of those existing seems to imply that the society had been in existence for some time.

These quaint old records are interesting, showing the contrast between those days and the present. Accounts were kept in "pounds, shillings and pence;" the building was illuminated at night, first by tallow candles, then by oil, then by "camphene," and not till comparatively recent times by "kerosene." The curious archaic spelling, the signatures of men of note in their day as pastors, presiding elders and as private members, make the faded lines and age-yellowed pages interesting.

Rev. J. Fountain was pastor in 1797; Barnabas Mathias associate pastor. "The circuit" to which this appointment was attached extended then from Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y., to Belville, N. J.

Revs. Manning Force, J. Mallinson and George Banghart, all men of mark in their day, were among its first pastors. In fact the roll of New Prospect's ministers in charge includes none but honored names. Those still living are Rev. W. A. Dickinson, Rev. J. E. Switzer, Rev. J. R. Daniels, Rev. H. D. Opdyke, Rev. E. Clement, Rev. E. V. King, Rev. J. E. Gilbert, Rev. J. Tyndall, Rev. J. A. Piper and Rev. A. J. Conklin, now serving his second term as pastor here.

A church building was first erected near where the Erie Railroad now runs, within the bounds of Waldwick. This growing too small for their needs was replaced by another, a neat frame structure near the present building, and now altered into and used as a dwelling house.

The present edifice, a handsome white frame building, was erected during the pastorate of Rev. J. E. Switzer (1865-1867) and is a tastefully furnished and well planned church, with belfry and bell.

By the untiring diligence of the Ladies' Aid Society, from 1891 to 1894, a convenient and pleasant new parsonage and a large hall for

Sunday School, business and social uses were erected upon lots adjoining the church.

Many are the changes that have taken place in this hundred years. Many are the good men and good women, noble and true, who have gone to their reward from this church. They are no longer with us, but are not forgotten. The names of Whitman Phillips, Abraham Ackerman and wife, Aaron Ackerman and wife, John A. Storms, Peter D. Bush, Stephen Hammond and many others will long be remembered in the annals of this church.

From this old mother church of Bergen Methodism have gone out other societies, who have built beautiful churches in Allendale, Campgaw, Wortendyke, Little Zion. Sloatsburg and Suffern—the last two in Rockland County, N. Y.

The trustees are as follows: Matthew D. White, George Storms, E. D. Leary, D. Van Blarcom, Andrew Storms, Abram Storms, G. Winters, J. Terwilliger and G. Simmons.

The Catholic Church in Hohokus is a branch of the Lady Mount of Carmel, Ridgewood, and is under the pastorate of Father E. A. Kelly. Ground for this building was given by Jacob Zabriskie in 1864. The society was organized and the building erected under the pastorate of Father McNulty.

ABRAHAM H. ACKERMAN.

During the reign of King George III, the ancestor of the Ackerman family of Orvil township, found a home in this part of Bergen county, where several generations of his descendants have continued to reside.

In the year 1763, Johana Arie Ackerman came to New Jersey and in 1773 began purchasing land, subsequently continuing these transactions until large portions of this part of the old township of Franklin, now Orvil, came into his possession. His son Abraham I. Ackerman was born October 10, 1766. Abraham I. married Sarah Cooper who was born November 5, 1766. They were married May 12, 1784. Their son Henry A., was born November 28, 1787, and his wife, Elizabeth Hopper was born May 28, 1799. Henry and his wife were married January 16, 1819. He died May 18, 1879. She died December 29, 1881. Their children were Abraham H., the subject of this sketch, who was born May 22, 1820, and Nicholas H., born September 17, 1837, died, October 23, 1892. Abraham resided on the old homestead until his death which occurred December 8, 1891. He married Mary Van Riper, daughter of Harmon Van Riper, November 1, 1838. At the time of this marriage his father, Henry A., built a house on the farm on the Paterson road and with his wife and younger son, Nicholas H., removed there, leaving Abraham H., to care for his grandfather and grandmother, which he did for five years, his grandfather dying November 22, 1843.

Abraham H. Ackerman began life as a farmer. He received his early education in the school at the Paramus Church, which was at that time

ABRAHAM H. ACKERMAN

a small structure, furnished with long wooden benches for seating purposes. School opened at nine and closed at four o'clock. The teachers were exacting, and made full use of the rod as a means of discipline. Mr. Ackerman received a very good common school education, however, and began farming for himself in the spring of 1839, on this farm of sixty acres. He had no money to start with, but he and his wife worked faithfully for a few years, and accumulated enough means to purchase more land. In 1855 he bought thirty acres from Mr. Andrew Zabriskie, subsequently buying more from other parties.

In his younger days he was a somewhat extensive strawberry grower, selling his berries in New York. In order to be ready for the morning trade, he would go at night and return, after making his sales, to prepare for the following day. His berries brought good prices for those times. In addition to his trade in this line, he was also in the milk business for a period of about ten years, furnishing milk during all this time to one dealer in Jersey City, receiving two and one-half and three cents per quart. To these two commodities Mr. Ackerman attributed a good share of his success in money making. He was a successful farmer, and his crops were well tended; they yielded well, and when disposed of, the money was safely invested in farms, until about 1865, when he began purchasing real estate in Paterson. This was simply as an investment, for he never sold any land, and at the time of his death he owned a large number of houses. In 1852 he and his wife became members of the Reformed Church, at Paramus, where they had attended all their lives, and from that time he was closely identified with all the interests of that church, serving as deacon and elder a greater part of the time until his death.

Two children were born to them, one of whom died in infancy, and the other, Elizabeth M., now the wife of Mr. A. A. Blauvelt, resides on the old homestead, being the fifth generation who have occupied this place as a residence. Mr. Ackerman was a Republican in politics, serving often in township offices.

ABRAM A. BLAUVELT.

The Blauvelt family in this part of Bergen county are descendants of Henry Blauvelt, who settled on a considerable tract of land early in the present century, and lived there until he died, December 27, 1897, aged ninety-three years. He was born June 22, 1803. His wife, Christina Baldwin, was born January 19, 1807. She died March 13, 1881. Their children were Garret B., Thomas B. and John Henry, who is living in Michigan, and David A., who lives on the old farm.

Garret B. Blauvet was born September 20, 1824. He married Jemima Ackerman, who was born February 13, 1825, and died September 2, 1898. He died September 24, 1898. They at first lived on a farm at Arcola. About thirty years before they died they retired, taking up their residence at Paramus.

Abram A. Blauvelt, the subject of this sketch, was their son. He was born August 20, 1844. His life has been spent on a farm in the

quiet pursuit of an avocation that has always been congenial to his tastes. He cares nothing for political preferments, but is an official in the church, and has identified himself with the Paramus Society for over twenty-five years. He is now serving his third term as elder of that church. Mr. Blauvelt was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Ackerman October 17, 1866. She was born April 2, 1848. They have no children. They live on the old Ackerman homestead, and have a delightful home.

HON. JOHN W. BOGERT.

Hon. John W. Bogert, the well-known Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, whose appointment first by Leon Abbett, the Democratic Governor of New Jersey, in 1891, and again by Governor Griggs in 1897, proclaims both his efficiency and popularity. As a representative of the Bogert family, which came to this country from Holland several generations ago and settled in Bergen county, the Judge inherits many of the admirable traits and characteristics of this sturdy race. Born September 3, 1839, and reared within the precincts of the home of his immediate ancestry, he has been called to numerous positions of trust and confidence which he has filled to his own credit and to the satisfaction of his constituents. The great grandfather of John W. was Stephen, and his grandparents were James S. and Sarah (Westervelt) Bogert, whose son, Stephen J., was born April 3, 1813. His wife was Catharine Hopper, the daughter of Albert G. Hopper, late of Ridgewood. John W. was their only child. He now owns and occupies the farm upon which his father passed his life, dying February 3, 1854. The Judge was educated in the public schools of Hohokus. He was elected township clerk when but twenty-one years of age, has held the office of township assessor, and was for fourteen years county collector. In 1874-1875 he was a member of the New Jersey State Assembly, and served as State Senator for four years, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, and as Judge of the court he has filled the office with distinction and to the general satisfaction of the public.

Judge Bogert's wife was Miss Etta Ackerman, daughter of Daniel and Mariah Snyder Ackerman. She died in January, 1896, leaving two children, Sarah C., wife of Stephen L. Van Emburgh and Daniel A., unmarried.

N. B. KUKUCK.

N. B. Kukuck is a native of New York city, born August 6, 1827. He was for years associated with John Anderson & Company, tobacconists, of New York, and after a successful business career retired in 1872. Having purchased the old Ackerman homestead in 1869, he has continued to reside there to the present time.

In politics Mr. Kukuck is independent. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

PETER O. TERHEUN.

Peter O. Terheun is of the numerous family of that name in Bergen county. His grandfather was Peter I. Terheun, of Hackensack, whose son, John R., married Miss Mary A. Achenbach, and became the father

JUDGE JOHN W. BOGERT

of our subject. Mr. Terheun was born in the early forties, on the old homestead near Hohokus, and still resides there. After receiving a common school education he entered Hartwick Seminary, near Cooperstown, N. Y., where he took a course of instruction, which finished his school career. Upon leaving school, he immediately began learning the trade of wood turning, with his father who was then conducting a profitable business in general wood work. After the war the business increased, assuming proportions of considerable magnitude. When the revenue was placed upon the product of their factory it reached at one time the sum of sixty dollars per month to the government.

Mr. Terheun is a Republican, and has held the offices of Township Collector and of Freeholder, and was also one of the Commissioners to determine and fix the Boundry Line between Passaic and Bergen counties.

ORVILLE J. VICTOR.

Mr. Orville J. Victor, a well known resident of Hohokus in this county, was born and bred in Ohio, educated for the law, but in his early manhood taking a turn toward literary pursuits, he secured an interest in The Sandusky (O.) Register as co-editor with the late Henry B. Cooke, the Washington banker.

In 1858, Mr. Victor removed to New York city to edit The Cosmopoliton Art Journal. He also assumed editorial control of The United States Journal, in 1859. He wrote his "History of American Conspiracies," one vol., octavo, 1860-61, and contributed much to the New York press and magazines of that period. From 1862 to 1867 Mr. Victor was devoted to the production of his "History of the Southern Rebellion," completed in four royal octave volumes—a herculean task. It gave the author great prominence.

Mr. Victor has been a life-long student of American history and affairs, and has gathered a unique collection of books and papers, of which he has made ample use in his own contributions to our historical and political literature. His very extensive collection of books and documents on the civil war he has supplemented with "scissorings" from the press, until now, it may be said, his data is unique and complete. This careful gathering has been with reference to a total reproduction of his voluminous history—bringing it within the compass of two octavo volumes, and making it what he believes is now possible a clear, impartial and permanent library record of the great struggle.

JOHN A. POST.

John A. Post, one of the enterprising and successful men of Waldwick, is termed a self-made man, or in other words he has built up, and carried on business, unaided, to a successful issue. Mr. Post is the son of Abram Q. and Jane (Valentine) Post and was born June 14, 1856. His father was a carpenter, the son learning the same trade, which he followed for four years. He then became employed by the Wortendyke Manufacturing Company, in the manufacture of silk, where he learned

the trade of throwing and weaving. In 1891, he began business for himself at his present location in Waldwick, in the work of silk throwing-ing, doing a strictly commission business. Beginning in a small way, with only twelve hands, he has steadily increased his capacity by extending the buildings and machinery, as the case demanded, until the establishment is now equipped with the latest modern appliances, keeping eighty hands employed. His custom is almost wholly in New York.

He has under contemplation a reorganization, as a stock company in order to further extend and enlarge his business, offering special inducements for a safe investment of capital.

Mr. Post is a member of the F. and A. M. at Ridgewood, and in politics is independent. He was married in 1885 to Miss Anna Acker-man, daughter of Abram A. Ackerman, of Bergen county. They have one son, Abram J.

CHAPTER XXI.
BOROUGHS.

ALLENDALE—UPPER AND LOWER SADDLE RIVER—ORGANIZATION—INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—OLD HOTELS—BIOGRAPHICAL.

The enterprising little village of Allendale is of comparativly modern growth, but is fast assuming proportions worthy of a more dignified name. The place was named for Colonel Allen, one of the engineers engaged in the construction of the Erie Railroad. It has now several stores, a hotel and two flourishing churches.

The land was first owned by John Lawbaugh and Paul Van Houten, and descended to their heirs, among whom were Joseph and Henry Mallinson. Paul Van Houten was killed in the war of 1812. John Van Houten, his brother, married Margaret Nickler, June 28, 1794 and settled subsequently (probably in a few years) in a little house near where John Youmans lived and died. He was born January 30, 1763 and died May 7, 1848. His wife died October 10, 1853. Their children were Paul and Margaret. Paul was born March 14, 1795, and died March 11, 1870. He was married May 30, 1835 to Miss Rebecca Demarest (born 1819, died June 5, 1881), daughter of James Demarest, of Oakland. Margaret married John Lawbaugh who was the father of Joseph Mallinson's first wife.

Margaret, daughter of Paul, and Rebecca Demarest, was born August 31, 1835. She married John Youmans May 25, 1855, and in 1867 moved from Wyckoff to Allendale where she still resides. He died February 21, 1885. Anthony Crouter was an early settler here also. Henry Mallinson, his son-in-law owned the old homestead subsequently purchased by O. P. Archer, who came to the place thirty years ago from Dutchess county, N. Y. Smith Roswell began working on the Erie railroad here in 1848, at which time George Brady, an Irishman, was carrying the mail from Ramsey's to Allendale, making the trip on foot, Mr. Roswell became postmaster in 1857 or 1858, securing his appointment from President Buchanan. He kept the office without interruption unti 1884, receiving the munificent income of twelve dollars a year, for the first twelve years of his official life. He was succeeded by R. V. Ackerman who in turn was followed by Mr. Roswell who had the office the second time. Mr. A. F. Krause, the station agent, is postmaster now.

When thirty-two years old Mr. Roswell became connected with the Erie railroad and was their station agent at this place over thirty years. In 1865 he built his house. When he became postmaster of Allendale the following persons lived in the vicinity:

John G. Ackerman, Paul Van Houten, Anthony Crouter. John A. Garrison, Peter G. Powell, Daniel Anthony, Joseph and Henry Mallinson John L. Youmans, G. A. Smith, A. L. Zabriskie, all of whom except G. A. Smith, Joseph Mallinson and Albert L. Zabriskie are now dead.

BOROUGH OF ALLENDALE.

During the latter part of the year 1894. the residents of Allendale, fearing that the neighboring towns would incorporate under the Borough Act, and, by including a portion or the whole of Allendale, would thus divert its taxes to the improvement and maintenance of the other towns, determined, in order to protect themselves, to also incorporate. The survey was made to include about four square miles of territory, and the incorporation effected at the time mentioned. The population of the territory included within the boundries of the Borough is about 650. At its first election the following officers were installed: Peter D. Rapelje, Mayor; Walter Dewsnap, E. E. Burtis, H. O. Doty, George W. Hatch, Charles Parrigot, C. A. Quackenbush, Council; R. L. Nimmo, Clerk.

In the regular spring election of 1895, they were re-elected for a second term.

In spring election of 1897 the following officers were elected: George Cook, Mayor; Walter Dewsnap, J. J. Pulis, C. A. Hopper, Jesse Brown, John A. Mallinson, J. J. Vanderbeck, Council; G. G. Smith, Clerk.

In the spring of 1899, the above officers were elected for a second term.

The Board of Education now consists of W. C. Tallman, President; G. G. Smith, Treasurer; H. J. Appert, S. J. Van Blarcum, S. T. Van Houten, C. A. Quackenbush, John Ackerman, J. J. Van Horn, C. W. Stocker.

The Board of Health consists of M. H. Blauvelt, President; G. G. Smith, Secretary; P. D. Rapelje, J. A. Mallinson, S. D. Brainard, R. R. Letts.

Allendale proper is made up entirely of residences, mostly of those persons who have removed from New York, Brooklyn, and other adjacent cities. Since its incorporation as a Borough, the village has constantly expanded, and the income from its taxes having been devoted to the improvement of its streets, avenues, roads, school buildings, etc., and being entirely devoid of all manufacturing plants, factories, etc., it is rapidly becoming one of the favored spots for those seeking suburban homes.

SCHOOLS.

In 1826 the little old red school house—a one story frame building, sixteen by twenty four feet in dimensions, was built a half mile below the Allendale depot. Previous to this, two buildings had been erected for school purposes, but nothing definite has been learned concerning them. In this old school house, desks were arranged around the room on which the luckless urchins were doomed to sit from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon. The first board of trustees was composed of John G. Ackerman, John G. Ackerson and Albert A. Garrison, who employed Isaac Demarest as their earliest teacher. James Alfred

Ackerman now seventy six years of age taught his first school in this building, fifty eight years ago. Henry H. Vanderbeck, James A. Ackerman, John Binder, son of the former Governor General of the island of Antiqua, and Miss Mary Geroe, afterwards Mrs. Jacob Oatman of Paterson, were all teachers here at different times. In 1862 the old building was removed to John Wilson's farm where it now does duty as a granary, and a new building twenty five by thirty five feet in dimensions, adorned with belfry and blinds, was erected at a cost of $2000, to take its place. Mr. James Alfred Ackerman was a teacher also in this building and his nephew, J. J. Ackerman, is principal of the school al the present time. The house, which is an elegant one, with new systems of improvement, was erected in 1896 at a cost of $5500. A kindergarten school is also maintained in connection with it and an excellent course of instruction secured.

STORES.

The Borough of Allendale carries on no manufacturing industry, but its commercial and mercantile enterprises are worthy of a name and helps to give support to a good hotel. Smith Roswell was the first to divert trade from adjoining towns to Allendale, by opening up a little store just opposite the depot, soon after he became identified with the village, and the venture proved a profitable one to him for about eight years. A business centre having now become established, Morris S. Ackerman began selling goods in a part of the hotel and in 1872 A. G. Ackerman began a business which he has kept going to the present time.

Twelve years ago Smith & Henion succeeded Winter, Leaman & Co., and in 1894, Smith & Christopher succeeded Smith & Henion. These gentlemen with an extensive patronage add elements of strength to the village of Allendale.

THE MISSION CHAPEL OF THE EPIPHANY.

Allendale, is the fruit of good seed planted by gentle and faithful hands. In January, 1872, Mrs. Stephen Cable, moved with compassion for the lambs without a shepherd, opened her house for a Sunday school. On Epiphany Sunday, the good work was begun, fifteen scholars and six teachers being present. The names of the teachers were Mrs. James Reading, a communicant of Christ Church, Ridgewood, and a daughter of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J., Mr. J. Reading, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Miss Powell, and Miss Southwick. The school soon increased to seventy scholars, and other teachers enlisted, Mr. C. Conner and Miss Conner among the first. The enterprise enlisted the support of all Christian people, and friends aided the good work.

The following summer a barn was fitted up comfortably, and the school increased in favor. The contributions for the Sunday school amounted in two years to $164, and from 1872 to 1876 nearly $700 were raised.

In September, 1873, public worship was held by the Rev. L. R. Dickinson. These services were continued at first monthly, and afterwards on alternate Sundays, and Hope Chapel, as it was then called, enjoyed the full service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The mission was placed in charge of the rector of Christ Church, Ridgewood, and during two years the faithful missionary horse did Sunday duty, driving to Ridgewood and returning, and then back again, a round of sixteen miles, that the flock may be fed. Afterwards the Erie Railroad relieved him of this labor, and he rested, as a good Christian, from work. "Peace to his ashes."

In 1874 Daniel A. Smith became superintendent and the school flourished under his care. He was the first warden, then T. Calloway. E. G. Washburne is the present warden, while A. L. Zabriskie has been treasurer from the beginning.

June 10th, 1876, the chapel was opened by the minister in charge, for divine service, and on the 25th of June Bishop Odenheimer laid, the corner stone and confirmed four persons. Mr. Smith was appointed lay reader, and $972 was contributed for building and furniture. On July 4th, 1880 at an early Communion service the chapel bell bought by the class in charge of Mrs. Harris, was first rung. They are now about to build a new edifice. Rev. C. H. S. Hartman was appointed in charge May 24, 1892; he was here until April 1894. Rev. William Haskel was a supply until November 1895, and the Rev. William Allen, the first resident priest, at present in charge, was appointed by the Bishop September 6, 1896. Under the faithful and efficient ministry of Rev. Mr. Allen, the number of communicants has increased from thirty-two to eighty.

THE ARCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH.

A chapel was built here by O. P. H. Archer in 1876, and was considerably enlarged by him in 1893, several memorial windows were included, the whole cost being about $18,000. The church now has a membership of 150 persons under the pastorate of C. C. Winans, who came here in April, 1898. Mr. O. H. P. Archer, president of the Board of Trustees, died in May, 1899.

GEORGE COOK.

George Cook, Allendale's second and present Mayor, was born in St. Clair, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, on the 13th day of July, 1862, and is directly descended from the old English stock of that name. His father, John Cook, was born in Lancashire, England, his mother's people coming from Leicestershire. Emigrating to this country when about twenty-five years of age, his father took up his residence in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. In 1863 he volunteered as a captain in the Union Army, and served with distinction until the close of the war, at which time he removed with his family to Washington, D. C., where he still resides, and at the present time is one of the city's wealthy and leading

financiers. George, one of his two living children, attended the public schools until about twelve years of age, when he entered Emerson Institute, and from which he was graduated four years after. He then entered Columbia University, from the law department of which, at the age of twenty, he was graduated and received his several degrees, subsequently being admitted to practice before the Courts of the District of Columbia, and later the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1885 he removed to New York, where, in the special branch of patent law, he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice, his clientage consisting largely of manufacturing firms and corporations, located in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut.

In politics Mr. Cook is an ardent Republican, and at the time of his first election as Mayor, was president of the Allendale Republican Club. Mr. Cook is a member of several of the leading social clubs of Bergen and Passaic counties, Past Master of the Masonic Lodge in Ridgewood, is a Knight Templar, and a member of Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine in New York city.

In 1885 he married the daughter of Ex-Governor Charles P. Johnson, of Missouri, a grand-daughter of the late Thomas Parker, of Washington, D. C., a short time afterward, about 1887, taking up his residence in Allendale, where he still resides.

He was first elected Mayor in March, 1897, and re-elected in March, 1899.

JOSEPH MALLINSON.

Joseph Mallinson, of Allendale, is a son of Henry C. and Mary (Netherwood) Mallinson, and was born in Yorkshire, England, January 17th, 1822. His father, who was a woolen manufacturer, emigrated to America in 1829, locating first at Mill Neck, Long Island, where he followed wool weaving for a few years, when he removed to Clarkstown, Rockland county, N. Y., continuing in the same business. He finally removed to New Jersey, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying at the age of fifty-six years. Of the ten children in the family, the eldest, Henry, was a wheelwright, and passed his life in Bergen county. Joseph, the second, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Robert Hamilton, Joshua, of Susquehanna, Pa., Sarah, wife of George Smith, Mary Jane, wife of George Harrison, of Kansas, Lydia, now Mrs. Joseph Fisher, of New York state, Rachel, who married Martin Seward, of Sayer, Pa., Julia, now Mrs. Wilkinson, and John James.

Mr. Mallinson married first, in 1848, Miss Ann Eliza Lawbaugh, daughter of John Lawbaugh. Their children are John Andrew, a farmer and carriage painter, who is connected with his father in business, William Henry, Sarah Ellen, and Anna Elizabeth, wife of Cornelius Hopper. Mrs. Mallinson died in 1861, and in 1863 Mr. Mallinson married Mary Ann Westervelt.

Mr. Mallinson is now the oldest settler in Allendale, having located here in 1848. With his sons he has followed carriage painting and

decorating while also conducting a small farm. He and his family belong to the Methodist church, and in politics he is independent. Mr. Mallinson originally owned a considerable portion of the land now embraced in the village of Allendale.

GARRET G. SMITH.

Garret G. Smith, merchant, in Allendale, and in various capacities serving the borough officially, is a grandson of Albert G. Smith of Holland origin, who died in this part of Bergen county in 1868, ninety years of age. The grandmother's name was Hopper, and their children were Cornelius A., John A., and Garret A. The homestead is on the road leading from Allendale to Wyckoff. Garret A. Smith was born in 1820, and is still living. He was formerly a millwright and has been a successful and somewhat extensive farmer. He was married to Miss Eliza Jane Lake, daughter of Abraham Lake, who owned large property in Paterson. His garden then covered the site now occupied by the Passaic Hotel. Mr. Lake used to cart molasses from New York to Paterson, but later in life moved to the Pond (Oakland) where he died. Eight children were born to Mr. Smith, all of whom are living. Albert G., the oldest son, has been Justice of the Peace fourteen years in Campgaw, N. J., and has been re-elected. Garret G. Smith was born in 1860. He was educated in the State Normal School, but when twenty-six years of age came to Allendale where he has followed merchandizing. In 1894 when the borough of Allendale was formed he was chosen its first collector and was also elected Clerk of the Board. He became a member and Treasurer of the Board of Education and was also made secretary of the Board of Health. He is an influential citizen of the Borough and is frequently called to office.

His wife was Miss Matilda Blauvelt, daughter of Abram A. Blauvelt, who was deputy sheriff of this county for many years.

UPPER AND LOWER SADDLE RIVER BOROUGHS.

BY JOHN G. ESLER.

Saddle River became a borough on December 19, 1894, by a vote of fifty-six to six of its inhabitants.

It was prior to its formation as a borough a portion of Orvil township. The first officers of the borough were B. Oblenis, mayor; G. A. Ackerman, Albert Z. Winters, John G. Esler, Frank Blackledge, and Frederick Demarest, councilmen; Abram H. Ackerman, assessor; and William H. Packer, collector.

There is very little authentic record concerning the early settlers of what now constitutes Saddle River Borough, but an old Indian deed conveying the Wearimus Tract to Albert Zaborowsky given in 1702, by several Indian Chiefs, points to the Polish Pretender as probably the earliest land owner of the Saddle River valley. A copy of this deed is given in full below.

"Whereas in the year 1675 according to the Christian account, Mamshier, the Indian Sachem, as also Metotoch and Checkepowas owners

and Natural proprietors of several tracts of land lying on and above the place where the English have made Division of the Provinces of York and the Jerseys—Did by Having commerce contract, Debts with the Susjects of the King of England our Royal Friend &c and particularly with one Albert Zaborowsky of Hackingsack in the Province of East Jersey, and in order to the discharging the same Did give unto the Said Albert Zaborowsky a certain tract of land by us known by the name of Naracchoug but before the same was Regularly by Deed Conveyed unto the said Albert Zaborowsky to the end abovess, the above named Sachem and ownerf dyed and the said tract of land intended, was by us his Successors Made over to other Men and the Debts of the Defunct left nnpaid, for the Defraying whereof, and the fulfilling the known Desires of our Dead Brethern, Bee it known unto all people and Nations, Before whom this testament Shall or may come That we (e) Orachanap alias Metachenah Coorang and Nemeriscon Have given, granted, made over and Confirmed and by these presents Do(e) give grant, make over & Confirm unto the Said Albert Zaborowsky his helpers and Assigns all that tract of land lying on the South East side of Saddle River beginning on the North East bounds of a Certain piece of land which Cleass Janson Romayn bought of the East Jersey Proprietors, close to the Said Saddle River, from thence running along the Line of of the Said Class Jasson Romyn until it comes to the utmost Marked black oak of his said line from thence further beyond said tree until it Shall come to a great Rock near about Whom a certain Tree marked on all four sides shall be found, from thence in a straight line to a certain small runn Which is Easterly Just below a certain old Indian field or plantation known by the name of Weromensa to a certain marked peach (h) tree Marked on all four sides from thence in a straight course till it comes to a certain wild cherries tree or white oak Tree Marked on three sides and from thence quite to the Saddle River and then along the said Saddle River to the place where it began, accounting the said tract of Land to be one thousand and two hundred acres of English Measure within the limits and bounds Mentioned and Specified provided that if the Said number of acres should perhaps not appear within the said Limits, and vice versa if, there should happen to appear a greater number of acres than above specified, we the above named owners shall be also contented with it, & grant the same over plus by these present to the Said Albert Zaborowsky his Heirs and Assigns within the aforesaid limits with all the Rights, Titles, Priviledges and Apputtenances, of, or to the said Tract of land or any part thereof belonging or in any manner of ways appertaining. To Have and to hold the Said Tract of Land and premises with all and every its appurtenances unto the Said Albert Zaborowsky his heirs and Assigns forever, To Be, and Remain to the sole & proper use, Benefit and behoof of Him the Said Albert Zaborowsky his Heirs and assigns forever, and Hereby Desire Her Most Sacred Majesty the Queen of England, that she will be graciously pleased to Protect the Said Albert Zaborowsky his Heirs and Assigns in the peaceable posses-

sion thereof so that we may never be obstructed in our Just Intentions and fair Dealings with her subjects. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and fixed our Seales according to the English manner this first day of June 1702 &c in the first yeare of the Reign of the Most Sereen Lady Annie Queen of England.

Signed sealed & Delivered &c in the presence of L. B. L. Burgh Johannis Jlyngsrlurd (Slinkerland) John Conrad Codwere Then follows their peculiar signitures.

The title of the deed is Deed of Conveyance from the Indians to Albert Zaborowsky for Weeromnensa.

The following Memorandum is written on the left hand corner of this deed:

"That on the twenty-third day of May, in the Twelfth year of the Reign of our Soverign Lady Anne by the Grace of God our Great Britain, France, Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith &c Anno Doni 1713 personally appeared before me Peter Soumans Esq of her Majestys Council for the Province of New Jersey, Johannus, Slingerland within named who being sworn upon the holy Evangelist of Almighty God declared that he saw the within Named Indians execute the Instrument on the other side as their free and voluntary Act and deed and heard them declare their meaning and intention to be as the other side to mentioned on the day and year the rein Specified.

PETER SOUMANS."

On the reverse of the Indian deed is a conveyance of half of the Weareomensa tract by Albert Zaborowsky to Thomas Van Boskerk. This deed is dated March 29, 1708, and is signed by Albert Zaborowsky. This document is at present in the possession of J. Hosey Osborn, of Paterson. It is said that this is the only signature of that famous individual who was the ancestor of the Zabriskie family of the present day. There is little doubt but that Thomas Van Boskerk was the first settler of the Saddle River Valley, and his descendants to-day occupy a considerable portion of the land which Albert Zaborowsky bought from the Indians and conveyed to their progenitor. Other early settlers were the Ackermans, Ackenbachs, Conklins and Baldwins. John George Achenbach located on the Eastern hill overlooking the Valley. He was a German Shepherd boy who ran away with his employer's daughter, and the eloping pair never communicated their whereabouts to their relatives in the Fatherland. The graves of these early settlers are located on a promontory overlooking the Saddle River Brook a few rods south of the land of Thomas Eckerson. A flat stone gathered from their farms, marks their resting place, but the winds and storms of a century and a half have effaced the rude inscriptions that denoted their individual graves. The only person from Saddle River to actively participate in the American Revolution was the notorious Lieutenant Colone lVan Buskerk, who joined the Royalists and led predatory bands of Tories in a number of raids into Bergen county. With one exception the sympathies of the Van Buskerk family was with the Royalists. The Acker-

mans were divided in their sympathies, and the Achenbacks were decidedly in favor of the rebels, as was Louis Conklin, whose brother-in-law, Henry Esler, of Rockland county, was an officer in the rebel army. A portion of Washington's army at one time passed through the valley and encamped for one night on the farm now belonging to the estate of Henry G. Ackerman. This was supposed to be Colonel Burr's regiment on one of its raids.

The war of 1812 found Mrs. Valleau, an estimable and patriotic lady, the occupant of what is at the time of writing the Dewsnap property. One of her sons, Ming Valleau, enlisted in the American army and was killed. His brother Lieutenant John Valleau went to the front to avenge his brother's death and was likewise killed in the gallant charge on Queenstown Heights. Valleau Cemetery at Paramus in later years, was named for this patriotic mother who sent her sons to do battle for their country. Foremost among those who made Saddle River famous in the early days of the nineteenth century was David I. Ackerman the proprietor of the works known as the Triphammer.

Mr. Ackerman, the grandfather of ex-sheriff and present surrogate David A. Pell of Bergen county was an energetic business man, a large landed proprietor, and slaveholder, who was noted for his liberality a nd philanthropy. Andrew Esler a millwright and builder was widely known as the builder of the tide water Mills on the Hackensack River, and as the architect and builder of the Lutheran Church at Saddle River. Trade unions were unknown in the twenties and Esler and his men shouldered their tools on Monday morning and walked to the Hackensack River a distance of ten miles in time to commence work at sunrise. Garret Zabriskie, a descendant of Albert Zaborowsky, a school teacher and land surveyor, was also widely known. Thomas Van Buskerk, a descendant of the first settler by the same name, was noted as a large slaveholder and one of the last to own a slave in the vicinty of Saddle River. The last slave owned by the old gentleman was incited to run away by William Osborn, Mr. Van Buskerk's son-in-law. Garret Ackerman, another large Landowner and the ancestor of a great many of the Ackermans of the northern portion of Bergen county was widely known and Abram Van Riper, Sr., a manufacturer of cotton goods, was one of the leading spirits of his time. Thomas Achenbach, father of George Achenbach the first president of the Hackensack Bank, was, together with David I, Ackerman one of the founders of the Lutheran Congregation. John Van Buskerk, great grandfather of the present sheriff of Bergen county, Jacob Van Buskerk, was one of the first mill owners in the valley and was widely noted for his corporosity, being of such breadth that he was unable to tie his own shoe laces.

The earliest utilization of the water power of the Saddle River was a grist and saw mill owned by Garret Ackerman upon the site of John R. Achenbach's grist mill. In the early years of the nineteenth century the "Triphammer" was widely known. The "Triphammer" forged the farmer's tools in vogue in those days. In the early fifties it passed

into the hands of John Woodruff who ran a foundry and also manufactured farmers' tools. Parker & Terwilliger succeeded Woodruff and they in turn were succeeded by W. W. Packer & Son, who still manufacture tools and also have added two warehouses, in which a large stock of wagons are stored.

In 1822 John Van Buskirk built a grist mill upon the present site of Thurston & Clark's hosiery mill. In 1856 Dr. Oblenis and John Demarest purchased the property and began the manufacture of woolen yarn, under the firm name of Oblenis & Demarest. In 1860 Dr. Oblenis purchased the interest of Mr. Demarest continuing the business for nearly twenty years, when J. Augustus Bogert became the partner of Dr. Oblenis, and the new firm manufactured Cardigan Jackets. H. W. Thurston succeeded Oblenis & Bogerty and hosiery was manufactured until the mill was burned October 31, 1897. Thurston & Clark then erected the present hosiery plant.

A mill for the manufacture of cloth, was erected in the early thirties, on the present site of Hardy's Ice Houses. In a few years Abram Van Riper became the owner. This mill burned and Mr. Van Riper erected a shingle mill, which in the early fifties was turned into a basket factory, by Abram Van Riper, Jr. In 1863 the basket factory was torn down and a mill was built for the manufacture of woolen yarn, the owners being Van Riper & Blessing. This property in 1868 passed into the possession of W. W Ward, who for many years manufactured high grade mechanics' tools. In addition to these in the early half of the nineteenth century yarn was manufactured at what was known as the Blue Mill, now the Hamlyn property.

A hat factory was run near the "Triphammer". A tannery was operated on property now owned by Thomas Van Buskirk, and also a shoe factory. Cigars and tobacco were manufactured by Henry and George Esler, in the early forties. M. M. Smith's basket factory was started in 1878, and is still running.

The first school building in the Saddle Rivery Valley was erected before the dawn of the ninetweenth century. The exact date of its erection is shrouded in mystery but it served as a shelter to those who acquired a knowledge of the rudiments of the "three R's" until 1825. The building was of stone, fitted up with rude desks and slab benches, and was heated by a huge fire place, which in summer was used as a place of imprisonment for unruly boys; a fireboard being fitted so as to close the fire place when not in use. A loose partition was used to make the room larger or smaller as the attendance required. After this building was torn down, the then rising generation supplied themselves with slate pencils found on the site of the old building, which had been lost by their fathers through the chinks in the floor. The building was located a few yards west of the present residence of William Henry Osborn. In 1825 a two story frame school house was erected where the Hall of the Ladies Social Union now stands. The land was donated by David Ackerman, for school purposes and reverted to his heirs when the school was moved

Yours very truly
George Cook.

to another site in later years. The ground floor of this building was used as a school room and the second story as a lecture and class room for the Lutheran Sabbath School. The early furniture was slab benches and home made desks, but during the last years of its use it was fitted with lid desks and neat wooden benches which were arranged around the outer edge of the room with scholars facing the wall. This building when too delapidated for school purposes was sold to William Osborn who for many years thereafter used it as a paint shop. One of the first teachers who taught school in this building was Garret Zabriskie, a direct descendant of the original Albert Soborowski. He was a local celebrity who taught the village school, pulled teeth, and surveyed his neighbors lands besides giving good advice to all who applied. Another teacher was a Mr. Dunspaugh of Columbia county, N. Y., who is still remembered by many for the thorough manner in which he taught the multiplication table, and the Rev. Matthew Waltemire who having been diciplined by the Lutheran Conference, and debarred from preaching because of confessed immorality, taught school in the old red school house and made a record that drew pupils from neighboring towns. The building was abandoned in 1855 for school purposes but before being entirely discarded had to be closed in the Winter, because it was impossible to keep the children warm. The school furniture was moved to a building located where Debauns grocery now stands, which had been rented of John D. Naugle for school purposes. Here a teacher who was christened by the boys "Old Fitch" taught for a single Winter. This pedagogue was noted for his love of ease and it was common for him to fall asleep during school hours, and while he soared in dreamland his pupils learned more mischief than arithmetic. In 1855 a brick school house was built on the old site. The erection of a school building by taxation was an innovation and that this building was erected by this method was due to the persistent efforts of John Demarest, Henry Esler and Henry Achenbach, three of the most progressive men in the district who were the trustees and who led the fight. School meeting after School meeting was called and time and again they were beaten until at length Abram Van Ryper, Senior, who was the proprietor of a basket manufactory espoused their cause and with his employees carried the last meeting in favor of the erection of a school house by taxation. This building was remodeled 1868 and was used until 1886 when the present edifice was erected. John H. Morrow, now a well known citizen of Paterson, N. J., commenced his career as a teacher in this building. Cornelius P. Crouter who won the good will of his scholars and maintained discipline by persuasion mostly, but by force when necessary wielded the birch for the first time in the brick school house. John Moore, a graduate of Yale College, here also acquired his first experience with a district school. His discipline was so strict that the big boys, "a la Dewey," planned to "lick the teacher" but the trustees nipped the incipient plot in the bud. Moore afterwards adopted different tactics and won the good will of his scholars. J. Alfred Ackerman and John J. Ackerman both of whom have taught in

Bergen County Schools for the past twenty-five years here commenced their careers as instructors of the young. The present school building was built in 1886 and enlarged in 1898, when it was fitted with hot air furnace and latest improved furniture. It is capable of seating one hundred scholars and is at the present time under the direction of Miss Elsie Stephenson, in the advanced department, and Miss Helen E. Morley in the primary department. Miss Emma Backster of Hackensack died in the Spring of 1891 while in charge of the school. Her untimely death was universally lamented as she had endeared herself to pupils and parents alike. J. Hosey Osborn now a Paterson book seller was also a popular teacher and Arthur Ackerman of local fame also taught the school for one season. The people of Saddle River Borough are noted for their pride in the school and roads, and money for all necessary requirements is voted without hesitation.

Prior to 1820 the inhabitants of what now constitutes Saddle River Borough, worshipped in the old Reformed Church at Upper Saddle River, or the Reformed Church at Paramus. In 1801 a call was extended to the Rev. John Frederick Ernst by a small body of Lutherans but for some reason was not accepted. This movement however led to the organization of a Lutheran congregation and in 1820 the corner stone of the present Lutheran Church was laid upon land donated by Thomas Van Buskirk. The church was designed and built by Andrew Esler. Rev. Henry N. Pahlman was the first pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. David Hendricks and he by the following pastors in the order named. Rev. Henry I. Schmidt, Rev. William L. Gibson, Rev. John Eisenlord, Rev. J. C. Duy, Rev. George Nepp, Rev. Matthew W. Waldenmeyer, Rev. Nicholas Wert, Rev. Ephraim Deyor, Rev. Laurent D. Wells, Rev. W. A. Julian, Rev. John E. Switzer, Rev. Peter M. Rightmeyer, Rev. David M. Shetler, Rev. J. V. Bodine, Rev. E. Hughes and the Rev. Charles Hutton, the present incumbent. The Rev. Dr. Schmidt after leaving the Saddle River charge became a literary professor in Columbia College, New York. William Osborn served as sexton of the church for upwards of forty years after its organization and Henry Esler served as choristor for as many years, before musical accompaniments became fashionable. The grounds for the original cemetery in rear of the church were donated by David I. Ackerman, and afterwards an additional donation of land was made for cemetery purposes, by Mr. Ackerman, with the proviso that the money accruing from the sale of lots should be used to purchase a bell. This was about the year 1850 and the bell is still in use. The cemetery has recently been enlarged by land purchased from John H. Osborn and ground donated by John D. and George D. Berdan. In 1891 a meeting of the N. Y. and N. J. Lutheran Synod was held in the Saddle River Lutheran Church.

The Saddle River post office was established March 27, 1852, at which time Henry Esler was appointed postmaster. Prior to that date the inhabitants received their mail from New Prospect post office (now Hohokus) three miles distant. In the Fall of 1851 John Cole, a resident

of Rochester, New York, but a frequent visitor at Saddle River began an agitation for a post office. A meeting was held at the residence of Henry Esler. Prominent among those present were John Cole, Henry Achenbach, John Demarest, William Osborn, Garret A. Osborn, Garret Ackerman, John J. Hopper, Colonel Henry G. Ackerman, John D. Berdan, Henry Esler and George Esler. The petition, signed by these gentlemen and others, bore fruit the following Spring in the establishment of the Saddle River post office. John D. Berdan secured the first contract for carrying the mail, and made the weekly trip on foot on Saturday evenings, and only once in his eight years service as mail carrier did he fail to deliver the mail promptly, and on that occasion a freshet had carried away the Hohokus bridge, thereby making it impossible for him to reach his destination. Henry Esler served as postmaster from the time of his appointment in 1852, until his death in 1884, nearly thirty two and one half years. He was succeeded by John G. Esler who served four years, and he by John N. Leamon who held the office two years. The next postmaster William F. Barkham served four years and Frank H. Storms also served a four year term. He was succeeded by John G. Debaum, the present incumbent. The mail service during Henry Esler's term was gradually increased from a weekly mail to a daily mail, and under the regime of Postmaster Frank H. Storms, the postal service was increased to a mail twice a day. The mail carrier who succeeded John D. Berdan was Peter P. Ackerman a blind man, familiarly known as Blind Pete, who performed the service on horseback. David Tice was the succeeding contractor but the mail was carried by his son John J. Tice. He was succeeded by Edward Eckerson, and Eckerson by Garret Ackerman and he in turn by Garret H. Osborn as contractor although for a long time the actual carrier was his father, William Osborn. Mr. Osborn was succeeded by the present sub-contractor Abram H. Ackerman. During the contract of Edward T. Eckerson the mail route was changed so as to embrace Pascack P. O. In the early eighties the mail route was changed to Allendale as a terminus instead of Hohokus and since that time the mail service has been by way of Allendale.

From the early thirties to the commencement of the civil war Colonel Henry G. Ackeman kept a noted hostelrie in the Saddle River Valley. Mr. Ackeman was known far and wide as "Old Tip." The sobriquet having been obtained from his ardent advocacy of William H. Harrison, (Tippecanoe) for president.

In the days when Mr. Ackeman's hotel was in its glory, campmeeting at Hohokus and Haverstraw was in vogue and this inn being on the line of travel was largely patroniztd by those who attended these convocations, as accommodations for man and beast could always be secured.

The sign of a hotel which was in existence before the Revolutionary war is in the possession of John R. Achenbach, but where it was located is not known.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN H. OSBORNE—SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH

In 1860 C. S. DeBaun started a hotel on the "corner" and after a few years William Christie became the landlord. He was succeeded by Owen Rumsey, and he in turn by David Pulis. For the past twenty years there has been no hotel within the territory which now constitutes the borough.

UPPER SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH.

Upper Saddle River Borough was organized a few days before its neighbor, Saddle River Borough, and it comprises the upper portion of the Saddle River Valley. Its first officers were James D. Carlough, mayor; Samuel J. DeBaun, Peter P. Bush, George Osborn, Jacob Banta, Jacob H. Zabriskie and James Hennion, Councilmen; Herman Hopper, assessor; and Herman Terhune, collector. The oldest church in the Saddle River Valley is located near the state line and is known as the "Stone" Church. The present edifice was built in 1819 and its predecessor, also a stone church, was erected at least fifty years previous. The first church had no pews and attendants at worship brought chairs or wooden benches upon which to sit. The denomination is Reformed and the Rev. Mr. Van Campen is its present pastor. A Methodist church familiarly known as "Little Zion" was erected in 1849 through the efforts of Abram Van Riper, James V. B. Terwilliger, Peter Crouter and Herman Tice. Its present pastor is the Rev. Joseph Ware.

The first school house built in the Borough Limits, dates back to the early days of the ninteenth century, and was located nearly opposite the present residence of Edgar Terhune. Afterwards a school building was erected upon the site and was succeeded by the present modern structure built in 1896. About sixty years ago a small school building

was erected in the rear of the "Stone" Church for the purpose of employing the Rev. Mr. Brough, a Baptist minister to teach. This seceding school was run for abont twenty years when the school district comprising the present Borough was again united.

The cemetary in the rear of the Reformed Church contains the remains of some of the earliest settlers of the Saddle River Valley.

JOHN H. OSBORNE.

John H. Osborne was born at Saddle River, November 19, 1832, and is the son of William Osborne and Catharine Van Buskirk.

After being for thirty-five years in the commission business in New York city he retired from active life about seven years ago, living since that time in comparative retirement.

Mr. Osborne married Miss Catharine Hossey. They have three children: William, John Hossey and Garret.

JOHN G. ESLER.

John G. Esler, senior member of the firm of J. G. & A. Esler, florists of Saddle River, is genial and affable in disposition, pleasing in address, and judicious in all his dealings. Of German extraction he has the determination, aggressiveness and continuity of that thrifty race.

Mr. Esler is descended in direct line from Henry Esler, who with his father, John Esler, came to America in March 1739, from the village of Plattenburg in the province of Oldenburg, Germany, and settled near Suffern, Rockland county, N. Y. A house now standing, near Suffern, was erected by Henry in 1765 and is said to be the oldest building in the county.

Henry Esler was a Lieutenant in Washington's army during the Revolution. His son Andrew was a millwright and an enterprising man, having built a number of mills on the Hackensack river and the Lutheran Church at Saddle River. Andrew had two sons, Henry and George. Henry who was the father of John G., was for thirty-five years postmaster of Saddle River, and also followed the occupation of millwright. His wife, (the mother of John G.,) was Miss Jane Snyder, a native of Rockland county, N. Y.

Mr. Esler was born, in the locality in which he now lives, on September 17, 1846. After receiving a common school education, he entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College in New York from which he was graduated in March 1866. Immediately thereafter he took a position as bookkeeper in the office of a commission dealer in Barclay street, from which he was eventually compelled to retire on account of his eyesight becoming impaired by the use of gaslight.

During the following two years Mr. Esler engaged in the cattle trade, but when his partner was elected sheriff of the county, Mr. Esler took charge of his father's farm, serving as clerk of Hohokus township for three years of this time. He also served as Postmaster from 1884 to 1888. In 1873 he built a small greenhouse in which he became so much interested that in 1878 he formed a partnership with his cousin Andrew Esler, for the growing of plants and flowers, to which they now devote

JOHN G. ESLER

some 10,000 feet of glass. At present he is the secretary of the Florists' Hall Association of which he was one of the originators. In 1887, a few men, among them Mr. Esler, met in New York city and completed a set of by-laws for the government of this organization and through his efforts an amendment to the insurance laws of New Jersey, allowed of its incorporation in that state. In this association over 10,600,000 square feet of glass is now insured.

In addition to his labors in the different societies and other organizations connected with his business, he has been president of the Orvil Co-operative Building and Loan Association for ten years and is a member of the School Board and was a member of the Borough Council of Saddle River Borough for five years after its organization. He is now a director in the De Lamere Printing and Publishing Co. of New York, and has also been connected with the Hackensack Republican, besides contributing to various periodicals. Mr. Esler was married in 1876 to Miss Rosea J. C. Ward, daughter of William Ward, of English parentage. They have three children, Lola W., Nellie J., and Mary U. In religion he is an agnostic and in politics a Republican, inclining to be independent.

CHAPTER XXII.
RIDGEWOOD.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION—SCHOOLS—MANUFACTURING—HIGHWAYS—THE VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD—CIVIL LIST—ORGANIZATION—NEWSPAPERS—CHURCHES—BIOGRAPHY.

Ridgewood (one of the smallest townships in the county) is remarkable for its natural beauty and the diversity of its scenery. From the ridge tops a magnificent panorama opens to view, in some instances extending miles in all directions, while the fertile valleys between the heights and along the brooks lend an added interest to this charming locality. The shady roadways and fine drives constitute an interesting feature of this township, the drives being so fine as to be much used by cyclers during pleasant weather. The town is watered by the Saddle River, which forms its Eastern boundary line, and the Hohokus, which runs through the central portion. The chief point of historical interest in this township is said to have been the marriage of Aaron Burr to the widow Provost, in the old Paramus Church.

An Act organizing the township of Ridgewood was approved March 30, 1876. The territory of this township was taken from that of Franklin. The township officers for the year 1876, were as follows:—Freeholder, Garret G. Van Dien; Township Clerk, Nathaniel R. Bunce; Assessor, John A. Marinus; Collector, James Zabriskie; Township Committee, Cornelius J. Bogert, N. R. Bunce, Peter G. Hopper, Albert P. Hopper, Thomas Terhune. During the following years, the Van Diens, Terhunes, Hoppers, Zabriskies and Ackermans, have principally held the offices of the township.

The township is bounded on the north by Hohokus, south by Saddle River township, east by Saddle River, and west by Franklin township, and is traversed by two railroads, the Erie Railroad, with a station at Ridgewood, and the Susquehanna, which has a depot at Midland Park.

The names that figure most prominently in the early history of Ridgewood township were those of Hopper, Van Dien, Van Emburgh, Bogert, Zabriskie, Banta. VanDerbeck, VanHouten, DeBaun, and Ackerman. The earliest recollected member of the Van Dien family was Albert, who resided upon the land afterwards inherited and occupied by Lawrence Snyder. His wife was a Miss Van Buskirk. Andrew, Cornelius and Thomas Van Dien were also early settlers in the township. The name Hopper is common also, several branches of which family are represented by sketches given below. The Ackerman family, are of Holland lineage, and date back to David, one of Ridgewood's early settlers, who resided on the homestead afterwards occupied by Garret G. Ackerman. Jacob Van Derbeck, husband of Lydia Van Bussum, and father of Abram and Harmanis was born in this township

on the land afterwards occupied by Jacob Carlock, whose wife was a grand-daughter of Mr. Van Derbeck.

Rev. David Marinus, a native of Holland, located early in Bergen county and married in the Du Bois family. He had three children, David, John and Hannah. The Van Emburghs and Terhunes are of Holland ancestry. John, son of Albert Terhune, married Margaret Ackerman, and became the father of seven children. A number of sketches of various members of this family may be found in different parts of this book.

The Zabriskie family is also one of prominence in the county. Albert Zabriskie, the progenitor of the family in America, was of Polish descent. He was the greatgrandfather of Abram J. Zabriskie and the father of Henry H. who married a Miss Bogert.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The school territory of Ridgewood was formerly embraced in that of Franklin township and was divided into three districts, Ridgewood Grove, No. 44; Paramus Church, No. 45, and Ridgewood, No. 61. Ridgewood Grove is located in the southern portion of the township, and includes a part of Saddle River. The original school building in this district was constructed of stone, about 1770, and was used until its destruction by a gale of wind in 1824. It was located near the division line

RIDGEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

between Franklin (at that date) and Saddle River townships, a short distance south of the residence of Garret I. Hopper. In 1824 another school building was erected upon land of Paul Van Derbeck and used until 1864, when it was succeeded by a brick structure built at the Grove, on lands of Henry P. Hopper, at which time also the district was incorporated.

The exact date of the formation of the Paramus Church District is not known, but evidently a school was established there about the time

of the organization of the Paramus Church which was in 1730. There exists a tradition that in the grant of land for Church purposes by Mrs. Valleau, provision was made for the maintenance of a school here, and enough weight was given this tradition to influence the consistory in 1873 to give the trustees a free lease in perpetuity on the ground since occupied for school purposes.

About the year 1785, a small building was erected about fifty feet south of the present church edifice, and parents of some of the persons still living attended school there. In 1810 the location seems to have been changed and a small stone house was erected for school purposes, near the house lately built for the sexton of the Paramus Church. A Mr. Westervelt was one of the early teachers of this school. In 1820 a second stone building was erected and that gave way in 1845 to a frame edifice near the same ground. It was a low building, badly ventilated, furnished with rude benches, and having the door open from the rear upon the highway.

The present building is a commodious structure in keeping with the progress of the town.

Ridgewood District No. 61 is located west of the centre of the township and embraces the village of Ridgewood. It was formed April 7, 1872, and formerly included portions of the district of Godwinville, Hohokus, and Small Lots. A wooden building two stories high was built upon the formation of the district. In 1893 the elegant commodious High School building was erected, and there are few public school buildings in the State equal to it. It is of buff brick with brownstone trimmings and is an object of interest to the citizens.

Board of Education 1897-99—D. W. La Fetra, President; H. G. Ward, Secretary; Rev. E. H. Cleveland, C. P. Crouter, Sylvanus White, Dr. W. L. Vroom, Dr. J. B. Hopper, George E. Knowlton, J. D. Van Emburgh, Jr.

MANUFACTURING.

The first grist mill in Ridgewood stood on grounds now occupied by "The Peerless Manufacturing Company" and was used as such for half a century and until burned in February 1853. During that year a new frame building was put up and leased to J. J. Zabriskie for a cotton mill, and six years later that too was burned. In 1866 ground was broken for a new frame structure which was leased to Edwin Taylor for manufacturing purposes, and this too was destroyed by fire in 1873. During this year a brick building was erected on these grounds and in 1879 leased to "The Peerless Manufacturing Company" for the manufacture of soft rubber goods, such as hose, mats, springs, etc.

The woolen mills of G. Morrow & Son were established in 1853, on the Midland railroad in the south west corner of Ridgewood. They were built for the manufacture of woolen goods exclusively, and good sets of machinery were put in use. The product of these mills finds a ready market in New York and elsewhere.

PINE LAWN RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH F. CARRIGAN

HIGHWAYS.

The road territory of the township in the earlier, or Revolutionary days, gives some interesting matter worthy of record. The earlist remembered road is the Godwinville thoroughfare, which entered the township on the west side, made a detour to the north, and again to the east across the township where it intersected the Paramus road. This road was associated with the historic days of the Revolution. Another road ran southerly through the southwest part of the township having its rise at the highway described above, and intersecting the old Wagara road near the Passaic River.

The Paramus road ran from Pompton to Hoboken and was the old Goshen and Hoboken stage line. It ran parallel with the east township line and curved to the west entering the northeast portion of Ridgewood deviating again to the north and then passed into Hohokus.

BURIAL PLACES.

The oldest burial place in the township was given to the consistory of the Paramus Church by Peter Fauconier in 1730, and it is probable that interments took place there soon after, as the church edifice was completed in 1735. Abraham J. Ackerman, born March 8, 1793, died October 29, 1801, was buried here. Mary Bogert who died March 24, 1793 and Maria Ackerman, wife of Cornelius Demara, who died September 18, 1803 are among others whose epitaphs can still be deciphered from old memorial slabs in this yard, in which many inscriptions are fast going to decay.

The land embraced in the Valleau cemetery was given to the consistory af the Dutch Reformed Church of Paramus by Magdalen Valleau, daughter of Peter Fauconier, the deed having been made out "the thirteenth day of April, in the twenty-third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith, etc., Anno Domini, One thousand seven hundred and fifty. Between Magdalen Valleau of Hackensack in the county of Bergen, and Eastern Division of the province of New Jersey, widow, of the one part, and the present Elders and Deacons of the Paramus Church of the other part witnesseth" etc.

This cemetery was incorporated in 1859.

The True Reformed cemetery lies adjacent to the church, its age being the same as that of the edifice which was erected in 1858.

RIDGEWOOD.

The only village in this township is Ridgewood, better known in the earlier period of its history as Godwinville named in honor of General Godwin, a Revolutionary hero of Paterson, New Jersey. In 1853 an effort was made by Samuel Dayton to develop a hamlet at this place by purchasing a portion of the Van Emburg estate and soon thereafter plotting it for a town.

The Paterson and Ramapo Railroad was surveyed as early as 1846, and soon after was constructed. This road connected with the Erie Railroad at Suffern, and with the Paterson and Hudson Railroad at Paterson. In 1859 the residents of the vicinity erected the first station building and christened it Godwinville.

The land upon which Ridgewood stands belonged originally to the Hopper, Van Emburg and Westervelt families; and for many years the only structure in the vicinity was a house owned by George Van Emburg. The first building erected after this date was occupied by P. J. Hopper as a dwelling and though its dimensions were limited, room was found in which to place a small stock of goods. Mr. Hopper, thus owning the first store.

The first hotel was built by John W. Halstead, and in 1865 the Episcopal Congregation built a church on a knoll just across the Hohokus brook on the property now in possession of Mr. J. W. Edwards. At a later date it was moved to its present situation almost in a straight line from its original location.

Cornelius Shuart who was the first to purchase a portion of the Westervelt property and lay it out into building lots, was the second party to engage in commercial pursuits. In 1866 the Erie railroad after a struggle of nearly six years, was induced to change the name of the station to Ridgewood. Mr. Shuart the first station agent served faithfully for a number of years. He was followed by E. F. Ryerson, for a short time, then Mr. A. Huttenmey was agent for a short time, then Mr. A. Huttenmeyer was agent for a period of fifteen years. The present agent is Charles F. Bechtlofft.

The post office was established in 1865 through the persistent efforts of Edward G. Walton, still residing in the village and president of the Citizens Insurance Company, New York, and Benjamin F. Robinson, then the Internal Revenue Assessor, with E. F. Ryerson, chief clerk. Mr. Garret G. Van Dien was the first post master, and served efficiently many years until his death, his widow continuing to act as postmistress until the appointment of J. F. Cruse who also served many years. Mr. Adolph Huttenmeyer then followed for a four years term being succeeded by Mr. J. F. Cruse for a second term, and he by the present occupant, Mr. R. M. Bridgman who took the office November 1, 1897. There are now ten mails a day.

The first positive awakening in Ridgewood commenced about 1880, when a public sale of property took place comprising the Kidder estate. The house then belonging to it is now owned and occupied by Dr. J. T. DeMund. The property was purchased by several gentlemen, Mr. Peter Ackerman coming into possession of a large part of it; and this astute and enterprising man did not hesitate to improve and place it upon the market, much of which is now on Prospect street.

The Reformed Church bought the first plot of one acre uncleared, for $500 which was a little less than the sum paid for the entire six acres. "About the same time," said a writer in the "Ridgewood News" "that

portion of Union street from the Reformed Church up to and including the lot of Mr. G. Nickerson, was offered to the pastor of the Reformed Church for $300, and no money required. It was afterwards bought by I. E. Hutton and disposed of by him." The boom in real estate had come. Lots were offered for sale, and through the efforts of such men as Hutton, Bogert, Edwards, Crouter, Walton, Godwin, Richardson, Suckert and Hopper, streets were laid out, sidewalks built, and improvements generally made. The village slowly increased in population and numerous houses were built until the year 1875 when there came a financial depression resulting in the vacating of many homes and a stagnation in business of every kind. The name Godwinville was not satisfactory, and a change was advocated.

A number of New Yorkers came to the hamlet about 1860, most of whom still remain residents. These gentlemen purchased buildings lots and soon thereafter the place began to take upon itself a new appearance, since with their advent came the constructions of beautiful homes, the improvement of roads and the general beautifying of the village. It was through the influence of these gentlemen that the name was changed from Godwinville, to that of Ridgewood. This name was suggested by Mrs. Cornelius Dayton.

The following is a sketch of Ridgewood published by C. H. Dunn, in 1898. It is given entire and is as follows:

"In 1662 Albert Saboroweski, the progenitor of the Zabriskie families of Bergen County, came from Holland and purchased from the Indians. "The New Paramus Patent," a tract of land in this vicinity containing nearly 2,000 acres, which was named the Paramus Highlands, the earliest settlements being near Paramus Church. Subsequently, Newtown was established near the present site of Wortendyke and extended to Lydecker's Mills, near Midland Park. The name was changed to Godwinville in honor of General Godwin, a Revolutionary hero who lived in Paterson.

The settlement progressed and soon covered all the territory between Paramus and Wortendyke, Godwinville becoming a hamlet four miles in length, the centre being near the Methodist Church, yet standing at Midland Park. The history of the Paramus is uneventful, except during the Revolutionary period, when the armies passed within its limits. The early settlers were agriculturists and prospered by their well-directed labors. About the beginning of the century manufacturing interests began to occupy the residents of Newtown and Hoppertown, but it never extended from these centers. The distance from the city and the poor roads, prevented much communication with the outer world. The Paterson & Ramapo Railroad, the first section of the present Erie, was completed in 1850, and instilled new life into the settlement. The first station was located at Hohokus, and soon after a post-office was established at Godwinville and located a mile west of the village. The mails were put off at Hohokus and carried over the intervening country on horseback. The manufacturers at Godwinville asked for a station nearer

works, but were refused, and it was only after a controversy of three years that one was established. There only freight trains stopped, and it was two years more before it was made a passenger station, that being only a platform. The residents of Godwinville erected a depot in 1859. Commutation began a year earlier.

In 1860 several New Yorkers settled in the village, erected homes in the vicinity of the depot, and began a commendable regime of landscape gardening. The name Godwinville did not suit these newcomers, who immediately agitated a change. An estimable lady, Mrs. Cornelia Dayton, long since deceased, suggested the name of Ridgewood, which was adopted. The railroad company was then requested to change the name of the station, but consumed six years in doing so, and not until Uncle Sam had made them drop mail bags marked "Ridgewood" for a year at this station. A post-office was established in 1865 and the name of the station changed in 1866.

"The newcomers to Ridgewood infused metropolitan methods into the place, and in 1876 induced the Legislature to create the township of Ridgewood. At the time of the change it included territory about three miles square and had a population of about twelve hundred. The growth was slow, being influenced by disturbances in the financial world, but for the past ten years there has been no interruption in its growth.

"The first postmaster was B. F. Robinson, who did faithful service for the munificent sum of ten dollars per year. The present incumbent is a Presidential appointee, and the expenses aggregate $2500 per annum. The citizen swere alive to needed improvements, and sidewalks, lights and good roads were soon added to the natural advantages. Ridgewood township was the pioneer of macadamized roads, and in 1892 the sum of $30,000 was expended on the roads, making them second to none in the State. The town progressed steadily until the borough craze struck the county in 1894. A large section of the southern portion was first cut off, forming the Borough of Glen Rock; then Midland Park took a section of the western border. The balance of the township was then incorporated to prevent further inroads.

The first Board of Trustees elected was: M. T. Richardson, A. G. Hopper, J. W. Edwards, G. M. Ockford and W. J. Fullerton. Upon organization, Mr. Richardson was elected President. Mr. Fullerton Treasurer and R. M. Bridgman became Village Clerk. In 1895 Mr. Richardson resigned, Dr. Ockford being elected his successor as President of the Village, and G. E. Knowlton taking his place as Trustee. Since the organization of the Village Board there has been marked improvement in the village from several standpoints, while its growth has been steady and material. Physicians in New York and Brooklyn learned that the Paramus Highlands was one of the few places within fifty miles of New York where malaria was unknown. They recommended this location to their patients, and they were not the only ones benefited by the healtfulness of this location. Its fame for health-giving qualities soon spread, and many who came to spend the summer be-

came permanent residents and induced others to locate here. There is no spot as near New York that offers such inducements as Ridgewood to prospective residents. Children, particularly, acquire a vigor of constitution that is unusual, and severe epidemics are unknown. It is situated far enough from the ocean to escape the dampness incident to maritime climates, and the air is at all seasons dry and pure. Dr. Willard Parker, during his lifetime standing at the head of the medical profession of New York city, was in the habit of recommending his patients suffering from lung troubles to go to Paramus Plains or Highlands as the most favorable spot east of the Mississippi River. The distance to New York is twenty-one miles and places us within easy reach of the Metropolis. The train service is excellent, seventy trains stopping daily at the Ridgewood station. In addition to this, Undercliff station on the Erie and Midland Park station on the Susquehanna and Western are also within the limits of the village, thus furnishing every section with frequent and convenient trains."

Village Trustees for 1899—James Cornelius, President. Jos. W. Edwards, John R. Stevens, C. P. Crouter and Wm. J. Fullerton. H. G. Ward, Clerk. Justice of the Peace—Isaac M. Wall. Town Clerk —Hudson Campbell. Constables—Peter E. Pulis, Garret G. Ackerman, Samuel E. Edsell, Klaus Heerema. Superintendent of Streets—J. R. Stevens. Superintendent of the Poor—Rev. E. H. Cleveland. Fire Department—Protection Hook and Ladder Co., R. M. Bridgman, President; H. A. Tice, Vice President; S. F. Lynch, Secretary; W. O. Cruse, Recording Secretary; J. Blauvelt Hopper, Treasurer. Trustees—Asa Zabriskie, Wm. P. Morgan, J. D. Van Emburgh, Jr. Chief Engineer—E. Nickerson. First Assistant Engineer—C. Sidney Keyser. Foreman—Daniel Soman. Assistant Foreman—J. A. Bogert, Jr. Headquarters, truck house, Hudson St. Regular meeting, second Tuesday of each month. Board of Health—Village Trustees (as above) with Health Officer, Dr. J. T. DeMund. Freeholders—Theodore V. Terhune, Chairman. Collector—Peter O. Terheun. Assessor—Thos. Terheun. Commissioners of Appeals—Edwin Clark, Geo. E. Knowlton, R. W. Terhune.

"The Ridgewood Club was organized in December, 1893, with the following officers and governors: President, Henry S. Patterson; Vice-President, M. T. Richardson; Treasurer, W. J. Fullerton; Secretary, Paul Walton; Governing Committee, Joseph F. Carrigan, Robert T. Haskins, E. F. Hanks, John A. Edwards, Clarence E. Chapman, Lucius Smith and Thomas Watlington.

"Mr. Patterson served as President of the club for two years, and was ably succeeded by Robert T. Haskins, who has just completed his second term.

"Under the administration of these gentlemen, earnestly seconded by the Chairman of the Governing Committee, Joseph F. Carrigan, the original plan of the club has been sucessfully developed and its policy defined; and, in a great measure owing to their efficient methods and

wise counsel, and it has become one of the leading institutions of the village, and certainly the center of its social life and activity.

"It has been the aim of the club from its inception to appeal particularly for the interest and support of the ladies, to which fact its growth and success are mainly attributable.

"Two days of each week are set apart as 'Ladies' Days,' and weekly entertainments are given throughout the season which are arranged by the Entertainment Committee, with a view to meeting the wishes of the ladies and securing their regular and general attendance.

"During the winter season afternoon lectures are held in the club parlors, followed by a 5 o'clock tea.

"The club is a member of the Whist League, and the devotees of the game have made it one feature of the club life. Several of its members have taken part in inter-town and inter-state contests with much credit to themselves and to the club.

"The following gentlemen are the present officers of the club: President, E. LeB. Gardiner; Vice-President, R. M. Winans; Secretary, C. J. Gayler; Treasurer, C. H. Dickson; Governing Committee, Joseph F. Carrigan, Robert T. Haskins, Lucius Smith, Henry A. Dunbar, Joseph W. Edwards, Henry S. Patterson, H. H. Wehrhane.

"The scenery around Ridgewood is pleasing to the eye, and from the heights on the western side of the town is spread out a magnificent panorama which extends for miles in all directions. Other points give equally charming outlooks. The streets are well shaded and the residences pleasant, comfortable and attractive. Bicycling is much indulged in, and during pleasant weather out-of-town cyclers throng the village, attracted not only by the fine roads, but by the excellence of the hotel accommodations.

Athletics is a recognized factor in the many social diversions of the townspeople. The public schools have long been known as among the best in the State, the new High School being a model of convenience and utility. A corps of teachers, under the able principalship of Professor B. C. Wooster, have shown much ability in the work selected for them. The school is graded from the Kindergarten to the High School. The last census shows a gain of sixty per cent. in five years.

"The Board of Trustees has done much to bring the village up to its present model condition. James Cornelius is the President of the Village and his associate members on the Board are Joseph W. Edwards, W. J. Fullerton, C. P. Crouter and John R. Stevens. They are gentlemen of high character and rare executive ability,

"In a work of this limited scope many details must necessarily be omitted, but the facts relating to the village herewith presented have been gathered from reliable sources and are believed to be accurate'.'

The Ridgewood Building and Loan Association was established in 1885. This institution has had fourteen years of successful business and has been the means of making a good many men and women in this part of the county happy and independent.

The officers for 1898 are as follows: W. J. Fullerton, President; M. T. Richardson, Vice-President; E. Nickerson, Treasurer; O. W. Read, Secretary; C. Doremus, Counsel; Directors, W. J. Fullerton, H. S. Patterson, M. T. Richardson, E. Nickerson, C. P. Crouter, Edwin Clark, P. G. Zabriskie, Frank Wilson, B. C. Wooster, O. W. Reed, J. McGuinness.

The Co-Operative Building and Loan Association of Ridgewood was organized February 1, 1891. Officers for 1897-9, are: George R. Young, President; Isaac M. Wall, Treasurer; Hudson Campbell, Secretary; Directors, Edgar Cromwell, Asa Zabriskie, John J. Storms, William E. Maltbie, George M. Ockford, Andrew V. D. Snyder, Jas. A. Hales; Counsel, D. D. Zabriskie.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY AND OFFICERS FOR 1898.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 113, F. & A. M., Ridgewood, was organized first at Hohokus Station, under and by virtue of a dispensation granted by M. W. Robert Rusling, Grand Master, dated October 17, A. L. 5870, A. D. 1870 and was set at work by R. W. William E. Pine, D. G. M., on November 7, A. L. 5870.

Officers for 1898:—John R. Stevens, Worshipful Master; James Cornelius, Senior Warden; Leonard N. Taft, Junior Warden; John F. Cruse, Treasurer; John F. Weiss, Secretary; Rev. Edward H. Cleveland, Chaplain; William W. Holcomb, Senior Deacon; William Morrison, Junior Deacon; Harry Terhune, Marshal; Alfred A. Stansfield, S. M. of Ceremonies; Isaac M. Wall, J. M. of Ceremonies; George M. Ockford, Senior Steward; Charles W. Banta, Junior Steward; Charles W. Kohler, Tyler; George M. Ockford, Past Master, proxy to the Grand Lodge; Henry Hales, Trustee for three years.

The officers were installed by W. Geo. Morrison, Past Master; John F. Cruse, Past Master, acting as Grand Marshal.

Stated Communications second and fourth Fridays at Masonic Hall, corner of Ridgewood and Rock Avenue.

JR. O. U. A. M. ELECT OFFICERS.

On Monday, January 23, 1899, the Junior Order United American Mechanics met and appointed the following officers for the current year:

J. D. Van Emburgh, Jr., Councilor; Roger M. Bridgman, Vice-Councilor; J. H. Christopher, Past Councilor; C. C. Ackerman, Recording Secretary; John Knowlton, Assistant Secretary; Harvey Terhune, Financial Secretary; Chas. Sworn. Conductor; Winfield Terhune, Warden; I. M. Wall, Treasurer; Rev. Franklin Mathiews, Chaplain; J. A. Van Emburgh, Orator; T. L. Ackerman, Inside Sentinel; Wm. G. Ackerman, Outside Sentinel; Dr. J. B. Hopper, Daniel Soman, Ellsworth Pell, Trustees; J. Irving Bogert, Representative to State Council.

LEGION OF HONOUR, COUNCIL 1100.

Officers for 1898:—Henry Hales, Commander; J. H. Christopher, Treasurer; J. Cruse, Secretary; J. Naugle, Guide; J. H. Zabriskie, Warden; J. J. Hopper, Sentry; E. D. Leary, Chaplain.

Meets first Wednesday evening of each month in Masonic Hall. Companions of other Councils are cordially invited.

HALL AND PARK ASSOCIATION.

M. T. Richardson, President; E. A. Walton, Vice President; Paul Walton, Secretary and Treasurer; John B. Van Dien, J. F. Carrigan, Maurice Fornachon, C. P. Crouter, Cornelius Doremus and N. B. Kukuck.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

List of Officers:—D. J. O'Neill, Past Dictator; J. D. Van Emburgh, Jr. Dictator; C. Snyder Keyser, Vice Dictator; S. Frank Lynch, Assistant Dictator; C. M. Keyser, Reporter; F. M. Merritt, Financial Reporter; D. D. Zabriskie, Treasurer; Harvey G. Ward, Chaplain; Geo. E. Miller, Guide; Chas. L. Jackson, Guardian; Stanley G. Cheel, Sentinel; Dr. Harry S. Williard, Medical Examiner.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Paramus Valley Council, No. 1597, meets first and third Tuesday in Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Officers for 1898:—R. M. Winans, Regent; H. G. White, Vice Regent; H. A. Brown, Orator; F. A. Ross, Past Regent; W. A. Cheel, Secretary; John R. Stevens, Treasurer; Arthur White, Chaplain; A. A. Fitzhugh, Guide; A. Frank Halsted, Collector; John B. Hopper, Warden; Jacob Ward, Sentry.

THE RIDGEWOOD NEWS.

The Ridgewood News was first issued in 1890 by W. J. Tonkin, as a monthly, the mechanical work being done in New York, Mr. Tonkin carrying his office in a cigar box. Mr. L. N. Taft took charge the second year, putting in presses and type in a room over Eglin's blacksmith shop. About one year later Mr. John A. Ackerman owned the paper for a short time, returning it to Mr. Taft in 1892, when he removed it to Ridgewood Avenue where it is now located.

Mr. Frank A. Baxter has made it a nine column quarto. It is the official organ of Ridgewood and Orvil Townships and of Glen Rock and Midland Park boroughs, being non-partisan in politics.

RIDGEWOOD RECORD.

The Ridgewood Record has been regularly issued as a weekly for upwards of a year, and is Republican in politics. It is edited and owned by E. F. Farrell, with W. P. Millar as associate editor.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The old Reformed Dutch Church of Paramus is one of the land marks in which Ridgewood Township is intensely interested. That the first church building was erected in 1735, appears to be well established, from writings which have been found bearing upon this subject. On the flyleaf of the baptismal register is a sentence which translated reads: "On the 21st day of April 1735, was the first stone of the church laid." It is also confidently asserted that on January 15, 1735, a committee was appointed by the assembled consistory and congregation, to consider and

make arrangements for the building of a church and to formulate rules for the promotion of the best interests of the church, Conradus Vanderbeck and Johannes Wynkoop being the persons chosen to superintend and conduct these important matters. After adopting seventeen articles for the government of the seating of the members, and for the control of the calling of ministers to their pulpit, they proceeded to erect the house of worship.

REFORMED CHURCH—RIDGEWOOD

In those times all the Dutch churches were built of stone, and of similar style, having an octagonal roof with a steeple in the centre, the chairs, which were used instead of pews such as we have, being marked on the back with the owner's name. The law of compensation being observed here as in all things else, Peter Fauconier was allowed two seats, one each for himself and wife "for a continual possession for themselves and their heirs"—"as an acknowledgement of their donation

of the land on which the church is built." This donation appears to have been for the church edifice, as Magdalen Valleau, in 1750, gave a parsonage farm of forty acres. A school is now located on these grounds, to which the consistory a few years ago gave the trustees a perpetual lease, owing to a tradition extant, to the effect that Mrs. Valleau embodied a provision in her original grant of land that a school should be maintained on this tract. The church is located in the northeastern part of the township, adjacent to which lies the True Reformed Cemetery, the oldest burial-place in the township. In the old church on this spot Aaron Burr married the Widow Provost, an incident always recalled in connection with this time honored place of worship.

Many years prior to the building of the church, however, an organization had been effected and the preaching of the Word regularly attended by these pious people. As early as 1725, in a letter written by Rev. Reinhart Erickson to a brother-in-law, Henricus Coens, at Acquackanonk, he speaks of being "minister at Hackensack, Schraalenburgh, and Peremus." From this statement we conclude that "Paramus" at that time was a recognized congregation. While Rev. Guillam Bertholf preached to the united societies of Hackensack, Acquackanonk and Tappan, from 1694 to 1724, it gave the people of this vicinity the opportunity to attend his ministrations according to their location; but they were progressive, and had determined upon independent action as is evidenced by a document in possession of the consistory, dated December 26, 1730, and signed by Peter Fauconier, in which he promises to give land on which to build a church.

The first building erected stood intact until 1800, with the exception of repairs made necessary by the injuries sustained during the Revolutionary war, it having been used during that period, for various purposes. From 1731 to 1732, Rev. George W. Mancius ministered to the two churches of Schraalenburgh and Paramus, but no further evidence is given of their having another pastor until sixteen years later, although much advancement was made during this time, which if accomplished without an appointed leader, shows a wonderful devotedness to the cause, as well as an indomitable will to do needed work. Rev. Benjamin Van Der Linde received a call from the two churches of Paramus and the Ponds, on August 21, 1748, Rev. Antonius Curtenius of Hackensack moderating the call, in which stipulations were made as to the days upon which he was to preach and the number of sermons each day. This was signed by Elders, Albert Van Dien, Steve Terhuen, Jan Romyn, Barent Van Hoorn, Hendick Van Aele, Roelof Van Houte; Deacons, Johannes Stek, Klaes Zabriski, Albert Bogart, Simon Van Winkle, Cornelius Van Houte, Steve Bogert. Mr. Van Der Linde is described as a man of muscular strength and quickness of movemeht, qualities which were needed in those times, when long and tiresome trips had to be taken without opportunity for rest or refreshment. They could only promise sixty pounds a year with parsonage and wood, but later on, added enough to make ninety pounds. Although these two

OLD PARKE'S CHURCH RIDGEWOOD

churches were a number of miles apart he continued to be their pastor for forty years, until old age obliged him to have assistance. Rev. Van Der Linde with Elder Stephen Zabriskie, were the representatives of this church in 1771 in the convention which met to form a constitution of the Reformed Dutch Church of North America. After the organization of the church at Saddle River, which would add to his labors, the consistory called Rev. G. Kuypers, a newly licensed minister, to assist him. This was in 1787, as after about one year and a half Mr. Kuypers was called to the Collegiate Church in New York, leaving Paramus April 15, 1789. Rev. Van Der Linde died July 8, 1789. When we consider what his labor must have been to attend to the pastoral work of a field covering an area of twenty-five miles in length and fifteen in breadth, we conclude that nothing less than an athlete could have borne up under the strain. That he was loved and appreciated by his people, is proven by the fact that in 1800, when the edifice was erected, his bones were removed and placed beneath the pulpit. Following Rev. Kuypers, Rev. Isaac Blauvelt was called in December, 1790, Ponds, not now being connected with the Paramus Church, which at this time consisted of only the original congregation with that of Saddle River. Rev. Blauvelt was a popular man, and it was for him the parsonage was built in 1791. His service here, however, was discontinued in the summer of 1792, the Rev. William P. Kuypers being called in May, 1793, remaining until May, 1796. During the three years following they were without pastoral care, after which they called Rev. Wilhelmus Eltinge, then but twenty-one years of age, his pastorate extending over this church and that of Saddle River. In 1811, the care of Saddle River, in connection with Paramus was discontinued, Mr. Eltinge confining his work to the Paramus Church, without any formal call until five years later, when a call was tendered him from the joint congregations of Paramus and Totowa, which he accepted, continuing these relations until 1833, when Paramus claimed his sole attention. After a lapse of fifty-one years in charge of this church, he was obliged on account of the infirmities of age to retire from active service, closing his earthly career in June, 1851.

At this time there were four hundred and thirty communicants in the congregation. Rev. Aaron B. Winfield succeeded Rev. Eltinge, beginning his ministry in January 1851, which was continued until his death in 1856, when he was laid beside his predecessor in the ministers' plot in Valleau Cemetery. Rev. Edward Tanjore Corwin succeeded to this place in July of the following year, and was in turn succeeded by Rev. Isaac De Mund. During the incumbency of Rev. Goyn Talamge, D. D. from 1871 to 1879, a handsome new parsonage was built and the old church remodelled, the walls alone remaining of the old structure. Rev. J. C. Van Deventer was installed the same year of Dr. Talmage's departure.

The present pastor Rev. W. H. Vroom has been in charge of this

church since 1887. In 1893 the latest improvements were made by putting in steam heat, pipe organ, etc.

This congregation now comprises two hundred and eight members with a flourishing Sunday school of about one hundred and seventy-five scholars.

The officers are as follows:—Superintendent, S. T. Van Emburgh, Assistant Superintendent and Secretary, J. A Van Emburgh; Treasurer, A. G. Zabriskie; Librarian, A. H. Vroom; Organist (Juvenile Department), Mrs. R. A. Post. There are seventeen teachers: Rev. W. H. Vroom and Mrs. Vroom, Mrs. E. Ackerman, Mrs. Vermilye, Mrs. E. Nickerson, Mr. C. V. A. Lacour, Mrs. S. T. Van Emburgh, Mrs. J. A. Van Emburgh, Miss F. I. Vroom, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Hopper, Miss Lida Vermilye, Miss Mary Van Dien, Mrs. P. D. Westervelt and Miss L. L. Newcomb.

Rev. W. H. Vroom conducts a Bible class for men, and Mrs. E. Ackerman and Mrs. Vermilye each conduct a Bible class for women.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

Pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Vroom; Elders, A. A. Blauvelt, Wm. Harding, G. H. Winters and Geo. Demarest.

Deacons, Peter J. Westervelt, Wm. J. Hanham, James W. Mowerson and A. G. Zabriskie.

G. H. Winters, Treasurer; A. G. Zabriskie, Clerk; W. H. Ackerman, Organist; Cornelius Banta, Sexton.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

Mrs. W. F. Palmer, President; Mrs. D. S. Hammond, Vice President; Mrs. John T. Ackerman, Treasurer; Miss Mary Van Dien, Secretary.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Mrs. W. H. Vroom, President; Mrs. E. G. Board, Vice President; Mrs. J. A. Van Emburgh, Secretary; Miss Irene Van Emburgh, Treasurer.

The First Reformed Church of Ridgewood, N. J., was organized by a committee from the Classis of Paramus, consisting of Reverends John H. Duryea, D. D., John Gaston, D. D., W. H. Clark, D. D., and Elder Garret S. Blauvelt at Shuart's Hall, Rock avenue (since burned), on May 24, 1875. The following persons were received by certificate and organized as the "First Reformed Church of Ridgewood, N. J.," viz: Edward Jardine, from Church of Puritans, New York; Mrs. Mary C. Jardine, from Reformed Church, Harlem; Edward H. Leggett, from Church of Puritans, New York; John M. Knapp, from Second Reformed Church, Hackensack, N. J.; Cornelius Z. Berdan, from Reformed Church, Paramus; Margaret R. Ackerman (wife of Cornelius Z. Berdan), Margaret A. Van Orden (wife of Henry A. Hopper), Rachel L. Hopper, also from Reformed Church, Paramus; Mrs. Esther Earl, from Second Presbyterian Church, Paterson, N. J. Elders, Edward Jardine and Cornelius Z. Berdan, and Deacon Edward H. Leggett were constituted the first Consistory by afore-mentioned committee from Classis of Paramus.

At the first regular meeting of the Consistory, June 17, 1875, presided over by Rev. Goyn Talmage, D. D., pastor of the Reformed Church of Paramus, N. J., a call to become the first pastor of the Church, was then formulated, and afterward presented to a student, John Alfred Van Neste, graduated in May 1875, who accepted it and was ordained and installed July 12, 1875, as the first pastor of the Ridgewood Church. The Rev. J. A. Van Neste has remained the only Pastor during the twenty-four years since the organization of the Church.

For two years from the genesis of the church the congregation worshipped in Shuart's Hall on Rock Avenue. But the place soon became too small, the development and future growth depending upon a more suitable building, it was resolved on August 7, 1877 to secure a location and begin at once the erection of a church. After failures and numerous hindrances a building was partially finished upon a lot donated by Mr. Frederic Kidder. The basement was first used for divine worship November 4, 1877. Since that the growth of the church has been continuous. In the meantime the church has been greatly enlarged and beautified, improved appliances for work and convenience being constantly added. At date of writing the congregation numbers among its adherents a large proportion of the most influential and intelligent members of the community. In addition to the church building, a spacious and attractive parsonage located on Prospect Street, and valued at seven thousand dollars, is ownod by the congregation.

Notwithstanding that within six years practically three other church organizations, viz. the Baptist, Methodist and the Reformed at Glen Rock have been organized from the membership of the Ridgewood Reformed Church, the congregation is still as large as before the new enter prises were brought into existence. The following statistical table will illustrate in brief the present status of the Reformed Church family of Ridgewood.

Organized 1875 with nine members. Received in fellowship in twenty-three years, 401. Present resident membership 240. Disbursements during the year 1898 nearly $8000.

There are numerous Christian organizations within the church, all prosperous and effective in maintaining and developing the general work of the church.

The Rev. Mr. Van Neste is arranging to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the church, and his installation as pastor at one and the same time on May 25, 1900.

Rev. J. A. Van Neste, Pastor; W. P. Millar, Isaac A. Hopper, J. F. Cruse, J. C. Wilkinson, Elders; W. J. Fullerton, J. H. Christopher, F. A. Ross, R. S. Cortelyou, Deacons.

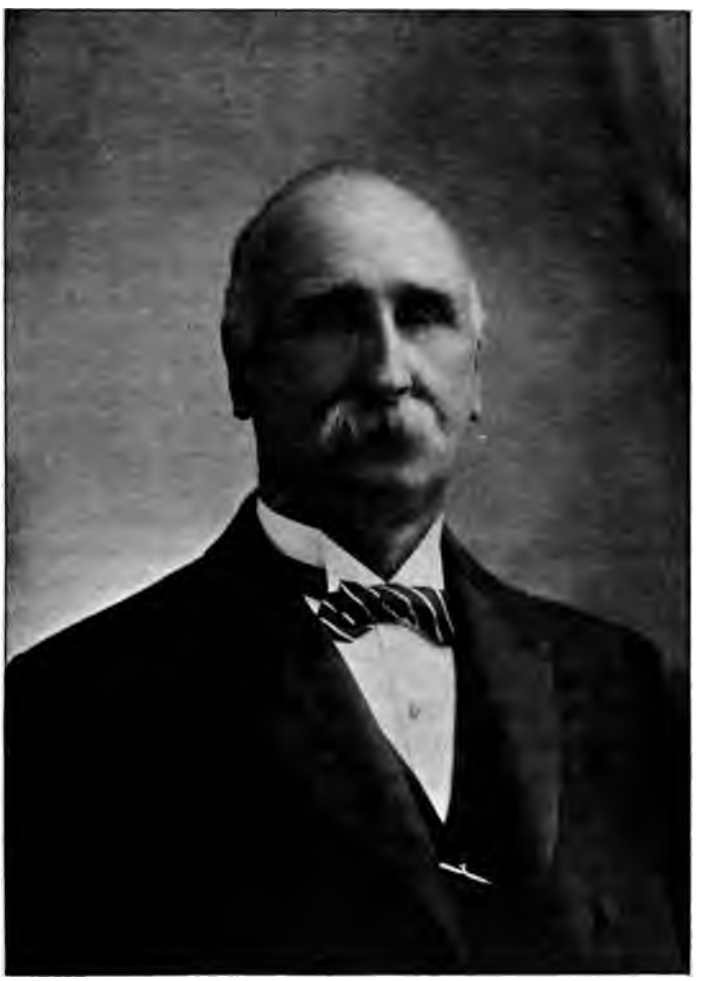
In 1860 a committee was appointed to act in a matter looking toward the founding of an Episcopal parish, preliminary organization of Christ Church Parish being effected in 1864, when a meeting had been called at the house of Captain Samuel Dayton on February 6 of that year. Captain Dayton at this time offered a lot one mile east

of the depot as a site for a church building, which was accepted on February 17.

The name of the church being decided upon, Messrs. James Keely and J. T. Walton were elected wardens, and A. J. Cameron, Samuel Dayton, E. Rosencrantz, W. H. Hawlett and E. A. Walton, vestrymen. After subscriptions to the amount of eighteen hundred dollars had been secured, an organ was purchased and placed in the house of B. F. Robinson for the use of the choir. March 28, 1865, the corner-stone was laid by the Bishop of the diocese, Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., who held service the same day in Union Hall, Paramus. On Sunday, May 13, 1866, the church was opened for divine service, the Rev. J. M. Waite officiating. The pews were rented on May 16, several persons paying a premium for choice of seats. The cost of the building, including furniture and sheds, was a little more than $6000. Rev. Leigh Richmond Dickenson, of Yonkers, N. Y., became the first rector, administering holy communion to twelve communicants. On May 12, following, a Sunday school was organized with E. A. Walton as superintendent and Thomas T. Walton librarian. Twenty-one scholars and seven teachers were present. The congregation increased, until in March, 1869, the question of enlarging the church was agitated and a subscription started to assist in accomplishing the work. This was a successful undertaking and the foundation was begun on August 2, and on December 19, the church was reopened for service. A beautiful chancel, three new windows, one of which was presented by the Sunday school. A vestry room, organ room and ten pews were added at this time, the whole costing $2600, a part of which was paid by the individual liberality of Mr. Christian A. Zabriskie and others. In May, 1869, Mrs. C. W. Newton organized a Sunday school in her home which was continued until 1870 when a Mission Snuday school was opened in Shuart's Hall in the village of Ridgewood, continuing until September, 1875, when it was merged into the Parish School.

In 1873 the vestry resolved to move the church to a central location in the village. A lot was tendered by Mr. Robinson and accepted. This, with an additional plot, purchased for a sum somewhat exceeding eleven hundred dollars became the site of the new church. Work began on August 4, 1873 and in October the new church was opened for public worship. In 1874 the old site was sold for seven hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. E. A. Walton resigned the treasurership, at Easter of this year after having held the office ten years. The present officers are as follows: Wardens, E. A. Walton and Henry Hales; Vestrymen, W. E. Maltbie, H. C. Lawrence, F. E. Palmer, H. S. Patten, Alexander Bell, S. M. Orne, Thomas Watlington, E. LeB. Gardiner, John R. Stevens and Lagnel de Berier. The Sunday school has a roll call of about fifty pupils. The school is superintended by the Rector, Rev. E. H. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland held his first service as Rector on March 4, 1894.

The Baptist church is located on Hope Street and Ridgewood Avenue. The Society was organized about the year 1890 and named The



PETER ACKERMAN

Emmanuel Baptist. Mr. Frank White, the present and efficient superintendent of the Sabbath School, with a few other gentlemen, were instrumental in securing a class for religious worship. The work of these members eventually led to the formation of the Church Society, and to its present membership of over 109 persons. Elder Shrive was the first pastor and under his pastorate the church building was erected, Rev. Frank K. Mathiews, a graduate of Brown University and of Crozier Seminary, is the present pastor. The Deacons are, Sylvanus White, William C. Parker, George E. Ferguson and George Barr. The building originally cost $3200.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of this place was organized in 1896. It has a flourishing membership under the pastorate of Rev. Frank Chadwick. They worship in the old schoolhouse on Prospect Street.

The Unitarians have but recently organized. They hold religious services at stated intervals in the Town Hall. The Rev. George Badger is the officiating pastor.

The A. M. E. Zion Church worship under the pastorate of the Rev. T. T. B. Reed, A. M., M. D., Pastor.

Our Lady of Mt. Carmel is under the pastorate of Rev. Father Kelly, graduate of Seton Hall of the class of 1885. The building was dedicated by Bishop Wigger, and the corner stone of the new building was laid in 1890. The church has about 400 communicants.

PETER ACKERMAN.

Peter Ackerman of Ridgewood belongs to the old Dutch family of Ackermans, who came from Holland about the year 1610. Mr. Ackerman was born in Paterson, September 16, 1831, and is the son of David D., and Martha (Stevens) Ackerman.

When but fifteen years of age he left home to try his fortune in new fields, going to New York, where he found employment in the business of stair building, but only remained a short time in this work. Upon leaving this business he became employed with a firm in this city doing trucking, and in 1849, started a line of carts and wagons, doing storage business on his own account. In 1885, he formed a partnership with his brother who was in the same line of work, and continued under the firm name of D. & P. Ackerman. Business increased until it became one of the largest of its kind in New York city.

In 1887 Mr. Ackerman retired with ample means at his command, and has since spent his time in the care of his property. He has served his state in the Assembly, first in 1885, when he defeated Lydecker by a plurality of forty votes, but the following year was defeated by John Van Bussum by a majority of seventy-nine, and the next year he defeated Van Bussum by a pluralty of seventy-four. In the session of 1885, he was chairman of the committee on agriculture and a member of committee on incidental expenses and the Soldiers' Home.

RESIDENCE OF PETER ACKERMAN

In 1892 he was nominated by acclamation, for state senator, but was defeated by Henry D. Winton. He has in addition to these, held various offices in his county.

Mr. Ackerman married Elizabeth Hopper, daughter of John Hopper of Fairlawn, in 1856.

His wife died December 9, 1894.

He is now President of the First National Bank of Ridgewood, which was opened for business July 24, 1899.

JOHN B. VAN DIEN.

The family of this name date their residence in Bergen county to an early period of its history. The Van Diens have owned and occupied their present homestead for a period of one hundred and thirty years. Garret Van Dien, the father of John B., was a well known man of his time, who successfully served his generation in various capacities. At that time Bergen county comprised a greater scope of territory than it does at present, Hudson county then being included within its boundary.

Mr. Van Dien held prominent offices in his day, those of surveyor and township assessor being among the number. He also held the responsible office of sheriff for a term of three years. The county was a large area to cover, but the population was inconsiderable as compared with that of the present Bergen.

In politics Mr. Van Dien was an old time Whig. His religious affiliations connected him with the old Dutch Church.

The mother of Mr. Van Dien was Jane Demarest of French Huguenot extraction. The children were Albert, Rachel, Maria, John B., Catherine, Casper and Garret. Of these, Catherine married Jacob Banta while Maria became the wife of Abram Carlock. The great grandfather of our subject was Harmon Van Dien, the first of the name of whom we have any definite account, in this country. Harmon's son, Albert, the grandfather of John B., was always a farmer. Mr. Van Dien learned the trade of Carpenter becoming a builder of some note. He erected the Town Hall, the residences of M. T. Richardson, Peter Ackerman, Dr. De Mund, Judge Zabriskie, Isaac Hopper and other buildings.

His first marriage was to Eliza, daughter of John and Margaret Doremus, whose only child was Albert A. After the death of his first wife he married Miss Sarah M. Force, daughter of Edward B. and Lydia Force. The children of this union are Anna, wife of Jonas Stewart, John D., Martha, wife of John Taylor, Edward B., and William who married Miss Rachel Doremus.

Mr. Van Dien was born September 12, 1818, and is now living, more than fourscore years of age, a respected and honored citizeu of his county.

DANIEL W. LA FETRA.

Daniel W. La Fetra, member and president of the Board of Education, Ridgewood, is a man of merit and influence in his locality.

JOHN B. VAN DIEN

He is of rugged, as well as versatile extraction, combining the English, Dutch and French blood. His paternal ancestry traces through the La Fetra name, by his father William P. La Fetra, born in 1803, died in 1873, to Samuel, son of James, son of James, son of Edmond, son of Edmond who died in 1687. The La Fetras were French Huguenots, whose blood mingled with that of the Hollanders through the line of Browers to Bogardus, and that of Jansen to Tryn Jansen about 1565. Mr. La Fetra's maternal ancestry may be traced through his mother Elizabeth T. Woolley, born in 1807, died in 1862, to Daniel Woolley who married Elizabeth Wolcott, daughter of Benjamin Wolcott, son of Benjamin Wolcott, son of Henry Wolcott, born in 1690 and died 1750, whose father was Peter Wolcott. These maternal ancestors were of English birth, and all the lines of the three names are traced without a break to the dates given.

Mr. La Fetra was born at Eatontown, Monmouth county, N. J., on March 31, 1834. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, supplemented by private study at home. At nineteen years of age he engaged in teaching, and has always taken an active interest in public school work. President of the Board of Education, he has for the past twelve years, been influential in educational matters in Ridgewood, and to his efforts the people are largely indebted for the fine commodious school building, and a school second to none of its class in the state.

For some years Mr. La Fetra engaged in mercantile pursuits but during many past years has filled a responsible position in R. G. Dunn's great mercantile agency.

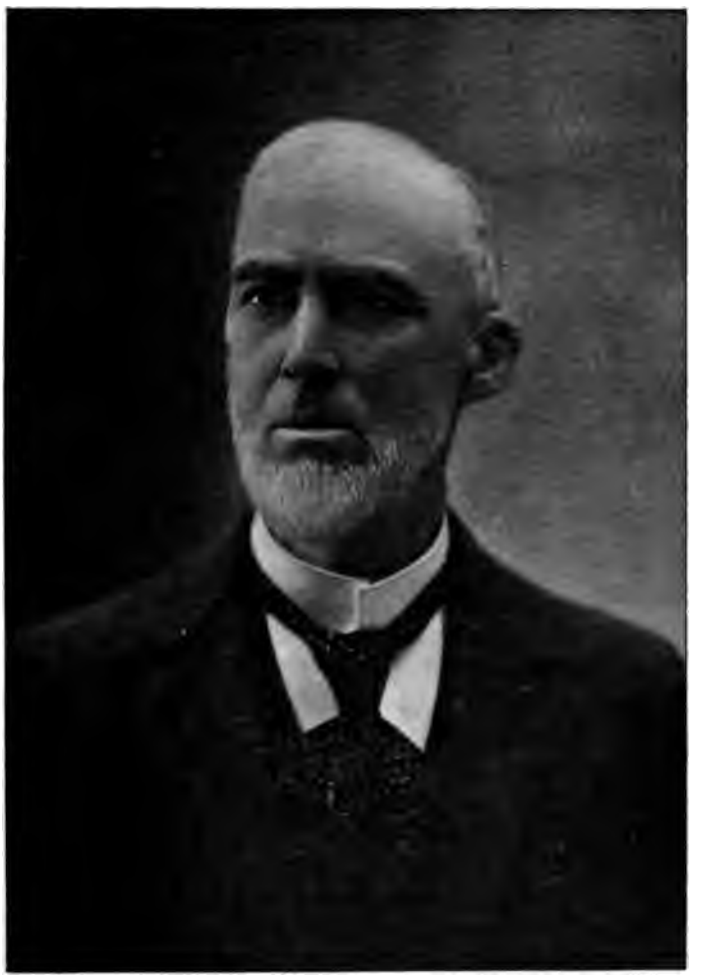
Although deeply patriotic and devoted to his country's interests, he has never sought honor or distinction in military circles. This may be to some extent attributed to the fact that he was of Quaker parentage, and that his earlier years were spent under the influence and teachings of that peace-loving sect.

Exceedingly domestic in his habits, he is yet elastic enough to lend his aid to all that tends to the advancement of the community, socially or otherwise. He is a member of the Ridgewood Club, an organization for social entertainment and improvement.

Mr. La Fetra married Miss Emma Hendrickson of an old Long Island family of Dutch descent.

REV. JOHN A. VAN NESTE.

The earliest ancestors of Mr. Van Neste came to this country from Holland in 1726, and settled near Flatbush on Long Island. The father of the three brothers who came first to America was Burgomaster of the province ot Zeeland in Holland. Abram Van Neste the father of our subject is the great grandson of John G., one of these three brothers, who subsequently settled in Somerset county, near Somerville, where the Rev. John A. was born December 25th 1849. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and was graduated from Rutgers



DANIEL W. LA FETRA

College in 1872, afterwards taking a course in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, from which he was graduated in the class of 1875. While in college he was considered an athlete, taking an active part in all college sports. The much coveted Junior-Oratorship prize, which he divided with an other, was secured in competition. Almost immediately after leaving the Seminary he located at Ridgewood where he became the first pastor of the First Reformed church, and he has remained there ever since. He has seen his congregation grow from a mere handful to that of one of the largest and most influential, in Bergen county. Although frequently solicited by other congregations, he prefers to remain at his present post.

Mr. Van Neste was married in 1875 to Miss Ray C. Wikoff, of Griggstown, N. J., daughter of the late Peter W. Wikoff, who was a highly respected and useful citizen. Of this union was one son, Alfred Wikoff born June 20, 1876, died April 1, 1898. He was a sophomore in the University of New York at the time of his death, a promising student and a young man of exemplary character. He had intended to pursue a professional career. The death of this son was a sad bereavement. Mr. Van Neste's mother was Marie S. French. His sisters are Mrs. Mary T. Wilson of Somerset county, the other is Mrs. Emma Sturr of Ridgewood.

Mr. Van Neste is a charter member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

CORNELIUS DOREMUS.

The Doremus family is among the oldest of the settlers of Bergen County. The earliest American ancestor of whom we have any definite account and who resided in that county is John, born September 1, 1720, died July 22, 1784. He owned and occupied the farm which is yet in the hands of his descendants. He married Maria Lutkins who was born February 25, 1730 and died December 20, 1777. Their two children were Marretje and George. John Doremus died from a disease contracted while in the old Sugar House where he was confined six months, after being taken prisoner by the Tories during the Revolutionary War. His son George succeeded to the home property and married Anna, daughter of John and Catherine Berdan, in 1777. Among their children was John B., the grandfather of Cornelius, who was born June 26, 1799. He married Margaret, daughter of Albert A. and Elizabeth Lydecker Westervelt. The old home property came into his possession where he continued to reside until 1869, when he retired from active life removing to Paterson. His son, Jacob W., succeeded to the old homestead, in part by purchase and partly by inheritance. He was born December 3, 1835, and married October 12, 1858, Sophie, only daughter of Cornelius G. and Susan (Smith) Van Dien. Their son, Cornelius, our subject, was born on the old farm at Arcola, January 22, 1862.

Mr. Nelson traces the earlier history of the family back to an ancient province in France when the name was spelled De Rhaims. They left their native home to find a refuge, as other Huguenots did, in Holland, from whence, after many years, they emigrated to America.

RESIDENCE OF D. W. LA FETRA

Young Cornelius attended the public schools of Arcola until sixteen years of age, when he entered Stevens Institute at Hoboken spending two years there, after which he began the study of his profession in the Law School of the University of the city of New York from which he was graduated in May 1883, with the degree of L. L. B. He was admitted to the bar of New York in June of the same year, as Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, and, in November, 1884, was made Attorney-at-Law to the bar of New Jersey and as Counsellor-at-Law in November 1889. From that time and ever since he has practiced his profession in New York city, and in both Hackensack and Ridgewood, having moved to Ridgewood in 1887. In several important suits which he has tried, the Appellate courts have passed upon new points, raised by him, which has settled the law in questions involved. Mr. Doremus was counsel for Bergen County board of Freeholders from 1892 to 1896; for Ridgewood township from 1896 to 1897, and has been counsel for a number of years for Saddle River township; for three Building and Loan Associations, and other organizations, director of Ridgewood Hall and Park Association and other corporations. He is a member of Ridgewood Club, Hohokus Golf Club, Royal Arcanum and Knights of Honor. He is a member of the First Reformed Church of Ridgewood. In 1895 he was a candidate for State Senator but was defeated by Hon. W. M. Johnson.

Mr. Doremus was married in December, 1885 to Miss Jennie M. Lake daughter of John D. and Sarah Lake.

CORNELIUS P. CROUTER.

Mr. Crouter, the oldest dealer in the meat business in Ridgewood, is a native of the county and was born on the old homestead July 25, 1844, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. In the meantime his education was advanced as rapidly as circumstances would permit and the knowledge acquired in this way was put into actual practice as fast as opportunities presented themselves. Mr. Crouter's father was a farmer of respectability and a man of sound judgment who brought his son up to the same avocation as he himself had followed during his whole life. Young Crouter, however, was ambitious to master some useful trade and carry on business other than farming. He, therefore, chose carpentering and served an apprenticeship therein for that purpose, but after following his trade five years he came to Ridgewood where he opened up a meat market in 1874, which business he still continues to follow. The financial success attending Mr. Crouter's enterprises, during these twenty-five years, have enabled him to invest largely in real estate giving him an additional interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the village.

Mr. Crouter is not a politician, nevertheless he is an active man in politics in all that pertains to the best interests of the village. He is at present a trustee of the village and also a member of the Board of Education, and takes an interest in social institutions being a member of Ridgewood Lodge, K. H. 2723.

CORNELIUS DOREMUS

RESIDENCE OF CORNELIUS LOREMUS

At the beginning of our Civil War, when the call was made for men to volunteer for nine months, Mr. Crouter responded, enlisting in Company D, 22nd Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, serving his full term of enlistment under Colonel A. D. Demarest, in 1861.

Mr. Crouter's father is now living on the old homestead, a man full of years and of honors, nearly eighty years of age. The family are of German ancestry.

Mr. Crouter was married in 1865 to Miss Sarah Van Saun, daughter of John I. Van Saun of Bergen County. They have two children, Agustus P., who is in business in New York city, and one daughter, La Venia. The family attended the Methodist Church at Ridgewood. In his political affiliations Mr. Crouter is a Republican and has held a number of local offices.

HENRY HALES.

Henry Hales, an Englishman by birth, was born in the town of Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, February 3, 1830. He is a son of William Hales, a Shoe Dealer, and who later held the office of coal meter on the Quay of his native town. Mr. Hales came to America in September 1854, and lived in New York until 1868, following the trade of interior decorater, at which he had served an apprenticeship of six years, prior to coming to the United States. An expert, showing taste and originality, he has been successful in this business, which he has followed continuously.

In 1868, he purchased the tract of land where he now lives, near Ridgewood, and began farming and gardening. In addition to farming he has a collection of fancy poultry, especially Dorkings, of which he has some fine specimens and is president of the American Dorking Club.

Enthusiastically interested in Ornithology and Ethnology, especially the former, he has one of the finest collections of warblers, taking special delight in local songsters. His many articles written for scientific papers on these subjects are both interesting and instructive.

While travelling in New Mexico Mr. Hales collected many fine pieces of earthern ware, relics of pre-historic dwellers in that land, showing a superior knowledge of the art of decorating. Part of this collection was on exhibition at the World's Fair.

Mr. Hales was married in 1850, in London. They have five children, Henry, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Caroline, who resides at home; Florence, the widow of Charles D. Graves, late of Middletown; James who conducts the farm and Alice both at home.

In religion, Mr. Hales is a member of the Episcopal Church. In politics, a Republican, he holds a number of local offices. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor, and a member of the Masonic Order at Ridgewood.

CORNELIUS P. CROUTER

HENRY W. HALES.

Henry W. Hales, proprietor of the Ridgewood Floral Nursery, is the son of Henry Hales, above mentioned. He was educated at St. Andrews' School in New York city, and early evinced an inherited taste for floriculture. After completing his studies he was led to travel abroad somewhat extensively for the purpose of studying the culture of plants and flowers, making England his special field of observation. Much valuable information and experience was thus obtained, which has proved of great practical benefit in his business. A man of inquiring mind and close observation he was not content to simply grow and market the plants and flowers as he found them, but by careful study and experiment has been able to produce new plants never before placed on sale. Among these have been entirely new specimens of coleus grown from seed, the first of the kind in this country. He also introduced a sweet scented chrysanthemum a few years ago which was quite a novelty.

Mr. Hales started his present nursery in 1874, which was the first in the vicinity of Ridgewood, beginning on a comparatively small scale, but making extensive improvements at the outset, with reference to his especial business. The establishment is now a well appointed one from which the local trade is supplied with palms, ferns, etc., while cut flowers are shipped to the New York market. He is also well known as a writer on flowers, and his articles are frequently seen in the horticultural magazines and papers.

Mr. Hales is also an inventor, of considerable note, and has not only benefitted the public, but has been handsomely remunerated for his work. Among his horticultural inventions is a mole trap that has had a very large sale. Owing to a difficulty he experienced in getting artistic photographs of plants and flowers, he became interested in photography and for some years has made a thorough study of the art, more for pleasure, however, than for profit. Some of his inventions in this line have come into general use, among which are a photographic camera; photographic level and finder; photographic flash lamp; photographic shutter, and also a rollable film camera. In practicing the art of photography as a means of recreation, he has become so proficient that his work is very well known, and his pictures have given him the reputation of being an expert. The photograph from which the accompanying view of "Floramere" was made is Mr. Hales' own work. As a writer on photographic subjects he has also become well known, and his lantern slides and transparencies are said to be exceedingly fine.

Mr. Hales was at one time a member of the New York Horticultural Society, and in its palmiest days took a great interest therein. He believes in doing everything he undertakes in the best possible manner, and his nursery is noted more for the quality of its products than even its large amount. He is a Republican in politics and served on the Township Committee for some years, and was also Township Treasurer. In his religious preference he is an Episcopalian. His place of residence

HENRY W. HALES

FLORAMERE—RESIDENCE OF H. W. HALES

on Spring Avenue, is named "Floramere" and is beautifully located in close proximity to the greenhouses and nursery.

DR. GEORGE M OCKFORD

Dr. George M. Ockford is a well-known physician of Ridgewood in which village he has resided since 1891. He has a large and lucrative practice. He made a good record as a public official, having served the village in the capacity of Trustee, Health Officer and President of the Village.

He was born March 29, 1845, at London, moving with his family to Nothern New York in 1853. His father was Samuel Ockford, a descendant of the old Saxons of England, and his mother Sarah Marchant a descendant of the Huguenots who settled in England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1665. The father went to the front and lost his life in the service of the United States in 1864. The doctor spent his early days in New York State, becoming a member of the National Guard in 1864, and receiving a discharge with the rank of captain in 1871. In 1872, he was graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, and settled in Hackensack. After leaving Hackensack, he practiced in Burlington, Vt. and Lexington, Ky., removing from the latter place to Ridgewood. During his residence in Kentucky, he was elected President of the Southern Homeopathic Association, a society embracing all the territory of the United States south of the Ohio river. He has been a valuable contributor to medical literature. His papers have been published in foreign and American journals, and a work on Practice, by him in 1882, reached the dignity of a college text book. He is a senior member of the American Institute Homeopathy, an active member of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society, and an honorary member of several State Organizations. He has been an active member of the Masonic order, being a Past Master in the Lodge and Past Commander of Knights of Templar. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and one of the medical examiners of the order.

He was married, at Hackensack, in 1877, to Miss M. E. L. Horne, a native of Middletown, Conn. They have three children, Florence, George and John. The religious home of the family is the Episcopal Church.

DAVID D. ZABRISKIE.

David D. Zabriskie, the present Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Bergen county, is a son of John C. and Jane D. Zabriskie. He was born at Paramus, November 27, 1856. After preparing for college at Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, Long Island, young Zabriskie entered Rutgers college at New Brunswick, N. J., and was graduated in the class of 1879. He began the study of his profession in the office of Collins & Colvin in Jersey City, completing his course in the Law Department of Columbia College, New York, in 1881. After being addmitted to the Bar of New Jersey as Attorney-at-Law in November 1882, he continued to practice in his

Yours truly
Geo. M. Ockford, M.D.

native State until June 1889, when he was admitted as Counsellor. From 1894-1895 Judge Zabriskie was a member of Assembly from Bergen county and was counsel for his county from 1896 to 1897. Shortly before Governor Griggs retirement from the Governorship, he appointed Mr. Zabriskie Judge of the Common Pleas to succeed Judge Van Valen, his commission being issued by Governor Voorhees in April 1898. Although his official duties call him to Hackensack much of the time, yet he maintains his offices both in Jersey City and Ridgewood.

Judge Zabriskie married Miss Lizzie S. Suydan, in October 1883, and resides in Ridgewood.

ISAAC E. HUTTON.

Isaac E. Hutton, the well known lumberman, is a native of New York and was born in 1853. He started out in his preparation for life work with the idea of making architecture his profession, but as the years went by he drifted back to his early business in the lumber trade. His apprenticeship in this industry was served under his father, Henry O. Hutton of Rockland County, N. Y., who was a member of the firm of Hutton Brothers.

Mr. Hutton received his academic education in the Spring Valley Academy of New York State. A short time was then spent at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., after which he entered Cornell College from which he was graduated in 1875, having pursued the scientific course making a specialty of architecture, which he intended to follow. From a class of one hundred and eighty-five members only forty-five took degrees. Among his class mates who have risen to positions of prominence are Colonel H. W. Sackett, of New York; Frank Hiscock, Judge of Supreme Court of New York State; Professor E. L. Nichols, of Cornell College; George H. Fitch, a noted editor, now of San Francisco; Charles S. Harmon, a prominent attorney of Chicago, and J. T. Newman, Trustee of Cornell. After finishing his course, Mr. Hutton changed his plans, as many college men do, and in 1878 came to Ridgewood, where he went into the lumber business. In this he has been highly successful, at present conducting the most extensive trade in his line in that vicinity, handling all kinds of building material.

Mr. Hutton married Miss Nellie Demarest of the same county. They have two children, Robert Le Roy and Clyde Demarest. Mr. Hutton is a Republican.

W. L. VROOM, M. D.

Dr. W. L. Vroom, of Ridgewood, is a descendant of the well known family of that name in New Jersey. His father is Rev. William Henry Vroom, D. D., of Paramus, son of William and grandson of Henry. William was first cousin to Peter D., who was made Governor of New Jersey, for five successive terms. Rev. William Henry Vroom, D. D., was born February 11, 1840, and was educated in the public schools of Somerset county, and afterwards was graduated from Rutger's College in 1862. In 1865 he finished his course in the Theological Seminary at

DAVID D. ZABRISKIE

New Brunswick and immediately became pastor of a church in Hoboken, where he remained two years. From there he removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he resided two years. His next call was to La Cygne, Kansas, at which place he organized a congregation, becoming its pastor for five years. He then returned East, taking pastoral charge of a church at High Falls, N. Y., remaining with it thirteen years. Finally in 1887, he removed to his present location where he has since been pastor of the Reformed church of Paramus.

He was married in 1865, to Miss Marietta Gow, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and by this union they have three children, Dr. W. L. being the eldest, and who was born in Hoboken April 1, 1866.

Dr. Vroom received his education in the University of New York, and was graduated from the medical department in 1888. He at once took up his residence in Ridgewood, where he is enjoying an extensive and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Bergen county Medical Society, and in November, 1898, was elected to the office of Coroner.

Dr. Vroom was married in 1895, to Miss Blanche Girard Miller, a daughter of the late John H. Miller, formerly of Philadelphia. They have one child Cecilia. They are members of the Reformed church of Paramus.

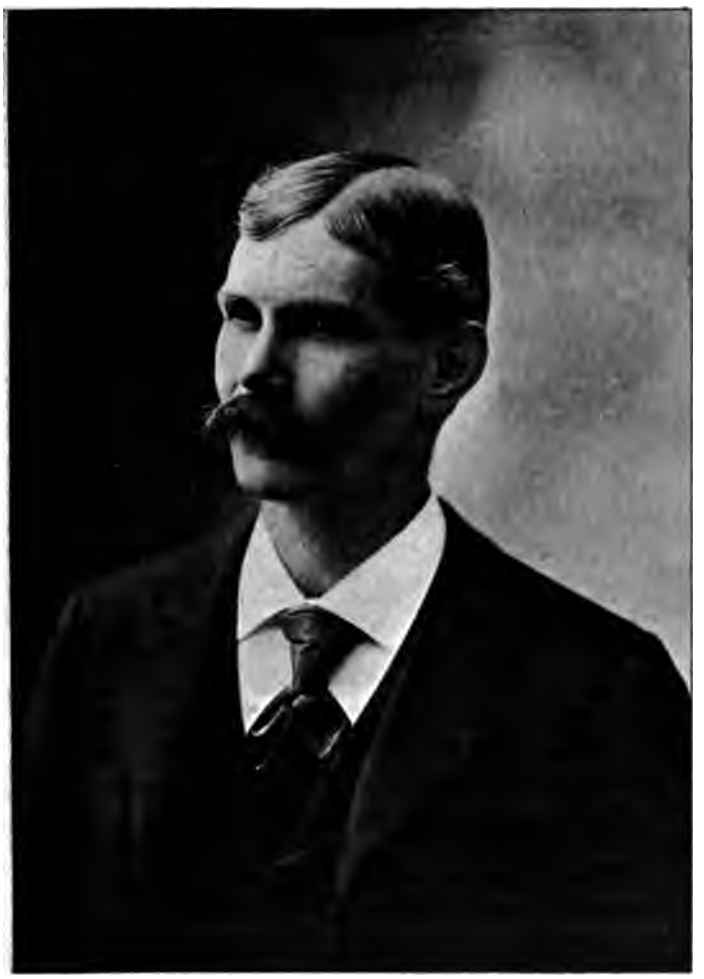
PETER L. ZABRISKIE.

Peter L. Zabriskie, a builder and contractor of Ridgewood and one of the enterprising young men of this section, is a son of G. J. G. and Anna (Banta) Zabriskie. His mother was a daughter of Jacob Banta. Mr. Zabriskie was born May 6, 1870, and although a young man, has made a place for himself among the business men of Ridgewood. Associated with him in business is his brother G. J. G. Zabriskie, Jr. Another brother John A. is a farmer. His sister Kate became the wife of Peter Pulis. Many of the handsome houses in and around Ridgewood were erected by Mr. Zabriskie, among the number being the residences of O. W. Reed, W. F. Catterfield, R. W. Muns, M. W. Whritenour, A. L. Don and H. A. Brown, with many others, all of which are models of our present beautiful architecture.

Mr. Zabriskie is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. In politics he is a Republican with independent tendencies.

THE TERHUNE FAMILY.

The Terhune family of New Jersey are descended from three brothers, Huguenots, who migrated from France to Holland, thence to America, generations ago, one settling at Hackensack, one at Saddle River and a third at Raritan River. The name was originally spelled Ter Hune, but as in several other like names the second capital has been dropped and a small letter substituted. Albert Terhune the grandfather of Theodore was a native of Bergen county. His children were Richard, Lavina, who married Mr. John De Gray, Jemima who married Jacob De Baun of Saddle River, Isaac, who married Margaret Snyder, Garret, and Andrew who married Margaret Mowerson. The children of Richard,



ISAAC E. HUTTON

who married Margaret Valentine, were James, who died at the age of twenty-one years, Lavina who became the wife of Richard Huff, two who died in childhood and Theodore Valentine who was the youngest and is the only survivor.

Mr. Terhune was born in New York city, October 22, 1839. He was educated in the public schools of New York, and of Bergen county, N. J., afterwards attending a boarding school in Hackensack, kept by Rev. John T. Demarest. On leaving school, he learned the trade of carpenter and for a time followed farming and carpentering. In 1866 he bought a tract of ground in Ridgewood where, in 1867, he erected a dwelling, and in 1872 a store and embarked in general merchandise. He built the first house in Ridgewood after the village was laid out in streets. Mr. Terhune has been successful in his undertaking having now a large and paying business.

He married first Miss Martha Ann Zabriskie, daughter of John Zabriskie of Paramus, Bergen county. Of this union were born three children, Richard W., who married Miss Ida Miller and resides in Ridgewood, Theodore Leonard, who married Jennie Bogert and lives in Ridgewood, and Nelson Holmes who died at the age of ten years. After the death of his wife, Mr. Terhune married on February 16, 1876, Charlotte Augusta Bills, a native of Tioga county, N. Y., and by this marriage two children have been born, Margaret Helena and Ethel May.

Mr. Terhune was a member of the National Guard of Hohokus several years previous to the outbreak of the civil war. In 1862 he volunteered as sergeant serving nine months in the army of the Potomac, chiefly in the defenses of Washington. He was a member of Company B, 22d N. J. Regiment, and is a Republican; has served nine years as Justice of the Peace, when he resigned and is now a chosen Freeholder. In religion Mr. Terhune is a Methodist Episcopal.

ROGER M. BRIDGMAN.

Roger M. Bridgman, postmaster at Ridgewood, is a son of John and Margaret (Hovell) Bridgman and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 26, 1852. His mother was born in New York city, while his paternal ancestry are English, his father being a native of Stonemarket, England, from whence he emigrated to America when but twelve years of age. After coming here he learned the trade of baker, which he followed through life, passing away in 1895.

Roger M. Bridgman was educated in the public schools of New York city, and at an early age became an employee of the Erie Railroad Company at Jersey City, remaining in their counting department for a continuous period of seventeen years. In 1883 he took up his residence in Ridgewood. Mr. Bridgman is a Republican and held the office of clerk of the town for eight years, and also clerk of the village after its organization. He was appointed postmaster at Ridgewood in October 1897, and re-appointed January 12, 1898, the term of office of his predecessor having expired while congress was not in session.

PETER L. ZABRISKIE

In 1882 Mr. Bridgman married Miss Isabella Brown, daughter of Napoleon and Margaret Brown of New York. Of this union, one daughter was born, Isabella Marguerite, who was graduated from the the Ridgewood High School in the class of 1898, following which she has just completed a course of Kindergarten training in New York city. Mrs. Bridgman's father, Napoleon Brown, lost his life in our late Civil war.

Mr. Bridgman and his family attend the Reformed Church. He is a member of the Junior O. U. A. M., and president of the Fire Department.

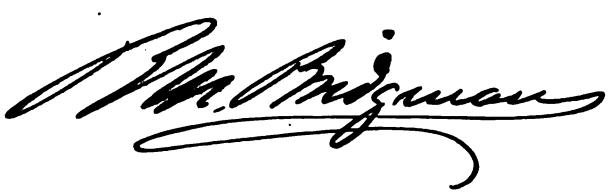
HARRY TERUNE

The proprietor of the Rouclere House in Ridgewood, is Mr. Harry Terhune, son of Abram Terhune. He was born in Paterson, N. J., June 3, 1866, and received a common school education in the town of Ridgewood. While still a mere lad he showed a marked talent for jugglery and sleight of hand and at the age of eight years had a local reputation as a boy magician. He entered the profession as a means of livelihood in 1878, under the name of "Harry Rouclere" doing a short act of magic and working a troop of dogs. A few years later he branched out as a gymnast and acrobat but sustaining a severe fall from the trapeze he abandoned the gymnast line. He then devoted his entire time to jugglery and in a few years became the recognized American manipulator, appearing with marked success in nearly every large city in America.

He was married to Miss Mildred Searing of Brooklyn and shortly after conceived the idea of a mind reading performance. Assisted by his wife, their success has been marked in this peculiar line of work attracting the attention of the press and public. This baffled the investigations of the most ingenious scientists and physicians of this country. On May 22, 1891, they startled the scientific world by producing a new version of hypnotic mental telegraphy, which they called "Psychonotism," and in it demonstrated that one intelligent person can convey ideas to another without visible means of communication. This act created a sensation in all parts of the United States and so great was their success that they were pictured and headlined on all bills and programmes.

Apart from her many accomplishments Mildred Terhune is endowed by nature with a marvellous memory. She can not only instantly give the day of the week that any date falls on, or the cube or square root of any number or numbers but on one occasion memorized Longfellow's "Hiawatha" in two readings. This is most remarkable from the fact that the poem is in blank verse.

Mr. Terhune besides his hotel business, is owner and proprietor of the "Mildred Novelty Company," (an organization which tours the cities every winter,) is manager of the Opera House at Ridgewood, and is reaping the rewards of his ingenuity and industry.



ROUCLERE HOUSE

He is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, the Masonic Order, the Royal Arcanum and the Heptasophs.

VAN EMBURGH & TERHUNE.

Van Emburgh and Terhune, of Ridgewood, N. J., Funeral Directors and Embalmers, is composed of Messrs. J. D. Van Emburgh, Jr., and Harvey Terhune, now conducting an extensive business. Mr. Van Emburgh is a son of Jacob D. Van Emburgh, a native of Bergen county. In his boyhood days he went to school to Judge Van Valen, the editor of this work.

Mr. Terhune the Junior member of the firm is a son of A. D. Terhune of Bergen county. He received a special education in the U. S. school of Embalming of New York, where he perfected himself in the art, thereby giving the firm a special prestige by being prepared with all modern appliances in embalming. Both the above gentlemen are members of the Jr. O. U. A. M. Mr. Van Emburgh is a member of the Knights of Honor and Mr. Terhune is a member of the Royal Arcanum. The service of this firm is of the highest order, and their territory extends over a wide area, largely in Bergen county. They also conduct funerals in and around Brooklyn and New York.

WILLIAM F. SCHWEINFURTH.

William F. Schweinfurth is a son P. L. Schweinfurth and was born February 13, 1859 in west Hoboken. His father who was a native of Germany, emigrated to this country about the year 1848. He was a cooper by trade but in 1865 removed to Hudson county where he engaged in the manufacture of vinegar and also in the sale of mineral water. Young Schweinfurth was educated in the common schools of his native village, leaving school at the age of fourteen years.

After this he was employed in various floral establishments near his home.

In 1892 he and his brother began business as florists under the firm name of F. &. W. Schweinfurth, at Bronxville, Westchester county, N. Y., in which they were successful. Mr. William Schweinfurth, in 1897, sold his interest to his brother, afterward purchasing the establishment of H. E. Forbes, at Ridgewood. This is a plant of three acres in extent , and contains nine hundred square feet of glass.

Mr. Schweinfurth makes a specialty of roses and cut flowers, selling to New York customers almost wholly. His business is prosperous, owing to his personal energy and industry, having started in 1892 without capital.

He is a Republican and an attendant of the Reformed Church.

JOSEPH H. CHRISTOPHER.

One of the ablest architects and builders of the county, is Mr. Joseph H. Christopher of Ridgewood. His father was William, son of Joseph Christopher and his mother Rosanna Lake. Joseph H,, was born in the village of Allendale, September 17, 1863.

After receiving a common school education he took a special course in scientific drawing in New York, afterward studying mechanical and architectural drawing.

For some years he worked as a machinist and mechanical engineer, in New York, becoming an expert in that line. In 1889 without capital, he established himself in Ridgewood, beginning business necessarily in a small way. By industry and perseverance he increased his business, building many of the handsome residences of Ridgewood, a number of these being models of modern architecture. Being a thoroughly equipped architect, he is skilled in every department of house building, superintending the painting and plumbing as carefully as any other part of the work.

The public school building attests the thoroughness of his methods. Mr. Christopher remodelled the Almshouse, and erected many other prominent structures. He may be truly said to have been the "architect of his own fortune."

Mr. Christopher was married in 1886 to Miss Elizabeth Hopper, daughter of Peter G. Hopper, a native of Bergen county. They have two children, Rachel and Rowena.

In politics, a Democrat, he has never aspired to office; is a member of the Legion of Honor and of the Royal Arcanum and a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. He belongs to the Ridgewood Fire Company. Mr. Christopher is a member of the Reformed Church of Ridgewood of which he has been deacon and has also been treasurer.

EDWIN NICKERSON.

Edwin Nickerson is a descendant of French and Irish ancestry, who for generations back have lived in America. His immediate ancestors resided in New York state, his grandfather Zalmon Nickerson, and his father George W., who was the eldest of Zalmon's thirteen children living in Rockland county, where Edwin was born April 20th, 1859. Mr. Nickerson's mother was Amelia (Johnson) Nickerson, a very pious woman and a devoted member of the Reformed church. She died January 1898, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Mr. Nickerson was educated in the common schools of his native county, and began business for himself when nineteen years of age, by taking charge of a farm, in the vicinity of his home, which he successfully managed for three years. He then came to Ridgewood and for sixteen years was associated with I. E. Hutton in the retail lumber business. At present he is in the same line of business, with J. Blauvelt Hopper and his brother Walter J. Nickerson. He married Miss Anna A., daughter of John R. Westervelt. They have three children. In their religious relations they are members of the Reformed church. Mr. Nickerson is a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

A. V. D. SNYDER

GLEN ROCK.

The borough of Glen Rock was formed in 1894, its area to extend from a point near John H. Storm's marble shop, on the Paterson road, to a few rods beyond Van Wagoner's Hotel, and from the east side of Cherry Lane to Hohokus Brook. Mr. A. V. D. Snyder, David Zabriskie, John A. Marinus and a few others were the promoters of the borough scheme, and have from the beginning officiated in its government. It is a farming community wholly, has one church, a branch of the Reformed Church of Ridgewood, but no pastor at present. It comprises one school district, a new building for which is now being erected at a cost of $5000.

A. V. D. Snyder is the present Mayor.

ANDREW V. D. SNYDER.

Andrew V. D. Snyder, Mayor of Glen Rock, son of John R. and Sarah (Van Dien) Snyder was born March 28, 1856, and is a native of Midland Park. For four generations the Snyder family have been residents of this part of the county. In the family of Mr. Snyder's grandfather were the following; Thomas R., who lives at Midland Park; Maria, who became the wife of Daniel Ackerman; Garret R., of Midland Park; John R., the father of our subject and Rachel who married David Van Houten.

Young Snyder, after leaving the common schools, attended the Paterson Seminary from which he took his degree, and afterward took a special course in the French and German languages. He was employed for a short time by A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, and subsequently by a hardware concern in Paterson. After embarking in the butchering business in which he was unsuccessful, losing the result of several years labor, he took a position with the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New York, where he remained a short time. In 1886, however, he began business in Ridgewood as a florist, and has gradually built a thriving trade in that line, making a specialty of importing bulbs from France and Holland, and also dealing in all kinds of farm and garden seeds. Having made extensive improvements in his premises, his buildings and equipments are now new, and modern throughout. Mr. Snyder is an energetic business man and is self made in every respect. He was married in 1875, to Miss Hopper, daughter of Garret N. Hopper of Paramus, and by this union they have had four children: Christina, and Andrew J., now living, Sadie who died at the age of twenty, and Fred who died at the age of ten months. Mr. Snyder is a Democrat in politics. He has been a Freeholder and Town Clerk of the town of Ridgewood and has served for five years, as a member of the Democratic Executive Committee. He is now Mayor of the Borough of Glen Rock, also Vice President of the Ridgewood Co-operative Building and Loan Association. The family attend the Reformed Church.

THE BOROUGH OF MIDLAND PARK.

The Borough of Midland Park was incorporated September 6, 1894.

The first Mayor was William B. Morrow; Councilmen: H. A. Lawrence, C. A. Tillotson, John Klopman, Marcus Young, Louis Smith; Clerk, Thomas Holt; Freeholder, John R. Carlough; Collector, E. M. Krech; Assessor, Will Holt.

Present Mayor, M. B. Wilson: Clerk, Thomas Holt; Councilmen: Francis H. Mayhew, George B. Krech, Garret Klopman, Garret Mulder, John Beattie, John R. Carlough; Collector, William R. Morrow; Assessor, Will Holt. Board of Health, Thomas Holt, president; Jacob Leames, secretary; John Klopman, Henry Deiphauser, John L. Guyre.

EDWARD M. KRECH.

Edward M. Krech, son of George and Hannah (Glasser) Krech was born in Saxemeiningen, Germany, November 17, 1836. Mr. Krech had three brothers. Christian was a resident of Hackensack and died there in 1889. August lives in Milwaukie. and Adolph is still in Germany. Edward M. was educated in his native land, coming to the United States in 1854. Immediately after his arrival he became employed in the cotton mills of David Perry, at what is now Midland Park, continuing in that business for four years, The following twenty-six years he spent with the Wortendyke Manufacturing Company. This Company failed in 1884, when Mr. Krech engaged in business on his own account. In 1895 Mr. Krech retired from active life, after a successful business career covering a period of more than forty-two years.

In politics Mr. Krech is a Democrat. He was the first collector of Midland Park, and is chairman of the school board. He is a charter member of Wortendyke Lodge, 175, Odd Fellows, which was organized twenty-six years ago. In his religious life, Mr. Krech is a member of the Methodist church.

He was married in 1868 to Miss Theresa Lassman, who is also a native of Germany. They have had four children, Rosa, wife of John S. Payne, of Wortendyke; George E., married to Jessie, daughter of the Rev. J. S. Gilbert, former pastor of the Wortendyke Methodist Church; Dora, who died at the age of thirteen years, and Theresa, who is at home unmarried. George E., is manager of the agency account department of the German American Fire Insurance Company of New York.

JOHN H. POST.

John H. Post general merchant and postmaster, of Midland Park, is a native of Bergen county born July 22, 1844. His father Henry P. Post, is also a native of Bergen county, and a son of Peter Post of Holland ancestry. Mr. Post had one brother, Peter, who enlisted in the 22nd New Jersey volunteers, and died of wounds received in the army.

Our subject received a common school education, and afterwards learned the trade of brick and stone mason, which he followed for a number of years. In 1888 he purchased the property where he is now loca-

ted, and after improving it, entered into the retail of general merchandise, in which industry and honorable business methods have made him successful. In 1863 he married Miss Louisa Coe, daughter of Abram Coe, also of Bergen county. They have two children, both of whom have received a high school education. Thomas, the son, is assistant in the store with his father. In politics Mr. Post is a Republican. He has been postmaster at Midland Park, for a period of ten years, excepting one year, after which he was reinstated. He has also served as town committeeman, and as school clerk. Mr. Post and family attend the Methodist church.

CHAPTER XXIII.
WASHINGTON.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS—BOROUGH FEVER—FAMILY HISTORY—CIVIL LIST—WESTWOOD—PASCACK—WOODCLIFF BOROUGH—HILLSDALE TOWNSHIP—PARK RIDGE—MONTVALE—BIOGRAPHICAL.

The township of Washington was taken from the township of Harrington by an Act of the Legislature passed January 30, 1840, and was made to consist of all that territory lying west of the Hackensack River, which belonged to Harrington, at that time. Its area covered 19,525 acres in extent. It was in this part of the old township at a place known as the Overkill Neighborhood, where occurred the surprise and slaughter of Col. Baylor's light horse on the night of October 27, 1778. A geographical description of Washington township at the time of its formation is as follows: Bounded on the north by Rockland county, N. Y., south by Midland and Harrington, east by Harrington and west by Hohokus and Ridgewood. The New Jersey and New York Railroad runs through the township in nearly a northerly direction with stations at Etna, Westwood, Hillsdale Manor, Woodcliff, Park Ridge and at Montvale.

The borough fever attacked this township in 1894, and soon after each of the above named places, with one or two exceptions, became the capital of a borough formed within its precincts. First came the formation of the boroughs of Westwood, Woodcliff, Park Ridge, Montvale and Eastwood leaving Hillsdale for the center of a rather distorted area, for the old township. Eastwood finally returned to the township having become tired of borough life. Hillsdale, looking after its own interests organized into a township—in 1898—leaving "Old Hook" in the desert waste to look after its own municipality with Etna for its trading post, and the old romantic name of Kinderkamack for its legacy.

Etna, or Actna, as it was formerly called, is located in the old township of Washington. It was originally known as Kinderkamack, the name in accordance with popular tradition being of Indian origin and signifying "the place where the cock crowed." The place was the scene of some of the more important incidents of the Revolutionary period. During the time the American army encamped here, occurred the death of Brigadier General Poor, one of the bravest generals of the Revolution. His remains were interred in the old cemetery of the Reformed Dutch Church at Hackensack, his funeral obsequies having been attended by both Washington and Lafayette. His grave is marked by a plain slab bearing the following inscription: "In memory of the Hon. Brigadier General Enoch Poor, of the State of New Hampshire, who departed this life on the 8th day of September 1780, aged forty-four years."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The township of Washington in its early history is associated with the names of Wortendyke, Blauvelt, Eckerson, Hering, Demarest, Holdrum, Storm, Brickell, Hopper, Westervelt, Bogert, Van Emburg, Campbell, Banta, Perry, and others. Many if not all of these names are still represented by later generations, a portion of whom have inherited the paternal estates. The tradition of the fathers have in a few instances been preserved, but with most of these families little of interest is remembered prior to the present century. The Wortendykes are among the earliest residents of the township, the progenitor of whom was Jacob, who came from Holland at the period prior to the Revolution and settled in Harrington township. He had two sons, Rinear and Frederick, both of whom located in Washington. Rinear married, and had as descendants Cornelius, Rinear, Frederick, Albert, and Jacob. The latter was married to Elizabeth Campbell, and had children, Rinear and two daughters. Frederick, the son of Jacob first mentioned, had sons, Frederick, Peter and James.

Albert, the son of the first Rinear, married and had children,—David, Abram, Rinear, and a daughter, Jane. Abram had two sons, Abram, and Albert A. Frederick F. and Peter Wortendyke each represent other branches of the same family.

The Hopper family are of Holland descent, the earliest one remembered in Washington being Abram, who had among his children one Jacob. He resided at Kinderkamack, on property recently occupied by John Smith, and which was formerly the homestead. Jacob had one son, Abram, who settled on ancestral land and had children,—Abram, Garret, Isaac, John, James, and Jacob, and one daughter. Jacob located upon the farm afterwards occupied by his only son, Richard Hopper, and a daughter, Mrs. J. C. Westervelt. Another branch was that of Nicholas Hopper, who resides in Hohokus, and had three sons, John, Jacob, and Andrew.

The Brickell family were originally from Rockland County, the first member of whom was probably George, who fell in the Revolutionary conflict. He had two sons, George and Thomas, the latter of whom came to the township of Washington (then Harrington) and pursued the weaver's craft. He was united in marriage to Altye, daughter of William Bogert, and had twelve children, of whom seven reside in the township. The sons were George, John, and David, of whom George and David lived in Washington, and John in Newark. Much of the land now embraced in the village of Westwood belonged to the family.

Among the oldest families in the township is that of Bogert, who are of Holland ancestry, and the pioneer of whom was Isaac. See special sketch.

Conrad Storms of Holland descent was probably the first of that family to come to the township. His children were Henry and a daughter. Henry married Margaret Holdrom, and their children were Conrad, Cornelius and two daughters.

Peter Perry was an early resident and purchased a large tract in the north east corner of the township. He had sons, Peter, Johannes and Jacob. A. P. Perry, Mayor of Park Ridge, is a descendant of this early settler.

The Demarest family in this township descend from Garret who located on the mill site but recently occupied by Robert Yates. His sons were Tunis, James, Abram, Samuel and John, all of whom became residents of the township. One of his daughters became Mrs. John Hopper.

Another branch of the Demarest family was represented by two brothers John and Abram who settled in the south east part of the township but neither left families. Still another member of this family—Jacobus Demarest—was a resident of this township, living first at Old Hook then at Montvale. He had children David, Abram and John and two daughters. The sons all lived and died in the township.

The Alyea family, none of whom now live in the township, was represented by Jacobus, who was buried in the Old Hook cemetery during the latter part of the last century.

The earliest of the Banta family to settle in Washington township was John, born October 6, 1824, who resided at Pascack. He married Margaret Duryea and had children, Henry, John, Jacob, and Agnes.

The Westervelt family are among the earliest settlers in the township. Casparus I. had a son John C. who was married to Agnes Vanderbeck, and had children, Casparus I., Sarah and Martyntie. Casparus I. married Maria Van Riper and had one son, Captain J. C. Westervelt of Westwood.

*"The Blauvelt family are of Holland descent, and associated with some of the most stirring events of the Revolutionary period. Among a large family of brothers were Jacobus and Cornelius D., the former of whom settled near Mont Vale and had four sons—James, John, David, and Tunis—and six daughters. Among these sons his land, embracing a tract of two hundred acres, was divided. All but Tunis left descendants. John I., the son of John, was a resident in the township. Cornelius D., a soldier of the Revolutionary war, had a son, David C., who was the father of James D. and John D. Blauvelt, both residents of Washington.

"At the home of Cornelius D. Blauvelt, whose wife was a member of the Hering family, occurred one of the most heartless massacres of the Revolution—the surprise and slaughter of a detachment of Col. Baylor's command. The spot upon which the Blauvelt home was located, as described to the historian by one of the descendants of the family, was at River Vale, on the west side of the river, on the site of the house more recently occupied by L. Cleveland, the original structure having long since been demolished. The night was severely cold, and the troops were quartered in the barn, the officer in command with some of his subordinates having been more comfortably provided for at the house. Guards were stationed about the place, who at three successive

*From the History of Bergen and Passaic Counties.

times reported to the officer the impossibility of longer enduring the terrible cold. He remarked to the troops that they must protect themselves as the guards were relieved. A party of Hessians surrounded the buildings, and at once directed their attention to the barn where most of the troops were quartered. The major and surgeon, who were in the house, were taken prisoners. The defenseless soldiers found escape impossible. They were captured and slaughtered without quarter, and their bodies thrown into a neighboring tan-vat; but three escaped by fleeing to an adjoining wood and secreting themselves.

"The Hering family are of Dutch descent, and intimately associated with the early history of the county. Four brothers purchased a tract of one thousand acres in New York State, the deed bearing date 1729, and subsequently an additional six hundred in Washington (then Harrington) township, upon which three cousins, sons of the original settlers, and all named Cornelius, located, each of whom was given a tract embracing two hundred acres. One portion of this land was situated at Pascack, the descendants of the son who settled here being William, John, Cornelius and James.

One of the four brothers first named was Abram A. F. Hering, whose son Cornelius Abram, settled upon the farm afterward occupied by Abram C. Hering. The children of Cornelius A. were Ralph, Abram, and four daughters. Both sons located upon the family estate. The children of Ralph were Cornelius R. and David. David had two sons, Ralph D., and David, the former of whom resided in the township. The earlier members of this family were identified with many of the Revolutionery scene which transpired in the township."

CIVIL LIST.

The following is the list of freeholders since the organization of the township:

1840-42, Garret I. Demarest; 1341, Thomas Achenbach; 1842-43, 1845, 1853, Henry Blauvelt; 1843, 1845-46, 1851, Cornelius R. Harring; 1846, John Achenbach; 1847-49, James I. Demarest; 1847-50, Harmon F. Van Riper; 1850-51, John P. Duryea; 1852-53, John I. Ackerman; 1852, James D. Van Horn; 1854, 1856, Cornelius G. Ackerson; 1854, Henry H. Kingsland; 1856-58, Andrew M. Hopper; 1857-59, Benjamin Z. Van Emburgh; 1859-61, Peter R. Wortendyke; 1860.62, James L. Ackerman; 1862-64, Thomas Van Orden; 1863-64, 1866, 1870, Jacob D. Van Emburgh; 1866, Frederick F. Wortendyke; 1867, Abraham Van Emburgh; 1867-69, James G. Harring; 1868-69, John Christopher; 1870-72, Nicholas B. Ackerman; 1873-75, Thomas Post; 1876-78, B. S. Demarest; 1879, Abraham C. Holdrum; 1880-81, Thomas Eckerson; 1889-90, Garret Hering; 1891-97, Isaac D. Bogert; 1898-99, J. A. Eckerson.

Township Clerk, 1840-41, Cornelius R. Haring; '42-43-45, Henry G. Banta; '46-48, P. M. Holdron; '49-51, John C. Westervelt; '52-54, '56-58; '55, Frederick Wortendyke, Jr.; Frederick P. Van Riper; '59-61, Henry G. Hering; '62-63, Jacob J. Storms, '65-67, Garret R. Haring; '68-70, Gar-

ret J, Lydecker; '71-73, John P. Wortendyke; '74-76, James A. Ackerman; '77-79, John J. Meyers; '80-81, Garret J. Wortendyke; '82 Garret J. Wortendyke; '83-84-85, Schuyler Banta; '86-87-88; Garret N. Ackerman; '89-91, Edward Sarson; '92-99, John H. Ackerman.

Assessors, 1840-42, Garret S. Demarest; 1843-46, John A. Demarest; 1847-49, John I. Demarest; 1850-51, James K. Bogert; 1852-54, George T. Brickell; 1855-57, John P. Johnson; 1858-60, James G. Hering; 1861-63, Garret F. Hering; 1864-66, 1873-75, Peter M. Holdron; 1867-69, John H. Demarest; 1870-72, Louis M. Plauck; 1876-78, F. F. Wortendyke; 1879-81, Henry G. Hering; 1882-83-84, John P. Wortendyke; 1885-86-87, John H. Ackerman; 1888, John H. Wortendyke; 1889-90, John H. Wortendyke; 1891-96, John G. H. Knoner; 1897-98, John W. Kinmouth; 1899, Nicholas Cleveland.

Collectors, '40-42, Casparus I. Zabriskie; 43-46, Peter F. Van Riper; 47-49, Henry Achenbach; 50-51, John P. Westervelt; 52, Jacob J. Storms, 53, 55-56, 66-68, Peter R. Wortendyke; 54, Abraham Bergen; 57-59, Abraham Van Emburgh; 60-62, Cornelius F. Crouter; 63-65, Henry G. Hering; 69-71, Albert Z. Ackerman; 72-74, John H. Ackerman; 72-75, John H. Ackerman; 75-77, Garret J. Lydecker; 78-81, Jacob M. Myers; 82-83-84, Peter R. Wortendyke; 85, Isaac D. Bogert; 86-87-88, Andrew H. Smith; 89-92, Andrew H. Smith; 93-95, John A. Eckerson; 96-98, John Heck; 99, John H. Ackerman.

Township Committees, 1840-42, John R. Blauvelt; '40-41, David Bogert; '40, Cornelius Ackerman; '40-41, James I. Demarest; '40-43, '49-51, John Flearoboam; '41-43, 45, Herman Van Riper; '42-43, 45, 49-51, J. A. L. Demarest; '42-43, 45, John P. Perry; '43, 45-46, Lawrence Van Buskirk; '45-47, Garret S. Demarest; '46-48, Peter A. Westervelt, J. A. Lozier, Isaac Mabie; '47-49, Peter Crouter; '48-49, James P. Westervelt; '49-51, Henry Pullis; '50, Garret C. Ackerman, Cornelius R. Haring; '51, J. Z. Van Blarcom, William C. Holdron; '52-53, A. H. Westervelt; '52-54, James L. Ackerman, Garret J. Lydecker; '52, J. H. Van Emburgh; '52-53, James A. Campbell; '53-54, '76-78, Thomas Van Orden; '54-56, 64-66, Albert A. L. Demarest; '54-55, Andrew M. Hopper; '55-56, Benjamin S. Demarest; '55-57, 61-62, Frederick Crouter; '55, James Demarest, Jr.; '57-59, Peter J. Banta; '56-58, 69-71, Henry Z. Ackerman; '56-58, 63-65, John A. Ackerman; '57-59, H. A. L. Demarest; '58-60, Nicholas B. Ackerman; '59-60, John P. Johnson; '59-60, Jacob Z. Van Blarcom; '60-62, Thomas Post; '60-62, 73-75, Anthony C. Tice; '61-63, John I. Blauvelt, David A. Campbell; '63-65, William A. Demarest, Garret J. Hopper; '64-66, Thomas D. Blanch; '66, Nicholas A. Demarest; '66-68, David Tice, F. F. Wortendyke, Jr.; '67-69, Garret F. Hering, Daniel J. Post, Jacob H. Van Derbeck; '69, John W. Christie; '70-72, John A. Felter, Abram J. Allen, John A. L. Blauvelt, Stephen J. Goetschius; '72-74, David Brickell; '73-75, Richard Van Derbeck; '73-74, John Messenger; '73-75, Abram S. Van Horn; '75-77, Garret D. Van Bussom, Isaac Onderdonk; '76-78, Samuel B. Demarest, John D. Durie; '78-80, Abram A. Campbell; '78-79, Mercelius Post; '79-81, Abram Gurnee; '80-81,

Schuyler Banta; '81, John Henry Ackerman; '82, Schuyler Banta, John Henry Ackerman, James Alfred Ackerman; '83, John Henry Ackerman, James Alfred Ackerman, Jacob D. Demarest; '84, James Alfred Ackerman, John J. Myers, J. H. Wortendyke; '85, John J. Myers, J. H. Wortendyke, Gilbert Bell; '86, Gilbert Bell, J. H. Wortendyke, Abram S. Van Horn; '87, Gilbert Bell, Abram S. Van Horn, A. J. House; '88, Abram S. Van Horn, A. J. House, J. C. Blauvelt; '89, W. D. Ackerman; '90, W. D. Ackerman; '91, Daniel O'Mara, W. D. Ackerman; '92, Daniel O'Mara, John H. Ackerman; '93, Daniel O'Mara, John H. Ackerson, A. B. Van Emburgh; '94, John B. Lozier, John H. Ackerson, A. B. Van Emburgh; '95, David L. Lockwood, John B. Lozier, A. B. Van Emburgh; '96, David L. Lockwood, Abram A. Hopper, John B. Lozier; '97, David L. Lockwood, Peter J. Westervelt, Thomas C. Demarest; '98, Daniel O'Mara, Peter J. Westervelt, Thomas C. Demarest; '99, John G. H. Knoner, Daniel O'Mara, Peter J. Westervelt.

WESTWOOD.

Westwood, a beautiful village 21.6 miles from New York on the New Jersey and New York Railroad, has a population of about one thousand persons. The land occupying this site was purchased of John Marsellus on the 26th of March, 1765, in the fourth year of the reign of George III, and another tract ajdoining, was bought of Jacob Hopper April 5, 1780 by Isaac Bogert, of New York, who was the ancestor of Isaac D. Bogert, the present mayor of Westwood. Albert Bogert, son of Isaac, was a carpenter, and having fallen from the roof of a building and broken his leg, his father was induced to move from the city to this township, where he purchased in all five hundred acres of land, one tract of which nearly covers the site of Westwood.

David I. Bogert, George T. Brickell and David Brickell were the first to cause a survey to be made of the lots for a village at this place.

Isaac, grandson of Isaac and grandfather of Isaac D. Bogert lived here fifty years ago. His son David, the father of Isaac, was killed on the Midland railroad at Central Avenue, Hackensack in 1871. Mr. Isaac D. Bogert rebuilt the old house in 1852. The old mill just below the house was rebuilt in 1823.

In 1869 Isaac D. Bogert and Z. B. Van Emburgh built the first store in the village. It is now one of the leading stores in the county. Z. B. Van Emburgh was the grandson of Henry and Mary Voorhis Van Emburgh and son of Albert and Hannah Zabriskie Van Emburgh, and brother to H. A. and Nicholas Van Emburgh, all of Washington Township. He was the father of Albert Van Emburgh, now of the firm of Bogert and Van Emburgh.

The Westwood Hotel was built by A. B. Bogert at this time and was the beginning of the village history of Westwood. In 1870 at the time of the building of the railroad, Dr. S. J. Zabriskie, now the oldest practicing physician in the county located here, at which time there were only two or three houses in the place. At present there are three

grocery stores, one hardware store, two churches and two hotels and other places of importance. The Borough of Westwood was formed in 1894, the first officers of the incorporation being as follows:—Isaac D. Bogert, Mayor; W. W. Voorhis, John C. Kent, J. H. Ackerson, George W. Collignon, Walter Ray, George W. Youmans, Council; James E. Demarest, Clerk. Mr. Bogert was followed by T. G. Brickell, Mayor, who held the office four years. The officers for 1899 are: Isaac D. Bogert, Mayor; Dr. S. J. Zabriskie, Walter DeBaun, Walter G. Ray, John W. Horn, A. B. Bogert, John J. Blauvelt, Council; Charles D. Westervelt, Clerk.

The Borough of Westwood was formed into one school district at the time of its organization. The school building was erected at a cost of four thousand dollars. A Union Chapel was built in the place in 1878. On August 25, 1886, on Sunday at one o'clock p. m. a fearful cyclone tore down the church, and schoolhouse, and damaged other buildings.

CHURCHES.

Religious services were for a period held at a public hall in Westwood, but a building was erected in 1872 at a cost of $4000, and union services regularly conducted by clergymen from Closter, Schraalenburgh and other villages. This house was destroyed, and rebuilt at a cost of $4000, and an elegant school house was also erected. The edifice has since that time received important additions, and the church is supported by a membership of one hundred and thirteen. It started with twenty-seven persons. The Rev. David Talmage, nephew of Dr. DeWitt Talmage, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., was called to the pastorate of this church in 1887, and is still in charge of the congregation. Isaac D. Bogert gave the grounds for the church building, and has been one of the elders since its organization.

A Catholic Church, having a limited membership, was established twelve or fifteen years ago. It has no resident pastor.

The borough of Westwood is supplied with excellent cool, clear, spring water, for domestic use. Mr. C. S. De Baun first drove a number of wells, which, for a series of years, supplied the people through tanks, but subsequently an inexhaustable supply of spring water was found, which abundantly supplies both the fire department, and the water for domestic purposes.

The Fire Department of Westwood is under the control of one capable foreman and thirty-six voluntary assistants, while one marshal and constables look after the peace of the borough.

ISAAC D. BOGERT,

Isaac D. Bogert, Mayor of Westwood and leading merchant of that borough, was born on the old Bogert homestead in Westwood in 1834. His great great grandfather Isaac Bogert, had children, Jacobus and Albert, of whom the first died in the Revolution. Albert inherited the estate in Washington township, and his son Isaac married Margaret

ISAAC D. BOGERT

Durie and had children David and Leah. Hannah Ackerman became the wife of David and the mother of three children of whom two, Isaac D. and Mrs. Z. B. Van Emburgh reside in the township, the former on the land purchased in 1765.

Having spent his early life in school, Isaac continued on the farm until 1869 when he began a mercantile career, and which he has continued from that time having been the head of the firm of Bogert & Van Emburgh from the time the business was started. Besides the grocery business he was postmaster for twenty years. The firm maintained a large trade in lumber and coal also. Aside from his business career, Mr. Bogert has been selected by his fellow townsmen at various times to represent their interests in official life. He was Freeholder six years during a part of which time he was a director of the county board. He also filled the office of Collector for Washington Township. He was elected the first Mayor of Westwood in 1899.

In conjunction with Richard Hopper, Abram B. Bogert and others he organized the Reformed Church at Westwood in 1887, of which Church organization he has filled the office of Elder since that time.

Mr. Bogert is a member of the G. A. R. fraternity but aside from this his relations in life are domestic. He is public spirited, and through his kindly aid the village has received great help. In 1894 he generously donated for public use two acres of valuable ground in the center of the borough, for a park, in which are twenty-seven vigorous sugar trees of his own planting.

In 1852 Mr. Bogert was married to Miss Anna Van Wagoner, daughter of John Van Wagoner of Oradell, Their beautiful home constitutes one of the attractions of Westwood. They have no children.

DR. S. J. ZABRISKIE.

Dr. S. J. Zabriskie, the oldest physician in Bergen county, belongs to the old family of that name, who came to New Jersey in the early days of the country. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Zabriskie) Zabriskie, and was born February 3, 1830, and brought up on a farm. After a primary education in the common schools, he took an academic course, followed by his professional studies in the medical department of the University of New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1856.

He first located in Lodi and subsequently practiced his profession in Saddle River for a few years. In 1870 he removed to Westwood where he built up a lucrative business. In addition to his general practice Dr. Zabriskie is physician to the Bergen county Almshouse.

He is a member of the Bergen County Medical Society, member of Odd Fellows Westwood Lodge No. 201, is president of Board of Health, and has held a number of local offices. In politics the doctor is a Democrat.

He was married in 1857, to Miss Sarah L. Moore, daughter of Benjamin Moore a native of Bergen county.

PASCACK.

Pascack was the name given to the northern part of the township which embraced what are now the villages of Woodcliff, Park Ridge, and Montvale. It is a settlement full of tradition and history antedating by a century or more, the beginning of the villages, whose existence were brought about chiefly by the building of the railroad in 1870. The Demarests, the Perrys, the Ackermans or Eckersons, the Westervelts, the Blauvelts, the Herings and others. Garret Ackerson, a native of Holland, settled at Old Tappan in Bergen county a long time prior to the Revolution. His son John born in 1743, settled on a tract of land at Pascack. He married Garritje Hogencamp who bore him two children, Garret, and Hannah, afterward Mrs. Nicholas Zabriskie. Garret became the Major-General of the New Jersey militia and was twice sent to the State Legislature. He had four sons, John, Cornelius, Garret G., and James. Hon. John Ackerson above named not only engaged in farming but had a store, a cotton mill and a distillery on his premises. He died at Pascack in 1828, ninety-four years of age.

This probably was the beginning of the mercantile history of this place. The store now owned by J. H. Ackerman was built in 1871. This family trace their descent to Mrs. Elenor Ackerman who came to the township with a family of children among whom were David, Garret and Johannes. The latter married a daughter of Cornelius Demarest and had four children, Garret, Cornelius and two daughters.

J. H. Ackerman, the present Mayor of Woodcliff, son of Nicholas B. Ackerman, comes of this family. The father of J. H. was a prominent man in the Church and was a merchant of this place for a long time. He built the store in 1871 and had his son J. H., for a partner at one time. The store is now in the name of J. H. Ackerman & Brothers. They have a store at Montvale, also,

The first schoolhouse of which mention is made in Pascack, was built in 1808, near the Reformed Church. It was an unpretentious building with an old-fashioned fireplace, and slabs around the room for seats. Colonel Garret G. Ackerson of Hackensack, born in 1816, went to school there under George Ackenbach. A Mr. Leach taught this school in 1820. In 1855 a new building was erected and the present one was built at a cost of three thousand dollars.

Manufacturing at Pascack was began soon after the Revolution by John Campbell who established a Wampum factory conducting an extensive business, supplying the Indian agents and traders of the day with this commodity. Mr. Campbell had eight children all of whom located in the township. The sons of Abraham A., one of these children, are John A., James A., David A., and Abram A., all now dead, the youngest dying in 1899 at the age of eighty-seven years. Years ago the business was conducted by all these brothers, the products consisting of pipes, beads, moons, etc., made from conch shells.

all known under the general name of wampum. John Jacob Astor was a large patron of this house.

Friendship Lodge No. 102 F. and A. M. is located at Pascack. It was granted a dispensation October 14, A. D. 1869, and was constituted a working lodge on the 17th of February, 1870. The warrant officers were Henry C. Neer, W. M., James G. Hering, S. W., Garret R. Hering, J. W.

The inhabitants of Pascack and vicinity desired for many years to organize a church in their neighborhood, but were prevented from various causes. Finally the Saddle River Church, being separated from that of Paramus, offered to join with the people of Pascack, and to assist them in building a house of worship. It was agreed to have two church buildings, one consistory, and one congregation, and to hold services alternately in the two houses of worship.

In the year 1814, Rev. Stephen Goetschius was called as pastor. The building of the church at Pascack was then begun, and was completed in one season. In the autumn of the same year (1814) it was dedicated, the sermon being preached by the pastor.

On the 2d day of July, 1814, the committee appointed by the Classis of Paramus met according to the order of the Classis, all the members —John Yury, Joseph Debaun, Jacob Debaun and John Debaun—being present. They proceeded to the election of elders and deacons. The following persons were chosen elders: John J. Eckerson, John Camble, Gerret Duryea, and John Banta; Deacons, Gerret J. Ackerman, Edward Eckerson, Hendrie Storms and John J. Demarest. The church was organized with fifty members, Rev. S. Goetschius continuing pastor of the two churches, Saddle River and Pascack, from the year 1814 to 1835.

Rev. John Manley was called in the year 1835, and continued his relations until 1853 or 1854. About this time the two churches became separate organizations, and the Rev. John Manley remained as pastor of the Saddle River Church. Rev. John T. Demarest, D. D., accepted a call from the consistory of the church of Pascack. His pastorate extended over a period from 1854 to 1867. In the year 1865 land was purchased and the parsonage erected.

In the year 1867 Rev. J. T. Demarest, D. D., resigned his charge, and the following year the Rev. B. A. Bartholf was called to the pastorate of the church, where he remained until 1873.

During the years 1873 and 1874 the church and parsonage were remodeled, at an expense of about four thousand five hundred dollars, after which Rev. Alexander McKelvy was stated supply for three months.

Rev. Edward Lodewick, the present pastor, accepted a call from the consistory in the year 1875.

The present officers of the Church are as follows: Elders H. C. Neer, A. J. Ackerman, Isaac Forshay, J. H. Ackerman; Deacons, J. E. Mabie, C. Cronk, I. Donaldson, G. J. Ackerman; Sexton, Joseph Dawson.

The old Pascack cemetery, near the church, is also of great age, several of the memorial stones bearing that date 1745. These are engraved in rude fashion, and are mostly in the Dutch language. Those erected at a later day bear date 1790, 1796, 1800, 1813, etc.

The following is the legend upon the tablet erected to the memory of one of the most eminent of the sons of Washington township:

Here rests the remains of Hon. Jacob R. Wortendyke, born in Bergen County, N. J., November 27, 1818, died at Jersey City, November 7, 1868. After he had served his own generation, by the will of God he fell on sleep, and was laid unto his fathers.

The old burying-ground connected with the Pascack Church has been in use for years, and is still maintained as the place of interment for many of the families of the township. Among the inscriptions are these:

In memory of Sarah Peack, wife of Jacobus Demarest, who died March 17, 1820, aged 80 years and 8 days.

The voice of this alarming scene,
May every heart obey;
Nor be the heavenly warning vain
That calls to watch and pray.

In memory of Margaret Pulis, wife of Jacob Post, who departed this life March 31, 1826, aged 25 years, 3 months, and 22 days.

In memory of David Wortendyke, who departed this life August 2, 1827, aged 19 years, 6 months, and 29 days.

In memory of Peter Cambell, who departed this life September 15, 1819, age 1 year, 1 month, and 2 days.

In memory of Daniel Peck, who died November, 1819, aged 76 years, 9 months, and 2 days.

Daniel I. Hering, born November 17, 1775, died January 13, 1815, aged 39 years, 7 months, and 29 days.

In memory of Maria Ackerson, wife of Isaac Debaun, born October 27, 1730, died April 18, 1817, aged 86 years, 10 months and 12 days.

The Old Hook cemetery lies in the southeastern portion of the township, and is intimately connected with the earlier deaths in the township. It has been used by many of the prominent families of Washington, and carefully maintained since its incorporation by an act of the State Legislature. Among the families who have buried here are the Coopers, Alyeas, Bogerts, Hoppers, etc. There are several other private burial-places within the township limits.

Woodcliff Borough was organized in 1894. It has a population of about four hundred. The official vote given in November 1898 was eighty-five. The first officers of the borough were: S. B. Read, Mayor; J. H. Wortendyke, Assessor; William English, Collector; Martin J. Meyers, C. A. Felter, F. F. Wortendyke, Garret J. Ackerman, Walter Stanton, F. P Van Riper, Council; Richard Storms, Clerk. Mr. J. H. Ackerman was elected Mayor in 1896, and re-elected in March 1899. The remaining officers for this year are J. H. Wortendyke, Assessor; A. J.

Ackerman, Collector; J. H. Post, C. A. Felter, C. A. Lowrie, T. H. Tice, George Mudiking, Garret Cronk, Council; G. J. Wortendyke, Clerk.

HILLSDALE TOWNSHIP.

This a township within a township, having the village of Hillsdale for its central or business location. The village is desirably located on the New Jersey and New York Railroad, having its mercantile and business interests dating from the building of that road.

CHURCHES.

There are two churches at Hillsdale, of which the Methodists were first. Religious services were originally conducted under the auspices of the Rev. E. M. Garton, and the society was organized in 1875. The building lot was donated by D. P. Patterson in 1876, upon which an edifice was erected. Services have continued here regularly from the time of the organization in both pulpit and Sunday school work. Rev. Mr. Thomas was pastor in 1899.

There is also an Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Henry M. Ladd was rector until 1895.

There are three schools in the township of Hillsdale, one at the village, occupying a two-story four-room building, recently erected. Three teachers are employed in this school. Of the first school houses in the township, there is no definite record. In 1856 a school house one mile west of Hillsdale, on the road from Pascack to Paterson, was erected. Mr. W. W. Banta, a resident of Hillsdale and now a teacher in Hackensack, taught there.

David P. Patterson built the first store in the village about the time the railroad was built, or a little before that time. He let it to H. G. Hering, who conducted it for a number of years. Then came John U. Voorhis, and one or two others. John F. Winters now owns the property. There are also one or two other places of business in the village and one hotel.

Hillsdale Township was set off in the Spring of 1898. This organization was effected through the intervention of O. S. Thrall, J. H. Riley, J. F. Winters, David A. Demarest, Herndon Rohrs, A. C. Holdman and others. Election for officers held Tuesday, April 19, 1898 resulted as follows: Arthur J. Stever, Freeholder; Orrin S. Thrall, Collector; John A. Storms, Assessor; Sanford Bogert, George H. Seaman, Edward L. Greenin, Town Committee; William W. Banta, Township Clerk.

Officers elected Tuesday, March 14, 1899, are as follows: Freeholder, John H. Riley; Collector, Orrin S. Thrall; Assessor, Cornelius H. DeVoe; Township Committee, George H. Seaman, Sanford Bogert, Edmond L. Greenin; Township Clerk, William W. Banta.

"The Hillsdale Manor," a group of beautiful suburban residences, called formerly, Hillsdale Terrace, by F. J. Finlay, its projector, lies

within the bounds of the village of Hillsdale. This place contains one summer hotel and a number of beautiful residences built by the Hillsdale Improvement Company, of which Arthur J. Stever is president.

PARK RIDGE.

Park Ridge is situated one mile north of Woodcliff, and is the center of business interest in that part of the township. Here the Mittag & Volger Company have their works, a business that reaches out to every country on the globe. In a mercantile way the Gurnee family were long identified with Park Ridge. Abram Gurnee, son of Levi, owned and operated a store here for twenty years. He was murdered in his place of business about the year of the Centennial. A Mr. Rawitzer now has the store. G. H. Teimeyer, owner of another store came to the village in 1880. The hotel at this place was formerly used by a Mr. Bannister for a private school. It finally passed into the hands of Gilbert Ackerman, who turned it into a hotel. Mr. John Johnson now owns the property.

Manufacturing of bobbins was begun here by A. Wortendyke many years ago, but the business has since passed away. Mittag & Volger do a large business the world over in the manufacture of carbon paper, ribbons, fine inks and other supplies for the type-writer trade. They first built a factory in 1889, and again 1895. This was burned down September 9th, 1897, and rebuilt that same fall. They employ now about forty men, and make shipments to New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Toronto, London, Paris, Cologne, Bombay and Sidney.

A good school building in Park Ridge was erected a few years ago, in which are employed four teachers. There is also a Congregational Church, of recent origin but it is a small congregation and has no pastor at the present time.

PARK RIDGE BOROUGH.

This borough was organized in 1895, but originated in the Park Ridge Improvement Association instituted in 1889, by W. B. Smith and others, for the improvement of that part of old Pascack. Through the efforts of that society of public spirited gentlemen, avenues were laid out, trees planted, and lights placed at suitable intervals along the highways, the public school interests were fostered and cognizance taken of every public need. The officers were: W. B. Smith, president, Dr. E. Gehl, first vice-president; J. E. Brooks, second vice-president; J. B. H. Storms, secretary; W. Park, treasurer; J. Freebes, sergeant-at-arms.

As time progressed local interest in good roads, taxes for schools and other improvements led to the formation of the borough under legislative enactment as a better way for the securing of these necessities; and accordingly the borough was voted for, May 4, 1894, and the first borough meeting held June 21st, that year, with officers elect as follows: Mayor, H. C. Neer; Councilmen: Francis Wheaton, Theodore G. Volger, Jacob H. Hall, James A. Heale, James Leach, John J.

FRANK O. MITTAG.

Storms. Election contested and set aside. At new election August 7th James H. Weild elected Mayor; Councilmen: James A. Heale, Theodore G. Volger, Jacob H. Hall, Eugene Gehl, James Leach, John J. Storms. Present officers are: Mayor, Andrew P. Perry; Council: Geo. Brausgrove, Isaac B. Herring, Alonzo J. House, Arthur Lesoil, James S. Mittag, John S. Storms; Assessor, Robert A. Libbald; Collector, George J. Stark; Commissioner of Appeals, William D. Woodly, Peter E. Wortendyke, William Denton; Board of Education, William D. Woodly, Theodore F. Granger, William H. Romaine; Borough Clerk, George Ritter.

FRANK O. MITTAG.

Among manufacturers in America, who are known to the commercial world on both sides of the Atlantic, should be mentioned the name of Frank O. Mittag, inventor and manufacturer of Park Ridge, N. J. Mr. Mittag is the son of John C. L. and Caroline (Herms) Mittag, who are both natives of Prussia, Germany. Mr. Mittag's father is a landscape gardener, a profession to which the flower-loving German is so admirably adapted. His mother is a descendant from the Herms and Schillings, who in Prussia, for more than a century have been noted manufacturers of tobacco and cotton, and also of Chinaware

Frank O. Mittag was born August 1, 1855, at Marshland, Richmond county, New York. He has, however, been a resident of Park Ridge since 1886. In 1889 he began business with Mr. J. H. W. Maclaghan, under the firm name of Mittag, Maclaghan & Co., manufacturing typewriter carbon papers, transfer papers, stamping inks, numbering machine inks, copying inks for use in connection with typewriter machines, and in fact everything in the line of carbon transfer, duplicating and copying papers, ribbons and ink for use on the typewriter machine, dating machines, numbering machines, stamping machines, etc.

A change in the firm was made in 1891 when Mr. Maclaghan retired from the firm, disposing of his interest to Mittag and Volger, the firm since then being known as Mittag & Volger. Mr. Maclaghan then went to New York city where he has since had the sale of all goods manufactured by this firm.

Prior to 1899 Mr. Mittag was connected with a house in New York, which manufactured the same goods he is now making. In fact he is the original maker, inventor, and perfector of many of the inks used for making typewriter ribbons, carbon papers, etc, for use on the various typewriting machines. When the typewriting machine was put on the market in 1870 to '75, Mr. Mittag saw that many changes in its construction were necessary in order to make perfect impressions through an inked ribbon, that would be legible, and copy plainly, and also that it might be possible to make duplicate copies, by alternating the carbon with the white paper, making the impressions through the ribbon and he various carbons at one and the same time. About 1880 the machines had come to a perfected state, and since that date the sale of all sorts of typewriter supplies has grown to enormous proportion.

Carbon paper invented in England, fifty, or probably sixty years ago, and still in use there, is made of lamp black and grease, a soft and smutty production, unsuited to the uses required in this country. Mr. Mittag claims to be the veteran American carbon paper and ribbon maker for writing machines, transfer, and pen and pencil work.

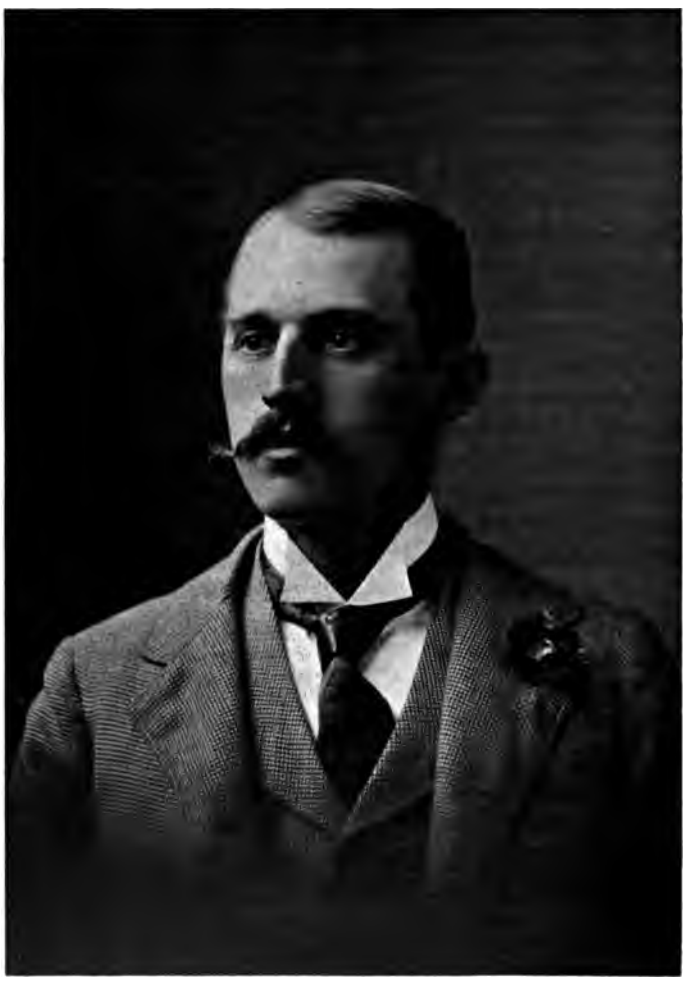
OFFICE

Under the new firm, trade so increased, that after a period of five years the business had so outgrown the older buildings, as to make it necessary to erect a new factory and offices. The new structures were placed near the railroad stations, and furnished with new and more modern and improved machinery. These new buildings were burned September 9, 1897, but were immediately replaced by the present ones which were

FACTORY

occupied in less than three months after the fire, and ever since that time the business has been carried on more extensively than at any time preceeding.

The present office and buildings of the company are shown in the accompanying views.



THEODORE G. VOLGER.

EX-MAYOR THEODORE G. VOLGER.

Ex-mayor Theodore G. Volger of Park Ridge is of German origin tracing his ancestry back to 1307, and may be said to belong to a family of mayors. In 1310, Dietrich Volger was Mayor of the city of Hanover, Germany, and more than a century later—in 1420—Goedecke Volger held the same office. Following in direct line through a little more than three centuries, in 1725, we find Otto Johan Volger, mayor of the same important city.

Ever since 1420 members of this family have represented, uninterruptedly, the city of Hanover, in the highest offices, such as Senators etc. One of the principal streets in Hanover is named "Volger's Way," and one of the family is now General-Adjutant to the Ex-Queen of Hanover living in Vienna, Austria. The coat-of-arms of the family is now in the Museum of Hanover, being one of the oldest on record.

Theodore G. Volger was born in Augusta, Georgia, February 26, 1867, and is the son of Gustavus G. Volger and Sophie Huneken. Having been educated at Detmold and Lemgo, Germany, where he received a high school education, he returned to America and began business in New York city in the dry goods trade where he remained during the year 1886. The following year he engaged in the export of cotton, succeeding which came three years' experience in the dry goods business in Charleston, South Carolina. In August 1891, he returned North locating at Park Ridge, N. J., where he has since been associated with Mr. F. O. Mittag in the manufacture of typewriter supplies. Their trade is a large one, goods being shipped in great quantities to all parts of the world.

Mr. Volger is also active in local affairs. In 1894 he was elected councilman of Park Ridge borough, serving three years and at the close of this term of office was elected Mayor serving one term. He is also vice president of the Eureka Building and Loan Association of Park Ridge.

Mr. Volger's military career covered a period of three years, as a private in the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, from 1888 to 1891.

Mr. Volger married Miss May Marjorie Smith.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN SMITH.

William Benjamin Smith, a prominent figure in the organization of of the Borough of Park Ridge, is a son of Alexander and Mary S. (Johnson) Smith. His paternal grandparents were William and Edna (Etheridge) Smith; his great grandfathers on the paternal side being Enoch Smith and Samuel Etheridge. His maternal grandparents were Benjamin Johnson and Mahala (Brickhouse) Johnson.

Mr. Smith's American ancestors were the settlers of Roanoke Island, N. C. and back to his great grandparents, all lived and died on their own estates in North Carolina and Virginia. Mr. Smith was born

on Knott's Island, Currituck county, N. C., September 15. 1841, and was educated at Cobb's Preparatory Academy, near Murfreesboro, N. C.

In 1858 he edited the "Newbern Gazette," but in 1860 bought and edited the "Tarboro Mercury." Putting aside all business at the call to arms on April 17, 1861, he entered the Confederate service in which he continued until the close of the Rebellion in 1865, when a surrender of his command was made to General Hartranft at Greensboro, N. C., on May 1.

Going back into the publishing business in this same year, he became owner and publisher of "Southern Field and Fireside," with sundry other periodicals, in connection with a bookstore at Raleigh, N. C.

In January, 1868, he came North and entered the employment of A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York, school book publishers, remaining with them five years. At the time of leaving their employment Mr. Smith was receiving a salary of four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per year, all his living expenses, and three per cent of the firm's annual profits.

In 1873 Mr. Smith organized and incorporated the Authors' Publishing Company, succeeded by W. B. Smith & Co., at 27 Bond street, New York, where he conducted a regular book publishing business until 1885.

He moved to Park Ridge in 1883, and became the founder of the Improvement Association, and this led to the formation of the Borough of Park Ridge, then known as "Pascack," where there were at that time only one hundred population. Here he accidentally drifted into real estate and sold out his publishing business in 1885.

Mr. Smith, in 1862, at Goldsboro, N. C., married Miss Penelope Churchill, by whom he has one child living, a daughter, now a widow, and through whom he has one granddaughter. He was married a second time in 1878, at Dover, N. J., to Louise Capsadell.

Mr. Smith held the office of Justice of the Peace at Park Ridge from 1889 to 1898, but declined a re-election. He is a member of Fidelity Lodge, F. A. M., No. 113, at Ridgewood, and is also a Royal Arch Mason, Council Mason and 32d. He was confirmed in the Episcopal Church but is now a Swedenborgian in religion. He still retains on Knotts Island, Currituck County, N. C., the old "homestead" where he was born, owned by his forefathers, whereon the dwelling was built in 1799, of imported bricks.

MONTVALE.

The land on which the hamlet of Montvale is located, was originally owned by Jacobus Demarest, and was later purchased and buildings erected by various parties from time to time.

Among the early settlers of the upper portion of Bergen county and the lower portion of Rockland county, N. Y. were a number of Low Dutch and German families, who were, while in the Fatherland, either

members of the Lutheran Church or whose sympathies were strongly enlisted in behalf of this congregation. These families were formed into a congregation in 1745, under the pastoral care of Rev. H. M. Muhlenbergh, D.D., and a house of worship built at Ramapo, N. Y. near the State boundary line.

The borough of Montvale was organized in 1896. The first officers of the borough were as follows:—Jacob Terkuile, Mayor; William I. Weller, H. W. Ellsworth, Auguste Avenengo, Fred Steiner, S. S. Barie, John W. Allison, Council; Edward Brown, Clerk; J. D. Van Riper, Assessor; John B. Herring, Collector.

The present officers are Garret F. Herring, Mayor; Rasmus J. Sandall, Garret Van Houten, John F. Hering, Samuel Rudlun, Arnold J. D. Heins, Council; Jas. D. Van Riper, Assessor; Freeman C. Ackerman, Collector; John B. Herring, Clerk; Garret F. Herring, Sidney Genung, Justices of the Peace.

The Hering family are of Holland ancestry. The progenitor of this branch was Garret F., who resided at Pascack. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Campbell, to whom was born one daughter,—Rachel. She was married to David Hering, who had one son,—Ralph, born February 28, 1809, on the homestead in Washington, formerly known as Harrington township. He passed the early portion of his life on the farm of his grand-father, whom he succeeded as owner and cultivator of the family estate. He was married to Gertrude, daughter of Judge John R. Blauvelt, of Old Hook, in the township before mentioned. They had children—Garret R. and Rachel Ann (Mrs. Aaron Rider) of Schraalenburgh. The birth of Garret R. occurred February 26, 1831, at Tappan, in Washington township, where his early years were passed. His education was acquired first at the academy under the management of David I. Cole, and later at Hackensack, when Jacob Wortendyke filled the role of instructor. Being desirous of a career of independence he engaged in teaching, his earliest field of labor being Cumberland county, N. J., where he remained for two years, after which he repaired to Bergen county and followed the same vocation. The inherited love of agricultural pursuits led him eventually to adopt the calling of farmer. He was, in September, 1842, united in marriage to Catharine A., daughter of Garret A. Eckerson, of Tappan, to whom two children were born,—John and Sarah, the latter of whom became Mrs. Charles Fornier, of Hackensack.

The tastes of Mr. Hering prompted him in 1874 to embark on the restless waters of political life, when he was elected sheriff of Bergen county and was re-elected, and served three additional years. Being favorably impressed with the wealth of the ores of North Carolina, he engaged extensively at one time in mining enterprises.

CHAPTER XXIV.
MIDLAND.

ROADWAYS—SCHOOLS—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—ORGANIZATION—CIVIL LIST —ARCOLA—DELFORD—NEW MILFORD—ORADELL—RIVERSIDE BOROUGH—RIVER EDGE AND CHERRY HILL—BURIAL PLACES —MAYWOOD—MANUFACTURING—SCHOOLS—ORGANIZATIONS—BIOGRAPHY.

The township of Midland was formerly a potion of New Barbadoes, from which it was set apart in 1871. It has productiveness in the lands, and has historic associations of great interest. The army of the Revolution camped frequently in this township, and Washington frequently honored the early settlers here with his presence.

Midland has always received close and careful attention to its roads. Among the historic highways in this township, that of Paramus and the stone Arabia road should be mentioned. Both of those roads were much used in former times before the railroads were built. The Paramus road extended from Hoboken to New Burgh and Goshen, and doubtless was the thoroughfare for the earliest stage line. Many taverns were built on this road. The Stone Arabia Road, however, was probably the earliest one in the township. This highway began its course at Hackensack and following a north easterly, then a northerly direction entered Rockland, N. Y. It ran near the Hackensack River for a distance of several miles and was the principal thoroughfare for many years.

In its educational interests the township has taken high rank. Schools were established here long prior to the Revolntion, and in these last years, a high degree of scholarship has been maintained. There were until recently five school districts in the town, but the formation of the three boroughs within its borders leaves only three school districts at the present time. They are the Paramus District, the Arcola District and the Spring Valley District. The first schoolhouse was erected in the Paramus District, which is in the north-western part of the township, in the year 1726. It was a house built of rough stone and finished after the old fashion, with slab benches. This house was near the residence of Peter Board, but over a hundred years ago, probably another house similar in style, was erected to take its place on the west side of Paramus road, and this in turn was succeeded by one near the mill of David Baldwin. Finally Mr. Garret A. Hopper erected a frame edifice at his own expense, which for a period of eighteen years was the schoolhouse of the District.

The present school district was formed in 1833, The district eventually leased the land owned by Mr. Hopper for a period of twety-five years at a nominal cost of one dollar, and the edifice used was erected at a cost of three hundred and fifty-six dollars. This was superseded

by a new building of modern architecture and furnished with all the latest improvements, which cost all told, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Among the many teachers in this district, the name of Mr. George Ackenbach should be mentioned. He taught for forty dollars a month and board for his labor. Afterward he became cashier of the Merchants Bank of New York for many years, and at the time of his death was president of the Bank of Bergen County.

MIDLAND.

In the History of Bergen and Passaic Counties we find a sketch of the early settlement in this town, which we give in full, as follows:

"Among the oldest families is that of Zabriskie, the progenitor of whom was one Albert Saboroweski,† who emigrated to America in the Dutch ship "Fox" during the year 1662. He was of Polish descent, and was united in marriage to a Miss Van Der Linde, after which he settled in Bergen county. His five sons were John, Jacob, George, Henry and Christian, one of whom, probably Jacob, was stolen by the Indians. On his recovery the red men gave as an apology for the theft the fact that they wished to instruct him in their language, in which he afterwards became proficient. As an evidence of their good faith they gave his father the title to the patent of land known as the "New Paramus patent," containing nineteen hundred and seventy-seven acres. Saboroweski is said to have studied for the ministry in the Lutheran Church, but, not being satisfied with his calling, emigrated to America at the age of twenty, and became the ancestor of the large family of Zabriskies in Bergen county. Three of the five sons of Albert, aboved named, located in the northern portion of Midland township, Jacob, Hendrick and Christian, each of whom left a numerous descent. The homestead of Christian fell by inheritance to Cornelius. Among the representatives of Jacob were Jacob J., Thomas V. B., David, John C. and Abram S. Another branch of the family located at Arcola, and were formerly from Paramus. The oldest member of this family recalled is John, who resided upon the land afterward owned by Stephen Berdan. He had five sons, John, Barney, Albert and George. The death of John Zabriskie occurred many years ago, in Saddle River township. The family of Zabriskies is not confined to Midland, but largely represented in other portions of the county.

"The pioneer of the Demarest family was David Desmaretz, who emigrated from France about the year 1676, and was one of a large band of Huguenots who left their native land to escape religious persecution. With him came three sons—David, John, and Samuel. It is related of this gentleman that on his arrival he located on Manhattan Island, where he purchased the whole of Harlem, but subsequently dis-

† In an old paper preserved by Hon. Isaac Wortendyke we find the following:

"Albert Zaborweski is Geboren den, 17 January Anno 1708 En is Overleeden Den 17 January Anno 1753."

This either refers to a later Albert Zabriskie, or the statement above given is incorrect. Probably it refers to one of the descendants of the original Albert.

posed of this property and secured two thousand acres in Bergen County, extending along the easterly side of the river from New Bridge to a point beyond Old Bridge, and easterly so far as the line of the Northern Railroad. The original deed bears date June 8, 1677. Many parties claimed the land after Mr. Demarius (as the name was later spelled) had acquired possession, and he was obliged to purchase no less than four times before he became absolute owner. A grant of land was originally made to David Dumarius from the Governor of New Jersey, in consideration of his forming a colony, the members being all French or Hollanders. He was unable to carry out fully his intention, and the grant was withdrawn, but a subsequent grant was made to his sons. The decendants of these sons are numerous. John located at Old Bridge, now River Edge, and erected a mill upon the river, which has long since gone to decay. A. J. Demarest, a representative of this branch of the family, is now living at River Edge, as is also P. V. B. Demarest. The remaining branches are located in various portions of the county.

"Yost De Baun and his wife, Elizabeth, came about the year 1700 from their native Holland, and settled in Bergen County. Very little is known of them or their immediate offspring. It is probable they located within the boundaries of the present Midland township. Jacob De Baun, a descendant, inherited from Aurt Cooper, before the war of the Revolution, land now occupied by David W. Christie. He had the honor of acting as host for three weeks to the General-in-Chief when the Federal army were encamped on the hill above the river. Jacob De Baun had one son, Peter.

"The Kipp family made their advent to the county previous to 1695, and but little is known of their early history. John Kipp had sons—Isaac, William, John, and Albert—and four daughters. Of this number William lived in the township, married, and had children,—James B., John W., and a daughter. He died at the residence of his son, John W., in 1856.

"The Copper family are of Holland extraction, the name having originally been Kupos, and subsequently Kuypers. Aurt Cooper resided in Midland long before the war of the Revolution, at which period he was a man of advanced years. He was much annoyed by the depredations of Federal soldiers, who made raids upon his granary and carried away his cattle. He reported the fact to Washington, who gave orders that the old man should not be further troubled. He resided at River Edge, and left four daughters, but no sons.

"Another member of the family was John Cooper. He had a son, Richard, who was the parent of three children, a son and two daughters. The latter married with the Van Wagoner family.

"John Van Wagoner was the first of the family to settle in Midland. His son Jacob resided at New Milford, and lived upon the farm afterward occupied by his son John.

"The Voorhis family, originally spelled Van Voorheysen, have been since their early advent into Midland largely represented, and many branches are still occupying inherited estates. The pioneer was Lucas Voorhis, who resided on the river between New Milford and River Edge. He purchased of the Indians property, which was, by will dated January 5, 1768, devised to his son Necausie, who lived upon the land until his death in his ninetieth year, when his son, Henry N. Voorhis, became owner. He also survived until his ninetieth year, when his son, Henry H., became the possessor. Jacob Voorhis removed from River Edge to Oradell, and followed milling, having purchased the mill-site there located. He had three sons,—Henry, Albert and Lucas, the latter of whom left two sons and three daughters. Albert Voorhis, another member, resided at Arcola, and had sons and daughters. His son George died on the homestead, and left children, Albert and Thomas. The Oldis family are of French descent, the first to settle in Midland having been Garret, who before the Revolutionary war located on the homestead later owned by J. R. Oldis. The original dwelling, which was a popular house of entertainment during the Revolution, was burned by the British and afterwards rebuilt. Among the children of Garret were John, Benjamin, and Garret, all of whom settled in Midland, then New Barbadoes. The family is now represented by J. R. Oldis and Garret J., a descendent of John.

"The Banta family are of Holland extraction, and came to Bergen county previous to 1686, John, the earliest to arrive, having owned a large tract of land, which he willed to two sons, Cornelius and John. Cornelius was father of a son Henry, who had a son Cornelius. His children were Henry and two daughters,—Elizabeth and Jane. Henry married a Miss Timpson, and had children,—Cornelius and one daughter.

"Albert Bogert came about the year 1680, and acquired a large tract of land in the vicinity of Spring Valley. His four sons were David, Cornelius, James, and John, all of whom located in the township.

"John Van Buskirk made his advent in the township as early as 1697, and located at Oradell. Among his descendants were John, Luke, and a son who became a physician. John remained a resident of Midland.

"An early settler at Oradell was named Valleau. He was of French descent and a large landed proprietor, having at one period owned a tract nine miles in extent. He resided in a spacious mansion, and on his death left no family. Very little is remembered of his life.

"Peter Lutkins was one of the pioneers of Paramus, where he purchased land and followed farming. His children were Peter, John, and a daughter Anne, the former of whom settled on the homestead, and his brother on land adjacent. Washington on one occasion passed the night at the Lutkins homestead, and manifested great interest in the children, which was long after remembered by them. The descendants, Andrew, Peter, Richard, and one sister, Mrs. John Devoe, continued to live in Midland.

"The Pells are of English descent, and were for a succession of years ship builders and sea-captains. Captain William Pell represented the fifth generation in America, and resided in New York city. He was Captain of the "Columbus," in the Royal Philippine Company, of Madrid, Spain. He married into the Bogert family, and during the latter portion of his life retired to Midland, where his death occurred in 1815. Among his sons was Casper, who had children, of whom William J., resides on the homestead.

"The Van Diens are Hollanders, Albert having been the first member of the family to arrive. He together with a brother chose a location in Saddle River township. Nearly a century ago one of the desendants, Harmon by name, married into the Zabriskie family, and made Midland his place of residence. Another branch of the family resided in Paramus, among whom were Yost and Casparus, both of whom lived and died there.

"The Hoppers are among the oldest families in Midland, as elsewhere in the county. Three bothers (one of whom was Garret) emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, and settled, one at Paramus, another in Hohokus, on land of the late John J. Zabriskie, and a third at Small Lots, on lands of the late Garret Hopper. The Paramus estate was purchased of the Indians for a quart of whiskey and a pound of tobacco."

ORGANIZATION.

Midland became an independent township by an Act of the Legislature approved March 7, 1871. The territory was taken from the township of New Barbadoes and included all that part which lies west and north of "Cole's" Mill Brook, running from the point where it intersects the Lodi township line on the Paterson turnpike northwesterly and easterly, until it empties into the Hackensack River."

April 10, 1871, the voters of the township met at Spring Valley Chapel and proceeded viva voce to elect officers of the town, the following being the more important ones.

1872.—Freeholder, David A. Zabriskie; Township Clerk, William A. Kipp; Assessor, Abram S. Zabriskie; Collector, Albert J. Bogert; Surveyors of Highways, T. V. B. Zabriskie, J. J. Banta; Township Committee, John Chrystal, Peter Ackerman, William J. Pell, John R. Oldis, Stephen Voorhis.

1873.—Freeholder, David A. Zabriskie; Township Clerk, William A. Kipp; Assessor, A. S. Zabriskie; Collector, Albert J. Bogert; Surveyors of Highways, T. V. B. Zabriskie, Albert Berdan; Township Committee, J. R. Oldis, D. D. Baldwin, Abram J. Demarest, John Chrystal, J. A. Zabriskie.

1874.—Freeholder, H. H. Voorhis; Township Clerk, William A. Kipp; Assessor, Albert Berdan; Collector, J. C. Zabriskie (Paramus); Surveyors of Highways, Isaac A. Voorhis, J. D. Terhune; Township Committee, Abram I. Demarest, D. D. Baldwin, John R. Oldis, John R. Voorhis, John Chrystal.

1875.—Freeholders, H. H. Voorhis; Township Clerk, Lewis Lane; Assessor, Albert Berdan; Collector, J. C. Zabriskie (Paramus); Surveyors of Highways, Jasper D. Terhune, Isaac A. Voorhis; Township Committee, J. G. Zabriskie, D. R. Brinkerhoff, L. Hague, John R. Voorhis, A. G. Hopper.

1876.—Freeholder, H. H. Voorhis; Township Clerk, N. G. Hopper; Assessor, Albert Berdan; Collector, John C. Zabriskie (Paramus); Surveyors, R. W. Cooper, I. A. Voorhis; Township Committee, John G. Zabriskie, A. G. Hopper, D. R. Brinkerhoff, L. Hague, J. C. Zabriskie (Cherry Hill); Justices of Peace, John G. Webb, Wm. J. Pell.

1877.—Freeholder, H. H. Voorhis; Township Clerk, N. G. Hopper; Assessor, John A. Demarest; Collector, Wm. J. Pell; Surveyors of Highways, Isaac A. Voorhis, R. W. Cooper; Township Committee, J. C. Zabriskie (Cherry Hill), D. R. Brinkerhoff, L. Hague, A. G. Hopper, J. G. Zabriskie.

1878.—Freeholder, H. H. Voorhis; Township Clerk, N. G. Hopper; Assessor, J. A. Demarest; Collector, Wm. J. Pell; Surveyors of Highways, Thos. Gardner, Jr., R. W. Cooper; Township Committee, J. C. Zabriskie, John G. Zabriskie, D. R. Brinkerhoff, A. G. Hopper, Leopold Hague.

1879.—Freeholder, J. C. Zabriskie (Paramus); Township Clerk, N. G. Hopper; Assessor, Jacob G. Zabriskie; Collector, Wm. J. Pell; Surveyors of Highways, R. W. Cooper, Thomas Gardner, Jr.; Township Committee, J. C. Zabriskie, J. G. Zabriskie, Peter V. B. Demarest.

1880.—Freeholder, J. C. Zabriskie (Cherry Hill); Township Clerk, N. G. Hopper; Assessor, Jacob G. Zabriskie; Collector, Wm. J. Pell; Surveyor of Highways, Stephen Voorhis, Thomas Gardner, Jr.; Township Committee, J. G. Zabriskie, P. V. B. Demarest, Henry C. Herring.

1881.—Freeholder, J. C. Zabriskie (Paramus); Township Clerk, Wm. A. Kipp; Assessor, Jacob G. Zabriskie; Collector, Wm. J. Pell; Surveyors of Highways, Stephen Voorhis, Thomas Gardner, Jr.; Township Committee, Henry C. Herring; John G. Zabriskie, Garret H. Zabriskie; Justice of Peace, John G. Webb.

1882.—Freeholder, John C. Zabriskie; Township Clerk, John H. Blair; Assessor, W. J. Pell; Collector, John W. Van Buskirk; Township Committee, John R. Oldis, Henry C. Herring, Cornelius Anderson.

1883.—Freeholder, John C. Zabriskie; Township Clerk, John H. Blair, C. H. Storms elected Clerk in July; Assessor, John C. Van Saun, Collector, John W. Van Buskirk; Township Committee, John R. Oldis, H. C. Herring, Cornelius Anderson.

1884.—Freeholder, John C. Zabriskie; Township Clerk, C. H. Storms; Assessor, John C. Van Saun; Collector, John W. Van Buskirk; Township Committee, John R. Oldis, H. C. Herring, Cornelius Anderson.

1885.—Freeholder, John C. Zabriskie; Township Clerk, C. H. Storms; Assessor, John C. Van Saun; Collector, J. W. Van Buskirk; Township Committee, J. R. Oldis, H. W. Winters, Cornelius Anderson.

1886.—Freeholder, John C. Zabriskie; Township Clerk, C. H. Storms; Assessor, John Van Saun; Collector, J. W. Van Buskirk; Township Committee, H. W. Winters, J. R. Oldis, L. Hague.

1887.—Freeholder, John G. Zabriskie; Township Clerk, C. J. Van Saun; Assessor, John C. Van Saun; Collector, J. W. Van Buskirk; Township Committee, H. W. Winters, L. Hague, R. J. Oldis.

1888.—Freeholder, C. J. Van Saun; Assessor, John C. Van Saun; Collector, J. W. Van Buskirk; Township Committee, H. W. Winters, L. Hague, J. R. Oldis.

1889.—Freeholder, Henry Van Buskirk; Township Clerk, J. Edgar Waite; Assessor, N. G. Hopper; Collector, P. V. B. Demarest; Township Committee, James Taplin, Casper T. Zabriskie, J. R. Oldis.

1890.—Freeholder, Henry Van Buskirk; Township Clerk, J. Edgar Waite; Assessor, N. G. Hopper; Collector, Peter Van Buskirk; Township Committee, A. J. Bogert, C. T. Zabriskie, James Taplin.

1891.—Freeholder, Henry Van Buskirk; Township Clerk, Edward P. Veldrame; Assessor, N. G. Hopper; Collector, Peter Van Buskirk; Township Committee, John G. Zabriskie, A. J. Bogert, C. T. Zabriskie.

1892.—Freeholders, E. D. Howland, John C. Van Saun; Township Clerk, J. H. Weston; Assessor, N. G. Hopper; Collector, Peter Van Buskirk; Township Committee, John G. Zabriskie, Caspar Zabriskie, Albert J. Bogert.

1893.—Freeholder, John E. Van Saun; Township Clerk, J. H. Weston; Assessor, N. C. Hopper; Collector, Peter Van Buskirk; Township Committee, John G. Zabriskie, Casper Zabriskie, Albert J. Bogert.

1894.—Freeholder, E. D. Howland; Township Clerk, J. H. Weston; Assessor, N. G. Hopper; Collector, Peter Van Buskirk; Township Committee, J. G. Zabriskie, D. H. Hopper, C. T. Zabriskie.

1895.—Freeholder, E. D. Howland; Township Clerk, H. Howland; Assessor, N. G. Hopper; Collector, E. M. Pell; Township Committee, D. H. Hopper, John G. Zabriskie, Peter Ackerman.

1896.—Freeholder, E. D. Howland; Township Clerk, H. Howland; Assessor, N. G. Hopper; Collector, E. M. Pell; Township Committee, D. H. Hopper, John G. Zabriskie, Peter Ackerman.

1897.—Freeholder, R. W. Cooper; Township Clerk, H. Howland; Assessor, N. G. Hopper; Collector, E. M. Pell; Township Committee, D. H. Hopper, John G. Zabriskie; Peter Ackerman.

1898.—Freeholder, R. W. Cooper; Township Clerk, H. Howland; Assessor, N. G. Hopper; Collector, E. M. Pell; Township Committee, D. H. Hopper, John G. Zabriskie, John W. Winters.

1899.—Freeholder, R. W. Cooper; Township Committee, H. Howland; Assessor, M.G. Hopper; Collector, E. M. Pell; Township Committee, D. H. Hopper, John G. Zabriskie, John W. Winters.

ARCOLA

located on Saddle River, was originally known as "Red Mill", where a saw and grist mill erected on the river at this point, before the Revolu-

tion, was owned by Jacob Zabriskie, generally known in the neighborhood as 'King Jacob".

Stephen Slote, followed by Barney Ryer were afterwards proprietors. Benjamin Oldis who afterward owned the property, sold it to Albert A. Westervelt when it was converted into a woolen factory. Edward B. Force, also operated the concern as a woolen mill and sawmill. His heirs afterward sold to George Graham, and after his death it became the property of a company. The mills, however, fell to decay years ago.

The first school in Arcola District was established in 1821. The salary of the teacher Miss Lydia Westervelt, was raised by contributions from the patrons of the school. An old stone dwelling house served for school purposes until 1824, when an old red schoolhouse standing in district twenty-six was purchased and placed on a stonewall so high that four steps were required to reach the entrance. These steps were constructed of four logs hewn square. This house was fourteen by twenty-four feet, and one story high, the whole costing two hundred dollars. In 1826 Mr. Andrew Cudihy became the teacher, succeeded in 1829 by Mr. John W. House, whose salary was thirty-six dollars per quarter. Mr. James J. Terhune taught the school in 1831, and Mr. Christian Reeder in 1836. These last were paid by the assessment of one dollar and a half per quarter for each child and his proportion of the teacher's washing bill.

ARCOLA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Arcola Methodist Episcopal Church, the oldest in the township, was originally known as the Methodist Episcopal Church of Red Mills, the name being changed to that of Methodist Episcopal Church of Arcola, when the name of the town was changed. The first meeting with a view to the erection of a building was held March 14, 1843, at the home of Edward B. Force, who was a member of the society, and donated the land upon which the edifice stands, and for which a deed, dated March 7, 1843, was given. Mr. Force also contributed largely toward the construction of the building, supplying all deficiencies in material or means. The first board of trustees was composed of the following gentlemen: Edward B. Force, James V. Joralemon, William H. Phelps, Andrew Lutkins, Lodowick Youngs and William A. Gurnes. The present trustees (1899) are Isaac A. Voohris, A. D. Voorhis, David Dunbar, O. J. Peeple, T. W. Vreeland, E. D. Easton and Joseph Lutkins.

The pastors in succession have been Rev. Nicholas Van Sant, Fletcher Luminis, Dr. A. L. Brice, A. E. Ballard and Rev. Bush. After Mr. Bush, the next of whom is a record, is Rev. Manning F. Decker, who was followed in time by Revs. S. F. Palmer, J. A. Trimmer, T. T. Hall, T. D. Frazee, E. S. Jamison, H. J. Hayter and W. M. Johnston. The present presiding elder is Rev. J. R. Uright.

SPRING VALLEY.

The title, Spring Valley, belongs not to a village or settlement but to a region in Midland about three miles in length and two miles in width. A succession of valleys lying between gentle elevations abounding in perennial springs probably gave it the name. Originally the name "Sluckup" was the term used in designating the place. That word having once been used by a land owner whose cow had tried to swallow his coat, after which he always spoke of the place by that name.

In 1832 the more euphonious title, Spring Valley was substituted. Of these springs, one is said to mark the spot near where Washington and his troops encamped one night. Many of the houses in this vicinity have a colonial appearance, and were built after the old Dutch style of architecture. The first school building in the Spring Valley district, formerly known as "Sluckup," was erected before the war of the Revolution, and used for school purposes until 1810. A new building was then erected in the lower portion of the neighborhood nearly a mile distant from the old location. In 1852 another house was erected a few hundred yards north of the old site and then a modern structure, in 1875. Spring Valley Association was formed during the year 1869 and a building known as the Spring Valley Chapel was erected for the uses specified in the Constitution of the Association. Clergymen from different Churches have held services in the Chapel until the present time.

DELFORD.

The borough of Delford was made from portions of four townships: Midland, Harrington, Palisade and Washington, the corners of these four portions of the county centering at New Milford. The name was made from the last syllable of Oradell "Del" and the last one of New Milford "Ford" and this compromise settled a contention carried on by the inhabitants of the two villages above mentioned for the naming of the borough as each of them wanted it in honor of his own place. The organization was effected in the Spring of 1894, by Mr. Jacob Van Buskirk, Mr. R. W. Cooper, D. I. Demarest and others, principally of Midland township, in order to secure benefits arising from their own excessive taxation for public improvements, for their own use. The first election for officers resulted in the selection of R. W. Cooper for Mayor; Daniel I. Demarest, Albert J. Bogert, Horton Chapin, Stephen Voornis and James Earl for Council; Arthur Van Buskirk, Clerk; Jacob M. Hill, Assessor; Peter Van Buskirk, Collector.

Mr. Cooper was succeeded by Mr. Daniel I. Demarest and he in turn by the present Mayor.

The officers of the borough for 1899 are as follows:—Aaron A. Ackerman, Mayor; Frank T. Barnes, J. Demarest Van Wagoner, Adolph Landmann, Leopold Hague, Charles Winters, Herbert Jones, Council; J. Edgar Waite, Clerk; Charles H. Storms, Assessor; Peter Van Buskirk, Collector.

The official vote cast in this borough at the November election of 1898 was 151.

NEW MILFORD.

The village of New Milford is on the line of the New Jersey and New York railroad and on the Hackensack River, where the immense pumping stations of the Hackensack Water Company are located. The water of the Hackensack at this point is pure and clear, and supplies Hoboken, North Hudson county and all Bergen county. Average daily consumption being 8,000,000 gallons. Three pumps are in use here with a capacity of 10,000,000, 5,000,000 and 3,000,000, and one now in constructicn of 13,000,000 gallons respectively.

The earliest effort with a view to business enterprise, was made by one, Wanamaker, who opened a store and conducted it for a considerable time. He was succeeded by Abram Cole, after whom came Cornelius Smith, then Jacob R. Demarest, followed by George Derunde. Jacob Van Buskirk afterwards controlled the trade. He had the post office for sixteen years, taking that position about the time of the outbreak of the Civil War. J. B. H. Voorhis now owns the store.

Before the Revolutionary war there was a sawmill here, which subsequently became a tannery and a bleaching mill, then a button manufactory and later still was converted into a grist-mill by Jacob Van Buskirk. This was in 1830. It remained in the hands of Mr. Van Buskirk and his son Jacob, now living, until 1882, when the property passed into the hands of the Hackensack Water Company.

A coal and lumber yard in New Milford is owned by Cooper & Demarest, who formed a partnership in 1890.

Oradell had no history as a village, until after the building of the railroad in 1878. when the present hotel was erected and soon after the store opposite the depot was built. From this time buildings were added, now it is a beautiful village. In 1893 the present commodious church edifice was erected, of which congregation the Rev. John T. E. DeWitt has pastoral charge.

The mill now owned by William Veldran occupies the site of an old grist and saw mill that was burned, and afterwards rebuilt by Albert Z. Ackerman. This mill was also consumed by fire. Soon after the late war it was rebuilt by Mr. Veldran and is now operated by him on a large scale, he buying his grain by the carload from the west.

Mercantile interests here were begun by Isaac Demarest, who traded for a time. He built his store two or three years after the railroad was built. Then John Van Buskirk and A. Landmann took it and it is now owned by the latter, who is carrying on a large trade. A hardware store was but recently opened. The post office in Oradell has been kept the greater part of the past twenty years, by D. I. Demarest, who is the present incumbent.

ORADELL.

signifying "margin of the valley", is attractively located on the Hackensack River just above tidewater. The New Jersey and New York Railroad passes through it on the west side of the river. It was here on

the first ridge west of the river, that Washington's army was camped for some months.

The earliest families in this vicinity are the Demarests, Voorhis' Loziers and Van Buskirks. Mr. John Van Buskirk owned and operated the original mill at this place, probably as early as the period of the Revolutionary War. His son Luke Van Buskirk, sold it to Jacob Voorhis, in whose family it remained three generations, first going from Jacob Voorhis to his son Henry, and from Henry, to his son Henry, by whom it was sold to Jacob and John Voorhis

The Oradell School District boasted of a log structure here before the Revolutionary War. It stood on land owned by Jacob Van Buskirk, Sr., and was used until 1810 when a second building was erected on lands of Mr. Henry Voorhis. In 1847 another building, the last one before the present structure, was erected, Mr. Daniel P. Demarest was a teacher here for a number of years, and in 1819 he was succeeded by Mr. Bordeaux. Peter Debaun came in 1826, then William Smith who taught the classics. The schools of Oradell are now in a flourishing condition.

RIVERSIDE BOROUGH.

This borough was organized in the summer of 1894 and includes the villages of River Edge and Cherry Hill. The circumstances which led to its organization are similar to those which caused its sister borough of Delford to incorporate, both of them having been taken principally from the township of Midland. Its first officers were as follows: John G. Webb, Mayor; A. Z. Bogert, Nicholas R. Voorhis, D. Anderson Zabriskie, Nathaniel B. Zabriskie, James D. Christie, Fred. H. Crum, Council; Joseph A. Brohel, Clerk; John R. Voorhis, Assessor; J. B. Holdrum, Collector.

The first officers were all re-elected the next year and in 1897 Joseph A. Brohel was elected Mayor, and is the present Mayor of the borough.

The officers for 1899 are as follows: Joseph A. Brohel, Mayor; A. Z. Bogert, James B. Christie, Fred. H. Crum, J. Anderson Zabriskie, Nathan B. Zabriskie, J. Z. B. Voorhis, Assessor; Joseph A. Weston, Collector.

The official vote in November 1898 was 162.

CHERRY HILL.

Cherry Hill lies on the Hackensack River less than two miles below River Edge on the New Jersey and New York Railroad. It was early settled by the French, none of whom now remain. It has a post office, a hotel, a church and one or two small stores. The historic building of the place is the Baron Von Steuben Mansion erected in 1757, and now owned by Captain Zabriskie. David A. Zabriskie moved into this house in 1812. There was a mill on the river here which burned down years ago. Formerly the chair making industry was carried on here to some extent. The building of the railroad, however, changed the centre of trade. The hotel was built in 1871 and other buildings fol-

lowed soon after. The tornado of July 13, 1895 blew the hotel down and killed Mr. Freideman, the proprietor and also unroofed a number of houses.

The Reformed Church at Cherry Hill, was formed in the Spring of 1858 by John A. Parsons, a devout Christian man of Hackensack, who visited New Bridge on Sabbath afternoons to instruct the youth. May 2, 1852 a Sabbath school was organized with Mr. Parsons as superintendent the success attending the school resulting in meetings for prayer and praise service Sabbath evenings, the Rev. Dr. Romeyn of Hackensack also frequently attending the meetings. This condition of things continued down to 1875, when the Church was organized. The ground for a Church building was donated by John A. Zabriskie of Hackensack and the greater part of the building stone for it was taken from an old house that stood opposite, and which was once owned by Usual Meeker, an officer in the British army, which encamped in the neighborhood during the Revolutionary war. It subsequently became the property of John Lozier, whose widow carried out the wishes of her husband in the building of the church edifice which was dedicated November 1, 1886 as "The Reformed Church of Cherry Hill and New Bridge." The sermon for the occasion was preached by the Rev. David Inglis of New York. At first the society had about twenty-five members, over whom Mr. Charles Wood officiated as temporary minister for about two years. The church now has a membership of about fifty persons over whom the Rev. Abram Duryee officiated as pastor.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The burial-places in Midland are not numerous, and now but little used, many of the inhabitants at the present day having chosen places of interment outside the township limits.

The oldest is probably known as the Spring Valley Cemetery, near the centre of the township, on the farm of Gilliam Zabriskie. It represents more than a century of use, some of the memorial tablets being of old red sandstone, and much defaced by age. Among the families who have buried here are the Bantas, Demarests, Voorhis, Bertholfs, Kipps, Van Sauns, De Bauns, and Huylers. Among the inscriptions are the following:

In memory of Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Effie Bogert, who died on the 12th of December, 1807, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 6 days.

When I lie buried deep in dust,
My flesh shall by Thy care:
These withered limbs with Thee I trust,
To raise them strong and fair.

In memory of Henry Banta, who departed this life August 12th, 1817, aged sixty-six years, one month, and eighteen days.

Also of Elizabeth Lake, wife of Henry Banta, who died September 4, 1817, aged sixty-seven years, eight months, and eighteen days.

MAYWOOD AVENUE FROM R. R. STATION.

I know, O Lord, that thy judgments are right, and that thou in faithfulness has afflicted me. See! the Lord is good. Blessed is the man that trusteth in him.

In memory of Nicholas Demarest, who was born on the 3rd of May, 1759, and departed this life February 6th, 1811, aged fifty-one years, nine months, and three days.

Hier Leir her Lighaem Van Yacob Brouwer is Gestervende 26 fr Van Augustus in her laer 1784 was our fifty-eight laer.

In memory of Margaret Ackerman, born the 10th of February, 1764, and who departed this life September 6th 1805, aged thirty-eight years, six months, and twenty-four days.

A very old burial-place, known as the Voorhis burial-ground, is located near New Milford, on the farm of N. R. Voorhis. It was in use at the time of the Revolutionary War, but has since been abandoned. A substantial fence incloses its ancient graves.

The two hamlets of River Edge and Cherry Hill are in the borough of Riverside. Both of these places have been trading centres since a very early day. At River Edge there were two stores, one on each side of the river, kept by the Demarests. The wagon teams were constantly busy hauling wood to the place for transportation to New York, the stores there trading salt, sugar and molasses, they being among the products of exchange. The Demarests also had a mill on the river, used over two hundred years ago. During the trying scenes of the Revolution it was known as Old Bridge, and prior to the date of its present christening as New Bridge. Here it was that during the Revolutionary War, upon the evacuation of Fort Lee, the troops escaped from the British by crossing the bridge at this point and afterwards burning it.

The village is beautifully located on the slope of a ridge overlooking the depot and railroad, and at the present time is a brisk center of trade. A. Z. Bogert and J. D. Holdrum, each has a store, the former also engaging in the coal and lumber trade.

BOROUGH OF MAYWOOD.

The village of Maywood is situated on the Susquehanna Railroad sixteen miles west of New York and two miles west of Hackensack, and is in close touch with both of these cities through numerous trains that pass to and from them daily at this place.

The lands here were formerly owned by Daniel Ackerman, John Romaine, John R. Olds, Andrew Voorhis, James Berdan, David Berdan, Cornelius Van Saun and by Henry, John and Martin Terhune. It remained a farming community until Mr. Gustav L. Jaeger and Henry Lindenmeyer purchased a large tract of the land and began to plot it off for a village. In 18— Mr. Jaeger purchased Mr. Lindenmeyer's interests and from that time handsome new buildings began to be erected, roads laid out and macadamized and other improvements made.

Through Mr. Jaeger's efforts, and his money, the Hackensack Water Company was induced to extend their mains through the streets, the

Electric Light Company to put up lamps, and these with the internal improvements incident to the public spirit of the place has made the village a desirable one for a country residence.

The Borough of Maywood was organized in March, 1894. The officers then elected were Clarence A. Breckinridge, Mayor; Gustav L. Jaeger, John H. Voorhis, John H. Cumberland, Charles Lydecker, Philip Thoma and David H. Price, Councilmen. Mr. David H. Price was next elected Mayor, and he in turn was succeeded by John C. Van Saun, who is now serving his second term.

The borough was taken out of Midland Township, and is in extent of territory one and three-fourths by one mile. The official vote cast here in November 1898 was ninety-one.

MAYWOOD ART TILE WORKS.

The Maywood Art Tile Company whose works and land are situated near the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad tracks, west of the Maywood station, is the chief industrial establishment of the thriving Borough of Maywood. This company was first organized and the works built in the year 1890, under the name of the Elterich Art Tile Stove Company with Mr. Gustav L. Jaeger and Henry Lindenmeyer as principal stockholders. The object was the manufacture of art tile stoves and grates resembling the ornamental European tile or porcelain stoves, combining with the artistic appearance, the more practical features of the American self-feeding and base-burning stove.

These stoves, however, not meeting with the expected favor and success, it was decided to go more extensively into the manufacture of art tiles for the general market.

The company was reorganized in the winter of 1892-93 and its name changed to that of Maywood Art Tile Company, when the manufacture

of art tiles was begun at once, under the management of Mr. Ernst Bilhuber. The tiles produced are the kind used in our modern buildings around fireplaces and mantels, in bathrooms, vestibules, wainscoting, etc.

The artistic product of this factory, has been successfully introduced, is well received by the trade and has been carrying the name of "Maywood Tiles" as a synonym of excellence of quality and beauty all over the country.

The greater part of the raw material used in this manufacture comes from the New Jersey clay beds, of which there is an abundance in many parts of the state.

The company is gradually increasing its output and furnishes steady work for some forty to fifty men, a good many of whom live in the neat

MAYWOOD SCHOOL HOUSE

cottages built by the Company for that purpose, in close proximity to the works.

THE MAYWOOD HOSE COMPANY, NO 1.

The Maywood Hose Company, No. 1, was organized May 10, 1893, an was the first public organization of any kind in Maywood. The first officers were William Widnall, President; C. T. Kuchler, Secretary; Georgia Jaeger, Treasurer; D. A. Speight, Foreman; E. J. Marsh, Jr., Assistant Foreman. In July, 1895, the organization lost its house and apparatus by fire, and in September of the same year secured a new hose wagon, as shown in cut. Through the efforts of Mr. Gustav L. Jaeger, Ernst Bilhuber the company was materially assisted and the present hose house on Hunter Avenue, erected. The company at present has twenty active members and a number of honorary members.

MAYWOOD HOSE COMPANY NO. 1.

COLONIAL BUILDINGS OF MAYWOOD AND VICINITY.

Maywood, and the suburbs of the county-seat, Hackensack, can pride itself on the possession of a large number of substantial old buildings, being fine specimens of early colonial architecture, landmarks of the early settlements with a typical style all their own.

There seems to be three specific types of colonial architecture in this country. The English noblemen and their offspring, who settled in Virginia and Maryland developed there an ornamental and pretentious style of architecture, while the Puritans in New England, being men of the most severe simplicity, built houses of a more modest and plain character. It was the Dutch who settled New Jersey, and more especially Bergen

A COLONIAL RESIDENCE OF MAYWOOD

county, and here we find the greatest originality of taste and character in their colonial buildings, which are superior to both the other classes. If we remember that the Dutch settlers of Bergen county came from a country which at the time of their emigration represented the leading civilization of Europe in industry, commerce and fine arts, being the country of Rembrandt, Van Dyke, and the illustrious Dutch School, we find it quite natural that these people have shown culture and taste in their architecture, as is demonstrated in hundreds of buildings all over Bergen county. Besides the dwellings, we may mention as fine examples of their style, the churches and especially the First Dutch Reformed Church of Hackensack and the Paramus Church, of which we show illustrations elsewhere in this work.

Accompanying this sketch, we have shown a few prints of the houses in proximity to the Maywood Railroad station.

All of these houses were built in the last century. The walls are from two to three feet in thickness, of domestic red sandstone, and the mortar used is of the best quality, greatly superior to that in our modern masonwork. The interior woodwork is artistic and well finished. The doors and the necessarily deep window casings, are finely paneled, and

GUSTAV L. JAEGER

the mantel pieces well proportioned and sometimes richly carved. All is harmonious with no inartistic feature. The timbers and roofs are, without exception, of hewn oak most substantially jointed, and if no vandalism destroy these monuments of the early Dutch colonial time, they will stand and be admired for centuries to come.

MR. GUSTAV L. JAEGER.

Mr. Gustav L. Jaeger is a successful New York business man who has made Maywood his home, and where he owns a large tract of land. He is President of the Maywood Land Company and has built an elegant residence, the so called "Colonial Terrace." He has been in this country about forty-six years and has been in active business ever since, generally in the line of paper and its manufacture. He is a patron of a number of benevolent institutions in New Jersey and New York. As a practical and active man, he has taken out over seventy Patents, some of which are in world wide use. He was elected a member of the first Borough Council of Maywood and has been Chairman of the Finance Committee ever since.

RESIDENCE OF GUSTAV L. JAEGER

As owner of a large tract of land along the New York Southern and Western Railroad running from Hackensack Heights to the Saddle River, he has erected a number of houses, and all the modern improvements in the Borough, such as the water supply, electric lights and gas, as well as the macadamized streets, are due to his energy and liberality.

MR. ERNST BILHUBER.

Mr. Bilhuber of Maywood, was born in the south of Germany in the year 1849. He came to this country at the age of twenty and began work in New York, in his profession of designing and consulting engineer. In the year 1876 he served as secretary of the German Commission to the World's Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Through his contributions to European technical and industrial papers during this time he has helped considerably to make Europe acquainted with the high industrial development and achievements of this country. Later on he devoted his attention to manufacturing enterprises. The large Steel

ire Works of R. H. Wolff & Co., of New York, of which concern he is director, were built under his superintendence. In 1892 he interested himself in the Maywood Art Tile Company, of which he took the management. Since that time he has made Maywood his home, and has taken an active interest in its development and in all local issues of the borough. He served in the first Maywood Board of Education, and was chairman of the Building Committee, during the erection of the model school house, of which we publish a good view. He has been influential in organizing the first fire company of the borough, and in 1895 was elected to a seat in the Borough Council, and at the expiration of his first three years' term, was re-elected.

Mr. Bilhuber bought for his home one of the old landmarks, the the Brinkerhoff homestead, a substantial stone dwelling, next to the

ERNST BILHUBER

present railroad station, and has greatly beautified the grounds and improved the house both in its exterior and interior, keeping strictly to the spirit and style of its original architecture. His residence has the appearance of a substantial old colonial homestead of which there are many fine specimens to be found in Bergen county, worthy of preservation and study.

JOHN C. VAN SAUN.

John C. Van Saun, Mayor of Maywood, represents an old family in the county who was here before the War of the Revolution. Cornelius Van Saun was the first to locate at Cherry Hill, where his three sons John C., Cornelius and David were born. John C. Van Saun was born in 1774 and died in 1849. He married Sarah Huyler, and moved first to ...rk and in 1832 to Maywood. Cornelius, his son, born i...

1812, married Anna Moore of Tenafly. Their children were Sarah Ann, Jane Elizabeth, John C. and Henrietta John C. Van Saun, the subject of this sketch was born in 1839 and was raised a farmer, but has spent most of his life in public office.

Many years of his official career has been given to the interest of highways, as overseer of roads. He has served as Assessor ten years and has also been for two years freeholder of this township. In 1897 he was elected Mayor of Maywood and re-elected in 1899.

In 1862 he married Miss Margaret Amelia Moore. Their children are Cornelius J., now the Marshal of Maywood; Lizzie M., Anna Amelia and Peter Edwin.

RESIDENCE OF ERNST BILHUBER

Mr. Van Saun built his new house in 1894 in which he now resides.

EDWARD D. EASTON.

At Arcola, on the banks of the winding Saddle River near the site of the old Red Mill, where it is related the people of the county gave a reception to Colonel Aaron Burr, when, in the days of his youth that impetuous officer headed an expedition that drove the Hessian troops from this region, has risen a stately mansion, which serves both as an adornment to the country and as a monument to the achievements of one of the men that Bergen county has reason to be proud of. This is the home of Mr. Edward D. Easton. It was on this spot his childhood and youth were spent, and here he returned to make his home, when, still in the prime of manhood, he had won fortune through an industry and an organizing and creative ability, that overcame every obstacle.

Mr. Easton's father and mother, who came to New Jersey from Brooklyn in 1868, lived in a comfortable old house fronting on Paramus

EDWARD D. EASTON

road. Mr. Easton "grew up" here, attended the district school, but started out to make his own way in the world much younger than most boys do. His first employment was on the Hackensack Republican where he served nearly two years as reporter and editor. Having acquired a knowledge of shorthand, he did work in that line for various New York papers, as well as for his own paper. His shorthand accomplishment led to his securing an appointment when barely eighteen years of age, in the Light House Board in Washington. This took him from Arcola, and thenceforward until his return in 1897; he spent only his vacation days in the old home. Mr. Easton retained his position in the Light House Board for several years; but meanwhile had been gaining such a reputation as a stenographer, that there was a constant demand for his services in that capacity. This resulted finally in his severing his connection with the Government, in order to enter the more lucrative field offered in private work to a stenographer of superior attainments. Mr. Easton succeeds in whatever he undertakes, and he succeeded to such an extent as a stenographer that he not only came to be acknowledged by fellow craftsmen one of the greatest of them all, but also, became notable among them for having earned more money with his pen in a given time than any shorthand writer living. Mr. Easton first came into prominence as a stenographer in the Guiteau trial at Washington, the full and accurate report of that celebrated case, having been mostly the work of his pen. His excellent work there brought about his employment by the Department of Justice and by other Government Bureaus in famous and protracted trials, notably the Star Route trials, which occupied upward of a year. During these busy years Mr. Easton found time to study law, and was enrolled as a member of the bar of the District of Columbia.

When a little over thirty years of age, Mr. Easton was able to lay aside his pen, having accumulated a substantial capital, and devote himself to what has seemed to be his life work, the development of the talking machine art. It is an interesting fact that the first men to appreciate the talking machine as a practical invention were stenographers, who saw the incalculable value of an instrument that would perform automatically, tirelessly and accurately, the work for which stenographers required years of training—that is, the recording and reproducing of human speech. Soon after the Graphophone patents were issued in 1877, and the talking machine became a practical thing, Mr. Easton organized in Washington the Columbia Phonograph Company, which at first had for its territory the District of Columbia, Maryland and Delaware. Mr. Easton and his associates were practical men and began with a thorough knowledge of the instrument they had to deal with, and an enthusiastic faith in its future as well as a good stock of business sense. Through lack of these, the thirty other companies then organized gradually disappeared while the Columbia Company was successful in all its undertakings. Its operations soon extended beyond its original territorial limits and became world-wide.

RESIDENCE

When the American Graphophone Company the owner of the patents was reorganized in 1895, Mr. Easton who had secured practical control of the talking machine market was made first general manager and soon afterwards President of the Company. At the same time that he entered with characteristic vigor upon the practical business-management of the company, he took charge also, as Counsel, of its local affairs and his wise management in that capacity contributed much to placing the concern on its present solid footing. A coalition was formed between his old company and the Graphophone Company, and Mr. Easton at the head of both came into control not of the market only but of the concern which soon became, under his direction the greatest manufacturing establishment in the world of talking machines. The remarkable strides made by the American Graphophone Company in three years under Mr. Easton's capable management are familiar facts to those at all acquainted with the condition of the industry. The establishment which at the time he took charge required only one end of a leased factory to house it, now occupies the whole of one of the largest factory plants in Bridgeport, Conn., the company owning the buildings and additional ground sufficient to duplicate the plant when necessary.

Through the Columbia Phonograph Company, under Mr. Easton's management, the American Graphophone Company is represented in most of the principal cities of this country, as well as in Paris, by handsome offices and salesrooms, in nearly every case occupying entire buildings. In the meantime, Mr. Easton having removed his business headquarters from Washington to New York, and having acquired the means to enable him to gratify his wishes, has returned to Arcola, the spot he has so long known as home. As a matter of sentiment, he has built his new home on the very site of the old one, and a part of the old house has been utilized on the new.

Mr. Easton has been twice married. His first wife died after a brief wedded life, leaving a daughter. In 1883 he married Miss Helen Mortimer Jefferis, of Washington, the lady who now presides over the home at Arcola. By his second marriage he has four children, three daughters and a son. Mr. Easton is simple in his tastes, affable and approachable. His straightforward methods, unfailing courtesy and unswering loyalty to his high ideals of right, have gained for him the respect of the commercial world and attached his friends and business associates to him with bonds of the strongest character. Mr. Easton has been a great traveler on business and pleasure and possesses a varied knowledge of men and affairs that makes him a most pleasing companion. His home is noted for its hospitality and for the happiness that always dwells in it.

The house is simple but imposing in appearance, the style being Colonial. There is a broad veranda in front, spacious and delightful hall, parlors and general rooms on the first floor, and many commodious chambers above. The stable is built in corresponding style. Mr. Easton has about fifty acres of land attached to his residence. That

Jacob Van Buskirk

immediately adjoining the house has been laid out as a park with striking landscape effects. To illuminate the house and grounds and the roadway between the house and Rochelle Park railway station, electricity has been brought by Mr. Easton by a private line from Hackensack, and a long distance telephone connects the house by private line with Hackensack thence all other telephone posts.

JACOB VAN BUSKIRK.

The earliest ancestor of the Van Buskirk famiiy in Bergen county, was John, who came from Holland, and located at Teaneck, now Englewood. He had two children, John and Cornelius. Both settled in Bergen county, Cornelius eventually removing to Staten Island, where his descendants still reside. John married Miss Rachel Dey and remained at the old homestead spending his life as a farmer. His children were: Peter, who lived on the old farm; Elsie, who married John Ackerman; Jacob, and Elizabeth, wife of John Bogert, and John who also resided at Teaneck. Of these children, Jacob learned the trade of carpenter, but never made use of it further than to build a saw mill for his own use being a farmer all his life.

He married Catharine, daughter of Captain Abram Haring, a Revolutionary soldier. Their children were Sarah, wife of Stephen Lozier, John, Abram and Jacob. John removed to Staten Island where he spent the remainder of his life. Abram removed to River Edge, and died there a few years later.

Jacob who was born at Teaneck, July 26, 1807, spent his early years at this place, where for a period of more than twenty years he carried on the store now owned by J. H. B. Voorhis. Later he and his brother erected the mills afterward owned by his sons. He was active in the promotion of public enterprise, a director of the New Jersey and New York Railroad, and also a director of the Bergen County Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Van Buskirk married in August 5, 1826, Miss Hannah Voorhis of Kinderkamack. Three children were born of this union, Jacob, Henry and Eliza C., who became the wife of Nicholas R. Voorhis. Mrs. Van Buskirk died September 8, 1879.

Jacob, our subject, was born July 23, 1827. He first attended the district school for a number of years, subsequently becoming a student in Lafayette Academy, Hackensack, where he paid his tuition by acting as assistant teacher. After leaving the Academy, he taught in the district school at Closter for a short time, and afterwards had charge of the school at Kinderkamack, from which place he was called to the principalship of Washington Institute, where he remained over three years. This was a fitting close to his short but successful career in the work of teaching.

Mr. Van Buskirk with his brother Henry now bought a half share in the milling business and formed the partnership of J. & H. Van Bus-

kirk. This firm eventually sold out to the "Hackensack Water Company Reorganized."

The only offices Mr. Van Buskirk could be induced to accept was that overseer of highways, which he held for a period of twenty years; and the office of postmaster which he held about sixteen years, beginning near the time of the War of the Rebellion. He is largely interested in public improvements in the Borough of Delford, of which he was one of the promotors, and to his business sagacity is largely due the success of that corporation.

Mr. Van Buskirk was married Februarry 16, 1853 to Miss Ursula Peack. There children were: Sarah Maria, wife of Jacob Van Wagoner; Hannah Amelia wife of Huyler Voorhis; Catharine Elmira, wife of Francis H. Waite; Jacob Henry, who died in infancy; Peter Edwin and Arthur.

Mr. Van Buskirk is a strong Republican.

THE LE SUEUR FAMILY.

The Le Sueur Family has been well established in Normandy, France, for over seven centuries, and are well known in the cities of Paris, Dieppe and Rouen, and for four centuries were among the largest manufacturers of cloth in the latter city, where the business is conducted by their descendants. They were also well known in the liberal arts. Eustace Le Sueur the celebrated painter, born in Paris in 1617, and Jean F. Le Sueur, the composer of music born in Abbeville in 1763 were respectively brother and nephew of Francois Le Sueur, the Lozier ancestor who was born in Dieppe in 1625, and by profession was a civil engineer and surveyor, his name taking such forms with his descendants as Leseur, Lesier, Lazier and Lozier. He came from Dieppe to New Amsterdam in April, 1657, and was attended by his sister Jeanne, neither being married, but in 1659 Francois married Jannetie daughter of Hildebrandt Pietersen of Amsterdam, Holland. New Amsterdam was not to be the permanent home of Francois Le Sueur, he with about twenty others, mostly heads of families and freeholders, desiring to continue the language and customs of their mother country applied to the Director General and Council of New Netherlands for permission to purchase a tract of land adjoining the Great Kill or Harlem river. The number of applicants for the land being sufficient for a beginning, the Council granted their request. Ground was broken for the new settlement August 14, 1658, and it was named New Harlem by request of the Dutch Governor, Peter Stuyvesant.

In 1663 Francois, with several others, becoming dissatisfied, owing to the heavy taxation levied by the Dutch authorities, sold their property, and in the fall of that year went up the Hudson River to Esopus (now known as Kingston), but in the spring of 1669, Francois returned to New Harlem, now known as Harlem, a portion of the city of Greater New York.

The issue of his marriage was four children, Jannetie, born in 1660; Hillebrand, born in 1663; John, born in 1665, and Nicholas, born in 1668. Jannatie married John Post. of Kingston, N. Y., and after his death, Thomas Innis, of New Amsterdam. Hillebrand married Elsie, daughter of Julian Tappen, of Kingston, N. Y., but died soon after, leaving one child, Jannattie, born in 1689, who married William Elting. John, the second son, married Rachel Snedes, of Kingston, N. Y. He had three children, Jannattie, born in 1687; John, born in 1689, and Catharine, born in 1692. Nicholas, the fourth child of Francois, was born in 1668, and whose branch of the family write their name Lozier, married in New York, May 8, 1691, Tryntie, daughter of Peter Slot, of New York. After his marriage he removed to Hackensack, N. J. By this marriage Nicholas had eight children, as follows: Hillebrand, born 1695; Petrus, born 1697; Johannes, born February 26, 1699; Maritie, born May 11, 1701; Antie, born October 31, 1703; Lucas, born March 18, 1705; Jacobus, born October 5, 1707, and Benjamin, born October 24, 1708. After the death of his wife Nicholas married in Hackensack Antie Direcksee Banta, daughter of Derieck Banta.

His children by this union were Trintie, born March 12, 1710; Hester, born December 16, 1711; Rachel, born May 17, 1714; Jacob, born May 24, 1819; Abram, born July 1, 1721; Leya, born September 22, 1723; Margrietje, born April 5, 1726. The genealogical record of the Lozier family has been traced for several generations, and in some lines to date. The descendants of Nicholas Lozier are now living in Bergen county, N. J., and Newburg, Orange county, N. Y.

The records of the Dutch churches at Hackensack and Schraalenburg, N. J. contain the names of several generations of the Lozier family who in their day were quite numerous but are now few in numbers. Nicholas Lozier was a man of importance in local and church affairs. In the records of the Hackensack church we find that he was accepted as a member, on confession of faith, April 4, 1702. He was elected churchmaster in place of Roelof Westerveldt May 1712, was elected deacon in place of Derik Blinckerhof, May 14, 1713, and elected elder in place of Jacob Banta in May 1723.

During these years the movement of the people was eastward toward the Hudson, lands were cleared and farms were occupied at Schraalenburg, and as early as 1724 it was found necessary to establish a church at Schraalenburg for the convenience of the people of that neighborhood who had been accustomed to worship at Hackensack. Nicholas Lozier was among those in this forward movement and was elected one of the first elders in the new church and was one of the six elders who called Rev. Georgius Wilhelmus Mancius to the pastorate of this church December 23, 1730. This was his last church connection, and he was succeeded as an officer by his children and grandchildren.

In Ulster county, New York the descendants of Francois Le Sueur have been known as Le Suer, Leeshueur, Lashiere and Lasher. They were loyal to the colonial government. In the documentary history of

the state of New York we find the names of Hildebrant, John and Nicholas, sons of Francois among those who in 1689 were supporters of the local authorities of the county of Ulster. They were an intensely patriotic people and were among the first to offer their services to aid the cause of liberty in the war of the Revolution. No less than sixteen of this family were in the service of the state of New York and New Jersey. Dunlap's History of New York, Vol. 2, page 216 published in 1840, gives an account of the organizing of the committee of one hundred and their address to the Lord Mayor of London stating that "the city of New York is as one man in the cause of liberty," etc. The address is signed by the committee, John Lasher being one of their number. In the archives of the state of New York is documentary evidence showing the valuable services of Colonel John Lasher and others of the family. Bergen County, N. J. records, on file in the state archives, also show that there were several Loziers who did well for themselves and their country.

JOHN B. LOZIER.

On a high elevation of land overlooking the fertile valley of the Hackensack River on the New Jersey and New York Railroad eighteen miles from Jersey City, are located the buildings of the Oradell Stock Farm, one of the best horse boarding establishments in America. The farm is undulating and the eye can roam over the counties of Bergen and Hudson in New Jersey, and Rockland and Westchester in New York. The buildings are modern up-to-date structures in which are one hundred and fifty box-stalls well ventilated, and all opening into high fenced paddocks where the horses are allowed to exercise every pleasant day. Excellent water is furnished for the stables from an Artesian well, 145 feet deep and from which 5000 gallons have been pumped at one time without lowering the water more than one inch. This property is owned by Mr. John B. Lozier who conceived the idea of an institution which should surpass all others of its kind and of which the American Horse Breeder, March 2, 1895, says: "is as nearly perfect as can be made." The land comprising the farm has been owned by the Lozier family since the time of George III., the present owner having now in his possession the original deed from the King. The whole farm which has been kept intact consists of three hundred acres nearly one hundred acres of which is virgin forest. The railroad intersects some of the pastures affording horses and colts a chance to become accustomed to the cars. For horses having tender feet, is a large tract of pasture land moist with a blue clay subsoil, and this with a foaling barn, blacksmith shop, pharmacy, hospital and a regulation half mile track completely equips the establishment as one of the best of the kind.

The Lozier family are French Huguenots who formerly spelled their name LeSueurs. They were cloth manufacturers in the cities of Paris, Dieppe and Rouen in France.

HOUSE OF JOHN B. LOZIER CRADELL

JOHN B. LOZIER'S DINING ROOM

WINTER QUARTERS—ORADELL STOCK FARM

Francois Le Sueur, the Lozier ancestor that came to America, was from Colmied, Normandy, a town adjoining Dieppe on the south. The family was well founded in Caux, and a century previous (1525) had figured among the cloth manufacturers of Rouen. Francis Le Sueur, landed on Manhattan Island in April 1657. In 1659 he married Hildebrant Pieterson, of Amsterdam, Holland. The issue of this marriage was Annette, 1660; Hildebrant, 1663; John, 1665 and Nicholas 1668. Nicholas on May 8, 1691 married Tryntie Slot, a daughter of Pieter Jansan Slot former mayor of New Amsterdam. After marriage Nicholas settled near Hackensack and the Oradell Stock Farm is part of the tract taken up by him at that time.

RECEIVING BARN—ORADELL STOCK FARM

STOCK BARNS—ORADELL STOCK FARM

Mr. John B. Lozier, the present owner of the estate, is the son of David B. Lozier, and Kitty Woodworth Garretson, and was born November 28, 1865. His boyhood days were spent on the farm, which, probably owing to favorable surroundings contributed largely to his splendid physique, his courtley bearing, and to a general symmetrical growth producing the broad liberal minded man that he is. A public school education supplemented by a course of instruction in the Hackensack Academy completed his curriculum of studies; and these attainments, added to his many natural endowments gives us the man of practical ideas and of many accomplishments.

Mr. Lozier who is an artist of considerable originality and taste has produced many specimens of his own handiwork, especially in decorated china and bric-a-brac, and is also an expert in penwork. He is a musician of no mean attainments having made a special study of the violin. As a sportsman he excels; this being verified by the many rare specimens he has collected by rod and gun while on various expeditions to Florida and other shooting resorts.

As might be supposed Mr. Lozier is a royal good fellow and a fine entertainer. As a writer, many interesting articles from his pen have found their way into sporting papers and periodicals as the "Turf, Field and Farm" and "The American Field." His writings are chiefly descriptive and from his own experience.

On June 20, 1885, Mr. Lozier married Miss Mary E. Rumsey and by this union have three children—Claire, Grace and Milred. Mr. Lozier is a Republican in politics, independent in local matters especially as to the welfare of his borough. He takes great pleasure in his home and no great wonder since the celebrated Oradell Stock farm is certainly one of the most interesting spots and his home one of which any man of equal possessions might feel justly proud.

HIRAM LOZIER.

Among the descendants of Nicholas Lozier now residing at Newburgh, N. Y. is Hiram, son of Isaac Van Duzer Lozier and Margaret Jam Shay. Mr. Lozier's grandparents were Nicholas and Sarah (Barton) Lozier. His great grandfather Peter married a Miss Brouwer, of Holland ancestry, the line continuing unbroken to Nicholas Lozier and Tryntie Slot, his wife, who were among the early settlers of Hackensack, N. J. This family as noted elsewhere were for more than seven centuries well known in Normandy, France and are well known in the cities of Paris, Dieppe and Rouen. For more than four centuries they were large manufacturers of cloth in the city of Rouen, where the business is still carried on by their descendants. They were also well known in the liberal arts. Music and painting being represented by Jean F. Le Suer, the composer, born in Abbeville in 1763, and by Eustace Le Sueur the celebrated painter, born in Paris in 1617. Eustace being a brother and Jean F., a nephew of Francois Le Seuer, who was by profession a civil engineer and surveyor. The name has passed through

HIRAM LOZIER.

several orthographical changes Lesuer, Lesier, Lazier and at present Lozier. The tastes and professions of these early ancestors have developed in the present generation in no mean degree, as demonstrated in the persons of both Mr. Hiram Lozier of Newburgh, N. Y. and Mr. John B. Lozier of Oradell, N. J. Hiram Lozier was born at Newburgh, N. Y., June 4, 1852, and was educated in the Latin and English branches, in the Newburgh public schools and Academy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1868.

Immediately after leaving school Mr. Lozier entered the office of the Washington Iron Works, at Newburgh, remaining about one year, subsequently taking a position with the Whitehill Engine Works, to learn the practical workings of the engine business. After several years spent with this company he formed a connection with the Fishkill Landing Machine Company, (builders of Corliss Engines, Boilers and General Machinery) where he still continues. These works are located at Fishkill Landing, N. Y., opposite Newburgh.

Mr. Lozier is active in public and social affairs, was vice-president of the Board of Excise, Newburgh, 1894-1895, member of Board of Education, since 1895, and chairman of committee of City Library.

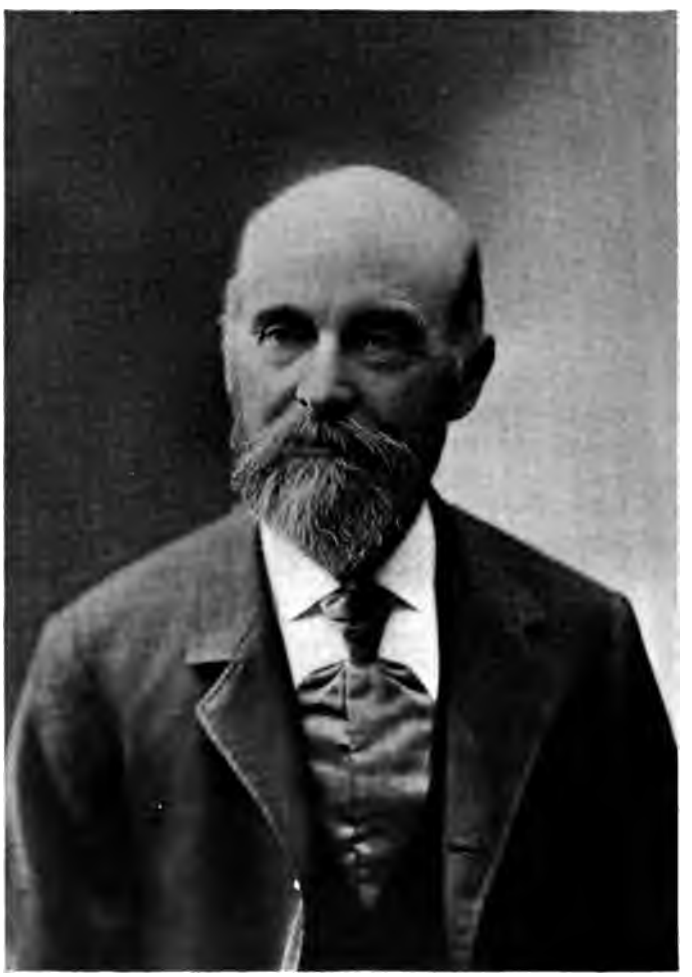
Socially he is a member of the Holland Society of New York City; member of the Empire State Society; Sons of American Revolution, New York, also member of Newburgh Historical Society, Treasurer of Masonic Veteran Association of Newburg, and Treasurer of Newburgh Academy Alumni Association. He is a member of Newburgh Lodge No. 309 F. & A. M. and Past Grand of Acme Lodge No. 469, I. O. O. F. In his church relations he is a member of Trinity M. E. Church, being a member of the official Board.

Mr. Lozier married Miss Martha A. Wylie of Newburgh, N. Y.

DANIEL I. DEMAREST.

Daniel I. Demarest, Mayor of Delford, son of Isaac D. and Margaret (Van Wagoner) Demarest, traces his descent in a direct line from the early emigrants of that name who came to America, subsequently settling in Bergen County. Mr. Demarest was born on the old homestead near the Hackensack River, March 16, 1836. This property is now owned by Hugh J. Grant, ex-Mayor of New York city. Previous to its purchase by its present owner, Mr. Demarest had resided on another part of this farm near Oradell, thirty acres of which he owns and is his home. As an old time resident of the place, fully identified with its business and other interests he was elected Mayor of Delford Borough, and in addition to this for many years he has been postmaster of Oradell; treasurer of the Bergen County Building and Loan Association, and is also treasurer of the Bergen County Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Demarest is a Christian gentleman, who with his family belong to the Reformed church. In politics he is a Republican. He married



Daniel I. Demarest

Miss Ellen A. Demarest, a daughter of John D. Demarest. They have one son, Isaac.

PETER G. ZABRISKIE.

The Zabriskie family are numerous in Bergen county, all having sprung from one common ancestor, Albert, who came from Poland in 1662. The maternal ancestor however, being a Miss Von der Linde, of Holland stock. In time the children and grandchildren, finding it to their advantage to seek homes in other localities, the branch to which Peter G. belongs, came to be residents of the western part of the county, where his grandfather, Jacob, and his father Gilliam both continued to reside, and where Peter was born December 24, 1836.

Mr. Zabriskie received a limited education, being obliged to begin early to prepare for the business of life. Learning the carpenter trade, he eventually became a builder, after spending a number of years as a journeyman. Success usually follows strict attention to business, when honest work is done through honorable methods. That Mr. Zabriskie has been successful, is demonstrated by the character and number of bulldings he has erected in the vicinity of Ridgewood, especially residences of New York business men, among which are those of E. F. Hanks, W. J. Fullerton, H. S. Patterson, H. A. Dunbar, A. C. Brooks, C. F. Shultz, W. C. Parker, F. C. White, K. C. Atwood, and C. Atwood of Oradell. These are all palatial residences, specimens of the highest art in modern building.

Mr. Zabriskie's wife, to whom he was married in 1858, was Miss Mary Garrison, daughter of John A. Garrison of Allendale. Of their two daughters, Minnie is the wife of Louis Nearing, while Maude resides at home.

Mr. Zabriskie is an independent Republican.

A. LANDMANN.

A. Landmann, merchant in Oradell, born in the city of New York, March 6, 1852, is a son of Frederick Landmann, who emigrated from Darmstadt, Germany in 1831, coming to New Jersey in 1869. Here he engaged in the milling business. He first came to Oradell in 1880, when he became associated with John W. Van Buskirk, succeeding Charles E. Van Buskirk of Van Buskirk Bros. They succeeded Mr. Isaac D. Demarest, who had established the business in 1869. In 1880 A. Landmann bought out the interest of Charles E. Van Buskirk, when the business was conducted under the firm name of Van Buskirk & Landmann until May 4, 1896, when Mr. Landmann bought the interest of J. W. Van Buskirk, continuing under the name of A. Landmann. He is successfully dealing in the retail of general merchandise.

Mr. Landmann was married in 1874 to Emma Jane Veldran, daughter of William Veldran of Oradell. They have the following children: Florencc E., Margaretta V., Emma A., William F., and Herbert A.

Politically, Mr. Landmann is a Democrat, holding the office of postmaster under Cleveland's first Administration. He is a Council-

PETER G. ZABRISKIE

man of the borough, and District Clerk of Schools. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

CHARLES C. BASLEY.

Charles C. Basley was born in Elizabeth, N. J., July 27th, 1864. His parents and all his ancestors, however, were natives of Europe.

Mr. Basley was educated in the public schools of New York city and after leaving school spent two years on the sea, stopping at all seaports from Maine to the Amazon River. After his return from this voyage, he spent two years in the west, and later was for a time engaged in business in New York city. At present he is occupied in gardening. He is Justice of the Peace of Midland township, and is also a member of the Midland Republican Club.

Mr. Basley was married on February 25, 1891, by J. J. Brower, pastor of the North Baptist Church in West Eleventh Street, New York city. Mrs. Basley is a granddaughter of ex-sheriff John Ackerson, who was a brother of ex-judge Garret Ackerson. Two children have been born of this marriage—one a girl of seven years and the other a boy of a few months.

HERBERT S. JONES, M. D.

Dr. Herbert S. Jones of Oradell is a son of William P. Jones a shoe manufacturer of South Sudbury, Mass., and was born November 5, 1851. He was educated at Williston Seminary and at Yale College, spending three and one half years in classical work but did not take his degree. After leaving College he immediately entered upon his professional studies at the Homeopathic Medical College in New York city, and upon the completion of this course, opened an office in Elizabeth, N. J., where he practiced two years. The doctor then spent some time in the west, but returned to Oradell in 1892, where he has continued to reside, building up a lucrative practice. In addition to his general work he is Medical examiner for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and also for the Royal Arcanum.

In 1887 Dr. Jones was married to Miss Eveline Wilson, daughter of James Wilson of Elizabeth. They attend the Reformed Church.

JOHN G. DEMAREST.

John G. Demarest, son of Garret D. Demarest first learned the trade of carpenter, afterwards spending one year in the office of an architect. In 1890 he formed a partnership with Mr. Richard W. Cooper of New Milford, in the business of building and contracting, under the firm name of Cooper & Demarest. They are Architects and Builders, and have built some fine houses in Bergen county.

Mr. Demarest is president of the Hackensack Coal and Lumber Co., president of the Delford Land Co., and also president of the Delford Sewer Co.

He is a Mason belonging to the Temple Lodge of Westwood.

Mr. Demarest was born July 25, 1868. In 1894 he married Miss

Letitia Onderdonk, a daughter of Issac Onderdonk of Westwood. They have one son, Alfred.

THE COOPER FAMILY.

The progenitor of this family was Richard Cooper, whose birth occurred in 1698, and who emigrated at a later period from his native Holland to America. He became the owner of an extensive tract of land in Bergen county, purchased of the New Jersey proprietors, and portions of which are still owned by his descendants,—Mrs. H. C. Herring, Mrs. Hannah Moore, and Mrs. Eleanor Van Wagoner. He married Miss Catherine Van Pelt, also of Holland descent, whose birth occurred in 1700 and her death in 1745, her husband having survived until 1753. Among their children was John, born July 22, 1731, who served with credit in the war of the Revolution, as did also his son Richard, both of whom were taken prisoners and confined on Long Island.

John Cooper was united in marriage to Anna Maria, daughter of Rev. J. H. Goetschius, and had the following children, who grew to mature years: Richard, Mary (Mrs. John Hopper), Catherine (Mrs. Garret Hopper), Sally (Mrs. Abram Ackerman), and Henry, who died in infancy. The death of Mr. Cooper occurred December 29, 1808. His son, Richard J., was born on the ancestral estate October 27; 1757, and devoted himself to the improvement of the landed property he inherited. He was united in marriage to Miss Anna Ferdon, to whom were born three children,—John, Eleanor (Mrs. Jacob Van Wagoner), and Mary (Mrs .John Van Wagoner). Richard J., on his release from imprisonment during the war for American independence, returned to his home and followed farming until his death, which occurred April 8, 1812. The birth of his son John occurred December 1, 1782, on the homestead, where his whole life was spent. He was married, February 4, 1804, to Miss Sally, daughter of David Campbell, a Revolutionary patriot, who bore through life the scars of many wounds received while in the service of his country. Their children were Anne (Mrs. Lucas Van Soun) born September 10, 1805; Hannah (Mrs. B. P. Moore), whose birth occurred March 31, 1815; and Helena (Mrs. H. C. Herring), born February 17, 1818. The children of Mrs. Moore are Sarah Louisa (Mrs. Dr. S. J. Zabriskie); John Cooper, who served with credit as surgeon during the late civil war, with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, and died while in service, in 1865, at Clinton, La.; Louis, residing at New Milford; Eliza Ann (Mrs. David H. Van Ordan); Mary (Mrs. Henry C. Banta); and Helena (Mrs. George Brickell.)

John Cooper spent his whole life upon the farm, though other business also engaged his attention. The offices of freeholder, justice of the peace, etc., were frequently filled by him. He espoused with vigor the principles of the Democracy, and never wavered from these convictions. His religious views were in sympathy with the Reformed (Dutch) Church, Mrs. Cooper having been a member of the True Reformed Church at Schraalenburgh.

The death of Mr. Cooper took place January 15, 1875, at the ancestral home.

RICHARD W. COOPER.

Richard W. Cooper, son of William R. Cooper, was born in Bergen county, November 1st, 1841. His father who was a mason and builder, was a native of Bergen county, also. Mr. Cooper was educated in the common schools, afterward learning the trade of carpenter, at which he has continued to work ever since. More than thirty years ago, he went into business for himself and is now the senior member of the firm of Cooper & Demarest, architects and builders. He is also in the lumber business at New Milford, is treasurer of the Hackensack Lumber Company, and associated with the Delford Land and Improvement Company. He is a Democrat, is ex-mayor of the Borough of Delford, and is at present a member of the Board of Freeholders.

Mr. Cooper was married in 1892 to Miss Ella Christie.

DANIEL HERRING.

Daniel Herring an early settler of Midland Township, married and reared a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters,--Henry, Daniel, Jacob, John, Cornelius, Jane, and Tiny. He died September 3, 1784, aged eighty years. His wife (Margaret) died October 4, 1779, aged seventy-one years.

Jacob, third son of Daniel and Margaret Herring, was also a farmer, and member of the same church as his father. He was twice married, first to Wilhelmina Banta, second to Susan Livingstone, by whom he had three children--Wilhelmina, Daniel, and Cornelius.

Jacob's death occurred June 9, 1809, at the age of seventy-five years, and that of his wife (Susan) April 1, 1831, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Cornelius, son of Jacob and Susan (Livingstone) Herring, was born April 10, 1797. He was a tailor by trade, but spent the greatest portion of his life as a farmer.

He was married November 27, 1817, to Ann D. Riker, of New York city, who bore him the following children: Henry C., James, Jacob, Susan Ann, wife of John De Voe, of Rutherford; Daniel, John, Harry, Mary Jane, wife of Dr. John Turmure, of Schraalenburgh, N. J., and William.

Of these, Henry C. was born February 9, 1819, in the city of New York. During his infancy he removed with his parents to Schraalenburgh, N. J., and remained at home until his marriage, which occurred June 19, 1839, to Helena, daughter of John Cooper, Esq., of New Milford, Bergen county.

He served his township as freeholder, justice of the peace, etc., and was elected to the State Legislature for the years 1874-75. He was vice-president of the Bergen County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and an active member of the True Reformed Church at Schraalenburgh.

CHARLES E. COLE.

Charles E. Cole, Steward of the Bergen County Almshouse, and son of W. H. and Anna E. (Traver) Cole, was born at Stanfordville, Dutchess county, N. Y., June 6, 1866. His parents are also both natives of Dutchess county where his father, who was a highly respected citizen, was an architect and builder.

Mr. Cole was educated in the common schools of Brooklyn and also at Croton Landing, N. Y. His business experience has been somewhat varied, having been for a considerable time engaged in the Fire Arms department of E. Remington & Son of New York city, and also with their successors, The Alfred Ward Davenport Co. Upon his retirement from the employ of this firm, he began the butchering business with his uncle in Brooklyn, continuing two years, subsequently becoming associated for a time with the Metropolitan Insurance Company. He then removed to Bergen county, N. J., where he became interested in farming and during a period of six years superintended the work of a farm.

In 1895 Mr. Cole received the appointment to his present position, his amiable disposition, equable temper, together with his experience, making him a valuable man for the place, and in which he has given entire satisfaction to the public.

He was married in 1890 to Miss Elnora S. Traver, daughter of Ephraim Traver of Brooklyn, N. Y. In politics Mr. Cole is independent, giving his support to the best man. He and his wife are Congregationalists.

JUDGE HENRY H. VOORHIS.

Judge Henry H. Voorhis became a prominent citizen of Midland township and spent his life on the homestead where his father Henry N., and grandfather Nicholas both resided. For fifty years he was active as an executor and administrator of estates. He was an active supporter of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency and when the war broke out in 1861, he became a warm supporter of the Union Cause.

In 1835 he was commissioned by Governor Peter D. Vroom a justice of the peace, and after serving for five years, he was again commissioned a justice of the peace by Governor Daniel Haines in 1843, and served three years, when, by the change in the constitution of the State requiring that office to be filled by election by the people, he was elected to the same office and served for two years. Judge Voorhis was elected and served in the State Legislature for the years 1848-49; was appointed master in chancery in 1853, and 1857 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bergan County, and served one term of five years. In 1874 he was elected freeholder of Midland township, which position he creditably filled for five years. Upon the construction of the Midland Railroad he was appointed one of the commissioners for appraising damages to land passed through by the road in forty-five cases, and was one of the incorporators of the Bergen County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was Secretary.

JOHN H. VOORHIS.

John H. Voorhis, son of Andrew A., was born October 1, 1802, and belongs to another branch of this same family. He married Mariah Saloma Schoonmaker, March 23, 1826. The result of this union was three children,—Euphemia, wife of Thomas Voorhis, Elizabeth (deceased), and John H. Mr. Voorhis was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Hackensack, as was also his wife. She died March 5, 1874.

John H. Voorhis was born March 5, 1836. He was married November 23, 1858, to Anna Mariah daughter of Anna and Samuel Demarest. They have had three children, —Anna, Salome, and Andrew, Jr.

CORNELIUS BOARD.

Cornelius Board emigrated to America with his wife, Elizabeth and two sons, David and James, and settled in Ringwood afterward called Boardville, where he became a large real estate owner. His son David succeeded to a large part of his father's estate. His son Nathaniel born September 27, 1775, died December 31, 1842. He was a participant in what was known as the "Whiskey War", serving as Lieutenant in that ferocious escapade against the Whiskey Boys of Kentucky. He was also in the war of 1812 being stationed for six months at Sandy Hook. He served in both branches of the New Jersey Legislature and was a man of good judgment and ability.

He was frequently sought after as counsellor among his neighbors and townsmen, and often selected as executor and administrator of estates. His wife, Mary Kingsland, a native of Morris county, bore him the following children, who grew to manhood and womanhood: Edmund K., John F., Mary A., wife of Daniel H. Bull, of Orange county, N. Y., Peter, Eleanor, (deceased), was the wife of James H. Bull, Harriet, wife of O. E. Maltby, of New Haven, Sarah J., wife of John C. Zabriskie, and David J. Board.

Peter; son of Nathaniel Board, was born August 19, 1809, on the Board homestead in Pompton township, where he spent his early life and acquired an education, being prepared for college in the Pompton Academy.

Turning his attention to business for eight years he was a clerk in general merchandise stores in the vicinity of his birth He married, May 30, 1833, Matilda B. Zabriskie, of Midland township, who has borne him two children,—Cornelius Z. and Mary C., wife of John J. Zabriskie, of Ridgeway.

Mr. Board spent most of his active business life as a farmer; was a man of strong force of character, decided in his opinions, and of correct habits. He was honored by his townsmen with positions of trust.

CHAPTER XXV.
LODI

GENERAL DESCRIPTION—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—SCHOOLS—EARLY HIGHWAYS—ORGANIZATION—CIVIL LIST—SOCIETIES, ORDERS, ASSOCIATIONS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—CHURCHES—BURIAL PLACES—HISTORICAL INCIDENTS AND REMINISCENCES—BOROUGHS OF CARLSTADT, WALLINGTON, WOODRIDGE, HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, LITTLE FERRY—LODI VILLAGE AND BERGEN TOWNSHIP—BIOGRAPHICAL.

The township of Lodi was organized in 1825, and at that time contained about 22,000 acres of land, but many changes have been made since then, the first being the setting off of the township of Union in 1852. Lodi was named from a flourishing town of Italy, founded by the Bois, and colonized by the father of Pompeii the Great. Hence the name of Laus Pompeia, which was corrupted gradually into the cognomen it bears at the present time. Lodi is celebrated for the victory of the French, under Bonaparte, over the Austrians, in 1796. It is said that when Lafayette was at Hackensack, in 1825, that he suggested this name for the town of Lodi that his own might not again be brought into such common use.

The Polifly road, so named from the bog meadow along which it passes, is a fine thoroughfare, built over two hundred years ago, and runs through the whole length of the township. At the time of its settlement, the eastern part of Lodi township was covered with a fine growth of cedar timber, where now it is overgrown with a coarse grass, which is cut and stacked in the summer, but cannot be removed until the ground is frozen in the winter, so as to admit of horses and wagons being taken out for this purpose.

The early settlers of Lodi township were principally Dutch, many of them coming directly from Holland, while others were descendants of various families located in different parts of New Jersey and New York. Captain John Berry is said to have been the original owner of all the land in Lodi. This land was obtained by grant from Governor Carteret in 1669. The Kipps or De Kypes, as they then spelled the name, came originally from France, but immediately from Holland in 1635, coming about 1685 to the township of Lodi, where Hendrick in time bought a farm of two hundred acres on the Polifly road. The Van Bussum family is known to have lived on the old homestead as early as Revolutionary times, but it is not certain at what date they located there. Theodore Van Idestine who was the first of the name to emigrate to America, came from Holland in 1760, his son Peter some time later coming to Lodi, where he purchased a farm of one hundred acres on the Passaic river. The Romaines came from New Barbadoes about the time of the close of the Revolution, and purchased about one

hundred acres of land, with mill site and water privileges on the Saddle River. The Demarest family came to Lodi township in the last century, although they had been in New Jersey since about 1676. Upon coming here, the first of the name, Stephen Demarest, purchased a homestead of about one hundred acres on the Polifly road.

The island of Moonachie was purchased by three men, one of whom was Thomas Francis Outwater, who came here in the latter part of the seventeenth century, where his descendants still remain. The Terhune family is a prominent one, but it is not known at what time they located here. George Brinkerhoff the first of this family in Lodi township, came from Holland in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He purchased a farm of two hundred acres, where the village of Woodridge now stands. Walling Van Winkle, a Hollander, was the owner of a farm of five hundred acres, near the city of Passaic. His deed granting him the land, is signed in Holland script, dated 1734. Jacob Hopper also bought a farm of five hundred acres, extending from the Polifly road to the Saddle River.

The people of Lodi have shown their thrift and enterprise in the building of good roads, the Polifly being the first and also the longest. The other roads leading into this from Passaic, Saddle River and other adjoining territory, were built at an early date and afforded an outlet to the settlers of this township. The road from Passaic through Carlstadt to Moonachie was completed in or about 1816, while the Paterson and Jersey City Plank road, was finished about four years later and the Hackensack and Paterson road in 1826. In 1850, the road from the village of Lodi to the Polifly road was opened. The New Jersey & New York railroad now runs through, connecting it with Jersey City and other parts of the State. The trolley road from Arlington to Carlstadt through Rutherford was opened in 1897, and connects Lodi with Newark. The Paterson and Hoboken trolley also touches Carlstadt, thus giving Lodi the benefit of traffic with important points in all directions.

Schools have been organized and utilized in accordance with the times. The various districts have been more or less changed from time to time to keep pace with the growth and demands of the localities in which they are situated. As late as 1840, the township had but two schools and about fifty scholars. Since that time a great change has been effected both in buildings and the number of pupils as well as in the efficiency of the schools. Woodridge District erected its first building as early as 1801 on land owned by John W. Berry. This house was built of stone, one story high and twenty-five by twenty feet, in extent. The first teacher was Patrick Dillon. The district was about four and one-half miles long by three miles broad. A new house was needed in 1845, when ground was purchased from Philip Berry, Jr., and a large building erected. This was accomplished under the supervision of the "Mount Pleasant New School Association," the district comprising Rutherford Park, Carlstadt, Woodridge, Corona, Hasbrouck Heights, Moonachie and East Passaic. In 1873 this building gave place to a more modern and

commodious structure. From time to time, it became necessary to divide the districts in order to accommodate the growing number. What became known as the Moonachie District opened its first school in the kitchen of Peter Allen, where it was conducted during the winter months only, the first teacher being Thomas Stephenson. The first building was erected in 1832, and had long desks and slab seats. This house did service forty years, when it was replaced by a fine modern structure.

The school in the village of Lodi, had a small beginning of only twelve scholars, in a little house seventeen feet by twenty, and furnished with long desks and slab seats. Nicholas Terhune was the first teacher. In 1853, a new house became necessary. The first house was on the farm of Jacob H. Hopper, but the last one was on land donated by Robert Rennie. Mr. Merritt was the first teacher.

When Carlstadt was organized in 1853, it contained a part of the most southerly district of the township, and in 1865, it became necessary to secure more commodious quarters when they purchased four lots and erected a two story building with a frontage of twenty-five feet and thirty-two feet deep, adding a hall sixteen by ten feet. In 1874 they built an annex to this, sixty-two by thirty-two feet, at a cost of over eight thousand dollars. This serves to show how rapidly the township developed in substantial directions.

The Little Ferry District was formed in 1875, when they secured ground and built a brick building at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. The school was opened on November 29, with Miss Brinkerhoff of Hackensack as teacher and an enrollment of thirty-two pupils recorded.

*HISTORICAL INCIDENTS AND REMINISCENCES.

Early in the history of New Jersey Captain John Berry, gentleman; received a grant of all the land lying between the Boiling Spring at Rutherford, the Passaic River, Saddle River, Cherry Hill, and the Hackensack River. This grant included the land within the present township of Lodi. It is probable that Captain Berry built the Polifly road, the oldest in the township, expecting to sell the land adjoining it for farms and building lots. He parceled out his land on the west side of this road into sections, extending back to the Passaic River and Saddle River. The buyers of these were the ancestors of many of the present leading citizens of Lodi township.

The proximity of Lodi township to the camping-ground of the Hessians during the Revolution rendered the inhabitants subject to many depredations on the part of the latter. The district of Moonachie was nearly depopulated on account of the ravages of bands of Hessians from New York. There is scarcely a representative of an old family in Lodi township who cannot relate harrowing tales of hunger, flight by night, burying of valuables in the earth, told him by his grandsire from personal experience during the struggle for independence one hundred years ago.

At the old Hopper homestead on the Polifly road a division of sol-

*From History of Bergen and Passaic Counties.

diers made themselves at home for a number of weeks, the officers sleeping in the house, and the common soldiers under the trees in the orchard immediately back of the house. One night Mrs. Hopper was awakened from her slumbers by a noise among the pigs in the pig-pens. Mrs. Hopper at once aroused the officers and requested them to investigate the causes of the disturbance. They thereupon ran out into the darkness in the direction of the sounds and discovered one of their own men in the act of carrying off a struggling pig. Considering the miscreant as a poacher on their own preserves, the officers flogged him so severely that neither he nor any of his comrades ever afterwards repeated the experiment. It is not related whether Mrs. Hopper's pleasure at the rescue was of long duration, but it is probable that His Majesty's officers had as keen an appetite for pork as their subordinates, and that the pigs were soon a thing of the past.

The Hessians made many expeditions into Moonachie, and on such occasions were accustomed to fire into dwelling houses regardless of the danger to the lives of women and children. On one of their raids they stabbed in the back and killed old Abraham Allen as he was trying to escape from them. A single incident worthy of note occurred here in the Revolution. A party of Hessians had stolen all the cows for miles around, and were driving them to their boat on the Hackensack, followed by a band of angry farmers. Arriving there they found to their dismay the tide low and their boat, on which they intended to embark, high and dry. The cattle were at once abandoned. Many of the Hessians were killed by shots from their pursuers, or drowned in attempting to swim the river. The ammunition of the farmers gave out after a few shots, or not one of the plunderers would have escaped.

William Berry a descendant of John Berry settled near the village of Carlstadt, where he owned considerable real estate, and settled a homestead, which has been in the family since, a period of about one hundred and fifty years.

His children were John, born in 1756; Albert, born in 1759; Mary, born in 1761; Jane, born in 1763; Albert (2), born in 1766; Elizabeth, born in 1770; John W., born in 1772; Sarah, born in 1775; and Eleanor, born in 1776.

Of these children. John W. Berry, of Moonachie, resided upon the homestead during his life, dying February 9, 1859. He lived in the old house by the low lands until 1825, when he built on or near its site a stone house, which was burned in 1873. His wife, whom he married February 23, 1794, was Elizabeth Terhune, who was born October 19, 1773, and died May 31, 1857. The children of this union were Elizabeth, wife of Cornelius Banta, William, Stephen, Albert, Sarah, wife of Nicholas Terhune, Stephen (2), Letitia, wife of John H. Ackerman, Mary, wife of Enoch Brinkerhoff, and John I.

Originally the area of the township of Lodi was large but within recent years one township and six boroughs have been formed from its territory leaving but a remnant that formerly belonged to it. Like that

of the township of Bergen it has been almost contracted to death. Continual secessions have finally forced its area within a small compass. The Moonachie road on the south and that of Calico or Turkey Neck on the north together with the Hackensack plank road, and line running parallel with the old Polifly road about one thousand feet east of the railroad stand for its east and west boundary lines, with the Little Ferry borough left out, is all that remains of this once large and important township. In justice, however, it must be stated, that Lodi township with its Philippine Colony of "Lodi Park", in the vicinity of Garfield, is one of the townships in existence, that has use for a foreign policy. Its official vote of November, 1898, was seventy-one.

CIVIL LIST.

There are no records of elections previous to 1862, with the exception of freeholders, which are given since the organization of the township.

1827, Henry W. Kingsland, Joseph Budd; '28, William C. Kingsland; '28-29, Samuel H. Berry; '29-30, Henry P. Kipp; '30 Abraham I. Berry; '31-32, Cornelius G. Brinkerhoff; '31-32, '37, Michael Van Winkle; '33-34, '38-39, George Kingsland, Peter H. Kipp; '35, John A. Berry; '35-36, Richard Outwater; '36, Martin Romeyn; '37, Peter A. Kipp; '40-43, David E. Van Bussum; '40-42, Jacob J. Brinkerhoff; '43-45 '54-56, Richard Berdan; '44-46, Jacob H. Hopper; '46-48, Enoch I Vreeland; '47-49, '52-53, John Huyler; '49-51, '56-58, David Ackerman; '50-51, James L. Van Winkle; '52-54, Enoch Hopper; '57-59, James J. Brinkerhoff; '59-61-64, Daniel Romaine; '60-62, Abraham K. Ackerman; '62, 63, Abraham Kipp; '63, John P. Outwater; '64-66, Geo. W. Conklin; '66, Richard Terhune; '67, Walling Kipp; 68, John Richard Vreeland; '68-69, Isaac H. Schoonmaker; '69-74, John Van Bussam; '70 Henry Kipp; '75-77, Theodore F. Muehling; '78-83, John Feitner; '83-87, Max Mathe; '87-93; John H. Outwater; '93-99, John Van Bussam; '99, James W. Mercer.

MOONACHIE.

To a district of excellent farming land, about one mile southeast of Little Ferry, and two miles to the west of Carlstadt, is given the name of Moonachie. It was so named in memory of Moonachie, the chief of a tribe of Indians, a branch of the Six Nations, who occupied this region. Over two hundred years ago Thomas Francis Outwater, a Mr. Brinkerhoff, and a Mr. Kipp bought the so-called island of Moonachie of Captain John Berry, paying seven hundred pounds for it. This "island" was located between Berry's Creek, Indian Path, Losing Creek, and the Hackensack River. The Indians who peopled it at that time were said to be very friendly to the whites. The land was covered with valuable cedar timber till within a few years. Moonachie was for a time known as Peach Island, on account of the large quantities of peaches produced here. This name is no longer applicable, as scarcely a peach-tree can now be found in this region. Just at the junction of Moonachie with the township of Union is located a hotel, known as

the Half-Way House. It has long marked the point of bisection of the Paterson plank-road from Paterson to Jersey City. The people of Moonachie are generally farmers, their principal production being garden products, which they sell in the markets of New York and Jersey City.

A Baptist chapel was built here in 1871 at a cost of about one thousand dollars. This was during the pastorate of Rev. John A. McKean, in the church at Rutherford Park. After a few years this was abandoned by the Baptists and at present the Presbyterians and Lutherans are occupying the house.

THE VILLAGE OF LITTLE FERRY.

The village of Little Ferry occupies the northeastern portion of the old township of Lodi. It has always been an isolated part of that township, aside from its legislative restrictions and naturally sought independence through the formation of a borough. Brickmaking is the only industry and the facilities for the shipping of this product by water are excellent. The borough has a population of about fifteen hundred people. Its official vote for November 1898 was one hundred and fifty. James Pickens one of the promotors of the village came there a few years before the civil war, and under his influence the private school system was changed into the public one. They now have a commodious school building and employ five teachers. The house was erected about 1878, Mr. Pickens also fostered the religious influences of the place, establishing a flourishing Sabbath school which resulted in the building of a house of worship, the corner stone of which was laid on Easter day April 2, 1899. Mr. Pickens kept the tollgate and had the post office from 1873 until his death in 1896.

The first brick yards in Little Ferry were owned by Shower & Cole in 1872. This enterprise, however, did not prove successful, and the business soon passed into the hands of John Thume. He in turn was succeeded in a short time by the Mehrhofs in 1877. Since then this industry has thriven. The buildings in which the bricks are burned, have been enlarged, and new appliances have been added until to-day the industry is next to the largest of its kind in the United States.

For a term of years the business was carried on under the name of Mehrhof Brothers Manufacturing Company, the officers being Nicholas Mehrhof, president; Peter Mehrhof, treasurer; Philip Mehrhof, secretary. The plant went into the hands of a receiver in 1895, but the property was leased from the Hackensack Bank and operated since, under the name of Mehrhof Brick Company. Last year they manufactured two million two hundred thousand brick, and employed about two hundred men.

The impetus given this industry in Little Ferry by the Mehrhof Brothers brought other manufacturers to the place. James W. Gillies, The Gardner Brothers, Charles Walsh, Edward Smulto, I. & W. Felter, each of which companies have established plants, the total output being about one hundred million bricks annually.

Philip Mehrhof started business in 1896 with a ten years lease on a plant formerly owned by B. L. W. Hanfeld. He employs thirty-five men, and his yard has a capacity of five million annually. N. Mehrhof & Son have a capacity of ten million and employ seventy-five men. They organized in 1881.

I. & W. Felter organized in 1886. Walsh, Gardner Brother and James W. Gillies each started their yards in 1884-'85.

The Borough of Little Ferry was organized in the summer of 1894, the first election of officers having been held in November of that year. The first officers were: James Pickens, Mayor; Samuel Hanson, Charles Kiel, George D. Mehrhof, Louis Bausbach, J. Adams Eckel, Jacob Vogt, Council; E. M. Mehrhof, Clerk; Silas B. Gardner, Assessor; J. Irvin Pickens, Collector. Irvin Felter was the second mayor and was followed in March 1899 by the present officers: J. Adam Eckel, Mayor; William Kingsley, Clerk; Samuel Hanson, Charles Kiel, Abram Derunde, Jacob Vogt, Louis Bausbach, Hugh H. Eckel, Council; Abram Woods, Assessor; August Werkhaus, Collector.

THE MEHRHOF BROTHERS.

The Mehrhof Brothers were the founders of the brick making industry of Little Ferry. Broad minded, comprehensive men, filled with public spirited motives, it became a matter of easy solution for them to inaugurate the business they have so successfully carried on in that part of the county.

Philip, the father of this family, left Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1841, for America, locating at Croton Point where he continued business for some years as an architect. He finally moved to a farm in Oneida county, New York, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1869. The three sons, Nicholas, Peter and Philip, were all born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, the oldest in 1830, Peter in 1836 and Philip in 1839. At the age of fourteen years, Nicholas and his two brothers in company with their sister and mother, sailed for America. This was in 1844, and almost immediately the brothers began their career, the brick making industry, working for A. Underhill. In 1856 Nicholas Mehrhof became superintendent of Mr. Underhill's yard and remained in that capacity until 1877, when he came here. He married Hester Ann Oakley, of Croton Point, and lives in Hackensack.

Peter Mehrhof was the first to come to Little Ferry. While in New York state he spent part of the time with his father on the farm, and upon his arrival here in 1871 purchased one hundred and twenty acres of of land which was the beginning of their business at this place. Mr. Peter Mehrhof has filled several offices in his town, having held that of town committeeman nine years, and township treasurer seven years. He has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Eveline Dodd. His present wife was a Miss Dick.

PHILIP MEHRHOF

Philip Mehrhof, the well-known brick manufacturer, at Little Ferry, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, January 23, 1839. When

four years old his father, Nicholas Mehrhof, came to America and located eventually at Croton Point, N. Y., going subsequently on a farm in Oneida county, where he died in 1869. He was an architect, formerly, but an agriculturist in later years. Young Philip attended school until sixteen years of age, working in the summer at the brick making industry. When twenty-one years of age he began the manufacture of staves for barrels for the Syracuse lumber market, but two years thereafter returned to Croton Landing, where he managed the brick yard of Harris H. Cox, for nine years. Following this came two years' foremanship for Orrin Frost's brick yard in New York city, and two years more in the same position at Croton Point, and in 1875 he came to Little Ferry, where he commenced, on a larger scale than ever, with his brothers, and with whom he continued until 1895, when he started business on his own account.

On the 23d of April, 1862, Mr. Mehrhof was married to Margaret Hare, of Newburg, N. Y., and with whom he lived thirty-two years, when she died. Two years later he was married to Miss Alice Hunniken, daughter of John Marshall, of Ridgefield Park, N. J., the well-known florist and nurseryman, of that place.

Mr. Mehrhof is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. He loves a good horse and is fond of yachting. He has a delightful home.

BERGEN TOWNSHIP.

The old township of Bergen was important in territorial area in this history of the county, and in tradition. The new Bergen township is now but a patch of meadow land of very small extent, lying opposite Woodbridge just east of the old Polifly road having at this time only 61 official votes. It is, therefore, the smallest township in the county.

Originally, howerer it was made to include the town of Carlstadt, Woodridge, Wallington and Moonachie, and the voters of the old township are still entitled to a freeholder. It was created a turnpike at the time Mr. George Zimmermann was in the Legislature, and was organized on March 18, 1893, and in Zimmermann's hotel two days after organizing the following officers of the town were elected. Town Clerk, Alfred Gramlich; Assessor, Adolph Kruger; Collector, George Zimmermann; Freeholder, Frantz Fritsch; Town Committee, John McMahon, J. F. Feitner, F. Kohbertz. Mr. Fritsch has been freeholder of the town six years.

The present officers are: Chosen Freeholder, Adolph Kruger; Collector, Charles Beck; Town Committee: Alfred Harry, Peter La Place, Joseph Linden; Assessor, Pius Crueter; Clerk, Charles Link.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

The village of Carlstadt is one of the largest in the county, having a population of 2200 based upon the last official vote which was 480. The land on which it stands is laid out in rectangles bounded by streets. Formerly the village was called Tailor Town from the fact that many of the

inhabitants both men and women were engaged in sewing for New York tailors. In 1851 the land here, was purchased of John Earl by a society of workmen, known as the German Democratic Land Association. In 1855 there were only two stores, now there are more than a score. The village of Carlstadt is largely engaged in manufacturing, nearly half of its population being employed in its various factories. In 1893 Carlstadt became a part of Bergen township and in 1894 it was organized into a borough with John Oehler as its first mayor. George Zimmermann was next elected to that office and by common consent has held that position ever since. Through interests best calculated to promote the growth of the village, since its organization into a borough, three annexations have been made, one of which was the extension of its territory to include that of the Moonachie district. The other addition extends to the short cut railroad in the other direction, while the third was to present boundary line between this village and that of Woodridge.

In Carlstadt the name of the buildings, the hotel signs and the advertisements are largely in the German language, which is used almost exclusively in the pulpit, the school and the family.

The social spirit of this people is maintained in a variety of associations. About the year 1872 a dramatic club was organized to which the name "Concordia" was given. Its membership is large, and it meets in a hall decorated with emblems appropriate to the character of the exercises.

About 1880 an Odd Fellows lodge was organized with Charles Fowald as the first N. G. and John Bedenkopf as secretary. It was named after the illustrious German poet, Wieland Lodge, and is No. 113 in the Odd Fellows' Lodge of New Jersey.

The Fire-Department of this village is well equipped with engine, truck and hose. It was organized in 1872, and is under a governing power of a Board of Commissioners.

The present postmaster of the village is Jacob H. Ullman.

Following is a sketch of Carlstadt by Hermann Foth, first published in the "Illustrated Rutherford," and reprinted here by permission.

CARLSTADT.

"The village of Carlstadt, known to many readers of the New York Dailies as "the beautiful little German Village on the hill," is situated upon the ridge of land separating the Hackensack and Passaic valleys, ten miles northwest from the post office in New York city, within twenty minutes' ride by the New Jersey & New York, and New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroads. Looking from the ridge towards the south gives a splendid view of the New York Bay and Statue of Liberty and towards the north, of the beautiful Passaic valleys including the city of Passaic and the Orange mountains in the back ground.

A number of German residents of New York city most of whom emigrated to the United States to exercise political liberty, and who desired more healthy and comfortable homes in the country formed in 1851

an association known as the German Democratic Land Association. The organization was perfected April 27, 1853 with the following officers: President, Carl Klein; Vice-President, Alexander Lang; Treasurer, Ignatz Kappner. The latter was a Polish refugee and accompanied Kossuth from his home to Constantinople and thence to this country. Other prominent founders were Lewis Foth, John Ruettinger, Frederick Merkel, Charles Treppke, William Maass, Valentine Dietrich, Henry Dechert, John, Jacob and Joseph Fortenbach and Charles Trassbach.

The Association after searching in the vicinity of New York for suitable property for a village settlement resolved to purchase from John L. Earle, executor of the Abraham I. Berry estate, the present site of Carlstadt. They bought 140 acres for $16,000.

The land was divided into three sections, and each section subdivided into lots. Each of the 240 members received seven lots by allotment, two on the highest part of the ridge, two below the ridge and three in the lowlands, at a cost of $70.

Papers of incorporation were executed February 24, 1854. The projector of the village was Dr. Carl Klein, and in honor of him the village was named Carlstadt. After the settlement here numerous other organizations purchased adjoining tracts of land and laid them out in building lots constituting the villages of New Carlstadt, Woodridge, Hasbrouck Heights and Boiling Springs, and this has been without doubt the cause of the prosperity of the present thriving Borough of Rutherford.

Carlstadt is compactly built, all parts of it being within five minutes walk of the depot of the New Jersey and New York Railroad, and within fifteen minutes of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. Twenty-six trains stop at Carlstadt daily; on Sundays there are ten trains, and the accommodations on the N. Y. L. E. and W. R. R. are more extensive, there being twenty-eight trains each way daily, and sixteen trains each way on Sundays. Monthly commutation tickets are sold on both railroads at $5.35, and fifty trip family tickets at $7.50.

The growth of the town has been gradual and steady, its present population is between 2500 and 3000. The inhabitants are a progressive and industrious class, and the town presents a thriving New-England-like appearance.

Its chief industries in the way of manufacturing are: S. Klaber & Co., Marble and Onyx Works. It might be mentioned here that they do quite some of Tiffany & Co.'s work, and build some of the finest onyx and marble church pulpits. Justus Nehler, manufacturer of ladies' shoes, Watch Case, Spring & Tool Co., are manufacturers of watch case springs. The Silk Controller Manufacturing Co., Charles H. Levy & Herman Schultze, proprietors. This company has been recently organized and has bright prospects for success. The Vulcan Hardware Co., manufacturers of wire gauges. August Gerecke is president. Gebhardt Fritsch's wax bleachery and manufactury of fin-

decorated wax candles for church purposes. Theodore Muehling manufacturer of segars.

Other industries are the manufacture of artificial flowers and making of ladies' white goods.

In 1854 only two stores existed, which have since increased to a considerable number and now supply the neighboring smaller towns.

Carlstadt is supplied with water by the Hackensack Water Works, and its streets are lighted by electricity. Negotiations are pending for the supply of gas from the Rutherford Gas Company. It is protected by an efficient Fire Department and Police Force.

It possesses a large Public School accommodating 500 children. In it the English and German languages are taught by competent and experienced teachers. Thirty years ago the only school existing was a half a mile above the present village on the Polifly road, which was frequented by all the children of the neighborhood some of whom were obliged to walk two miles. The new settlement of Carlstadt gradually increased and in 1865 the old building became too limited in its dimensions. The villagers then made strenuous efforts to have an edifice erected sufficiently large to supply the demand for comfortable space, but differences arose in selecting the site and as a consequence the then existing district was divided leaving Carlstadt a school district by itself, to build as it chose. To accomplish this the Trustees, in 1865, purchased four lots in the village and received authority to erect a two story brick building 35 feet front by 32 feet deep with an addition 10 by 16 feet to be used as a hallway. On October 4, 1865, the corner stone was laid and in 1866, the building was completed at a cost of four thousand three hundred and five dollars. The school increased so steadily in numbers that more space was required and the Trustees were forced to enlarge. An addition was built 62 by 32 feet which was ready for use in February 1874 and cost eight thousand two hundred and forty three dollars. Six rooms are furnished with modern improvements and are heated by a hot water apparatus. Through the strenuous efforts of the late principal, Richard Geppert, a Kindergarten department was established in 1875, which has become very popular. This in all probability was the first Kindergarten in a public school of New Jersey and most likely of this country. Specimens of work of this Kindergarten were exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876 and at the New Orleans Exposition in 1886. Besides this department there is a Primary, an Intermediate and a Grammar department in which besides the regular course of studies, Manual Training was introduced in September, 1891. The school ranks as one of the best in the county and its pupils have in many instances attained a high degree of scholarship. Mr. A. F. Schem is the present principal and Mr. Jacob Moench the German teacher.

There are three churches, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Catholic. A weekly newspaper the "Carlstadt Freie Presse" is published in the German language.

The inhabitants here have manifested a social spirit in the formation and maintenance of a variety of associations.

A gymnastic association, the "Carlstadt Turn Verein," which is the oldest, was organized in 1857 and incorporated in February 1864. The members meet for exercise once a week and the association entertains a drawing school and juvenile classes for gymnastics. From the above it will be seen that athletics received attention early in the history of Carlstadt. The association is a link of the "North American Turner Bund."

Twenty-two years ago a Dramatic Club was organized under the name "Concordia". Plays by well known authors are presented semi-monthly. A choir, the Concordia Mannerchor which is a section meets for exercise once a week. The latter has participated in several Saengerfests and brought laurels for the society.

Among the different beneficial associations Wieland Lodge, No. 113 I. O. O. F. of New Jersey is the oldest here, having been organized about twelve years ago and was named after the illustrious German poet. Branches of the Chosen Friends, United Friends, Germania Sterbe-Kasse and other orders exist. The G. A. R. is represented by Custer Post No. 17.

The village is governed by a President and a Board of Trustees. A great many of the streets are curbed, guttered, macadamized and lined with flagged sidewalks which are bordered with shade trees. A resident here may have in his house all the conveniences which he has in the city. Another of Carlstadt's many advantages is a booming Building and Loan Association."—HERMAN FOTH.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

John B. Fortenbach a native of Germany, born in 1803, and now living at the age of ninety-five years, came to this country in 1847, and to Carlstadt about ten years later. He became the head of the great Watch Case Manufacturing Co., in Carlstadt. He and his sons Jacob and Joseph Fortenbach operated this plant several years beginning at the close of the war and at one time employed about four hundred men and manufactured as many as eight hundred silver watch cases daily. The factory was eventually leased for a term of six years for five thousand dollars per year, after which it went into disuse.

The Cragin Manufacturing Co., are now in charge of this plant for the manufacture of Japanned Cloth, Hatters Glaze and Specialties. They have had the business about two years and employ from fifteen to twenty men.

Gebhard Fritsch's Wax Bleachery and Manufactury of fine decorated candles for church purposes was established here in 1867.

In 1890, the father died and the business was sold to Smith Nicholas of New York. Mr. Fritsch being retained as superintendent of the works. The Company employ about forty men and manufacture about 200,000 candles annually.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CARLSTADT.

The First German Presbyterian Church of Carlstadt, (the first Church organization of the town) was organized on Wednesday even-

ing, August 18, 1869, with thirty-two members. The first elders of the congregation were J. H. Boking and J. H. Deppert, the Rev. Albert J. Winterick being the first pastor. His pastorate extended from August 19, 1869, until April 16, 1871. The congregation met in Woodridge schoolhouse in the near vicinity until under the pastorate of Rev. F. Kern a church building was erected on the border of what was called Old Carlstadt, corner Division avenue and Third street, in the year 1871, the church being dedicated on the 17th of December 1871, by the Rev. J. U. Guenther of the First German Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J. The dedication sermon was from the forty-fifth psalm.

Carlstadt and surroundings have always proved to be a poor field for evangelical work and in consequence of this fact there could only be expected a very slow growth of the church work. The pastorate of the Rev. F. Kern extended from the year 1872, January 2, until May 28, 1876. The following pastors served the church in succession: Revs. F. O. Zesch from July 14, 1876, until April 30, 1883; Emil Hering, December 17, 1883 until August 3, 1888; Louis Rymarski, June 28, 1898 until September 18, 1891; Augustus Lange September 24, 1892 until Angust 25, 1893. The Rev. F. J Kraushaar was installed as the present pastor of the church on the 15th of February, 1894. The church has now a membership of one hundred scholars, a Sunday school of one hundred and a Ladies' Society of about forty members.

Directly north of the Carlstadt cemetery there is a very old private burial-ground, that of the Berry family. There are five stones here with the following inscription:

In memory of Philip Berry, who departed this life September 25th, 1793, aged 72 years, 1 month and 4 days.

Remember, man, as thou goes by,
As thou art now so once was I,
As I am now so must thou be:
Prepare for death and follow me.

In memory of Catharine Berry, who departed this life August 14, 1803, aged 78 years, 2 months, and 6 days.

Hier Jut, Begraven, Hermanus Vogelsang, Oud:32: Jaar, Gestorven 19: December: Aa 1797, Van: Holland.

Philip Berry, born July 4, 1763, died December 22, 1850.

In memory of Eve Van Winkle, wife of Philip Berry, who departed this life April 16, 1843, aged 70 years, 5 months, and 25 days.

THE CARLSTADT MUTUAL LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

The Carlstadt Mutual Loan and Building Association was founded in May 1890. It is an institution which owes its existence and present unbounded success almost wholly to the untiring efforts of Mr. George Zimmermann who was the prime mover and its sole supporter for years. Eventually the leading men of Carlstadt took hold of the enterprise and Mr. John G. Niederer was elected president; Adolph Kruger, secretary, and George Zimmermann, treasurer.

GEORGE ZIMMERMANN

The present officers are: John Oehler, president; Charles Ziegler, vice-president; George Zimmermann, treasurer; Adolph Kruger, secretary, and Charles Albertine, recording secretary.

The association is capitalized at $120,860,84, and has a membership of three hundred persons. It is a substantial institution of Carlstadt, and is one of the most prominent and useful institutions in this part of the country.

GARRET HOPPER.

Garret Hopper who was of Holland origin, purchased a large tract of land, extending from the Hackensack River to Slaughter Dam, some five hundred acres of which became the homestead of the family. He was a member of the church in Hackensack as early as 1792. His son, Jacob Hopper, had his residence on the property on the Polifly road, leading from the Paterson turnpike to Carlstadt. Jacob Hopper's wife was Cornelia, who bore him the following children: Katrina, wife of John Earle, who died in the beginning of the Revolutionary war; Henry Garret and John I. settled on the homestead, which was divided between them, the latter occupying the homestead part; and Elizabeth, wife of Cornelius Terhune, grandson of John Terhune, the progenitor of the Terhune family, and who settled where Sheriff Jacob C. Terhune resided in 1881, upon coming to this country. Jacob Hopper died about 1815, aged eighty-eight.

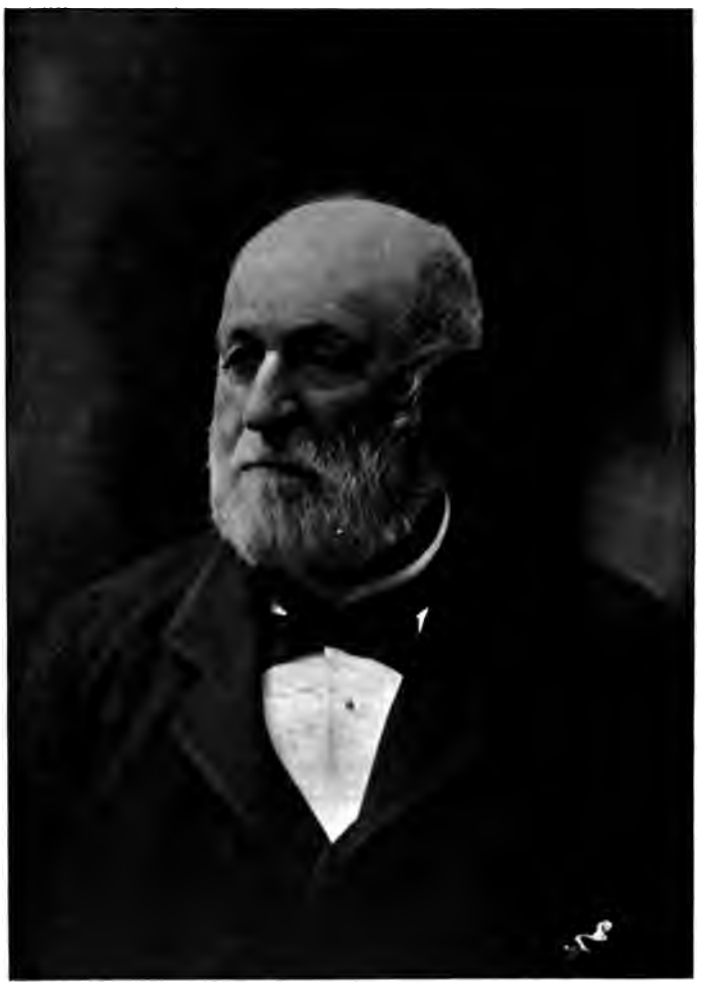
JOHN I. HOPPER.

John I. Hopper, his grandson was born in 1775, and died in 1833, on the homestead where he resided during his whole life. His wife was Maria, daughter of Albert Terhune, who died January 1, 1857, aged seventy-six years. Their children were Cornelia, wife of John Terhune, a farmer and miller of New Barbadoes, who died in 1879, aged seventy-nine; Altia, widow of Albert A. Brinkerhoff, of Hackensack; Catharine, wife of Jonathan Hopper, a merchant of Paterson; Albert died in 1833, aged twenty-four; Jacob I.; John, a lawyer of Paterson; Eliza; Maria, wife of Henry Demarest of New York; Jane, wife of Dr. Wilson, of New York, both of whom are deceased.

John I. Hopper was drafted to serve the war of 1812 but furnished a substitute. He is said to have used springs on his wagon the first of any one who carried products to a New York market. In 1818 he erected the elegant brownstone house on the premises known subsequently as Terrace Avenue. Jacob I. Hopper, his son, was born on the homestead in 1810. He was united in marriage in 1835 to Ann, daughter of Garret Merselis and Leah DeGray of Preakness, Passaic county, N. J. He was born December 13, 1812. Their children were John and Ellen.

HON. GEORGE ZIMMERMANN.

Some years since the New York World published photographs of one hundred notables of the State of New Jersey. Among this list we find the picture of the Hon. George Zimmermann, who because of his prominence in political and official life is entitled to a place among that number. Mr. Zimmermann has probably been advanced more rapidly



JOHN F. FEITNER

than ordinarily falls to the lot of young men because of the public spirit he has always manifested.

He was born in New York city in 1857, the family removing to Carlstadt the same year. In 1873 his father purchased of Adam Ruttenger the property now known as Zimmermann's Hotel, then a farmhouse, and an old landmark of the locality, probably a hundred years old. Here Mr. Zimmermann has demonstrated his capacity as a business man both in the real estate and insurance business, while showing a public spirited interest in his locality, resulting in his election to various offices of trust.

When twenty-one years of age Mr. Zimmermann was elected to his first office, serving the public in one important capacity or another ever since. It was in 1879 he was made Clerk of the township of Lodi. Subsequently certain irregularities were discovered in the books of the township collector and a change in the office was demanded by a popular uprising of the people, and being prevailed upon to accept the nomination he was elected by an overwhelming majority. He was next appointed by President Cleveland postmaster in 1885, without opposition, and the able manner in which he conducted this office gave universal satisfaction.

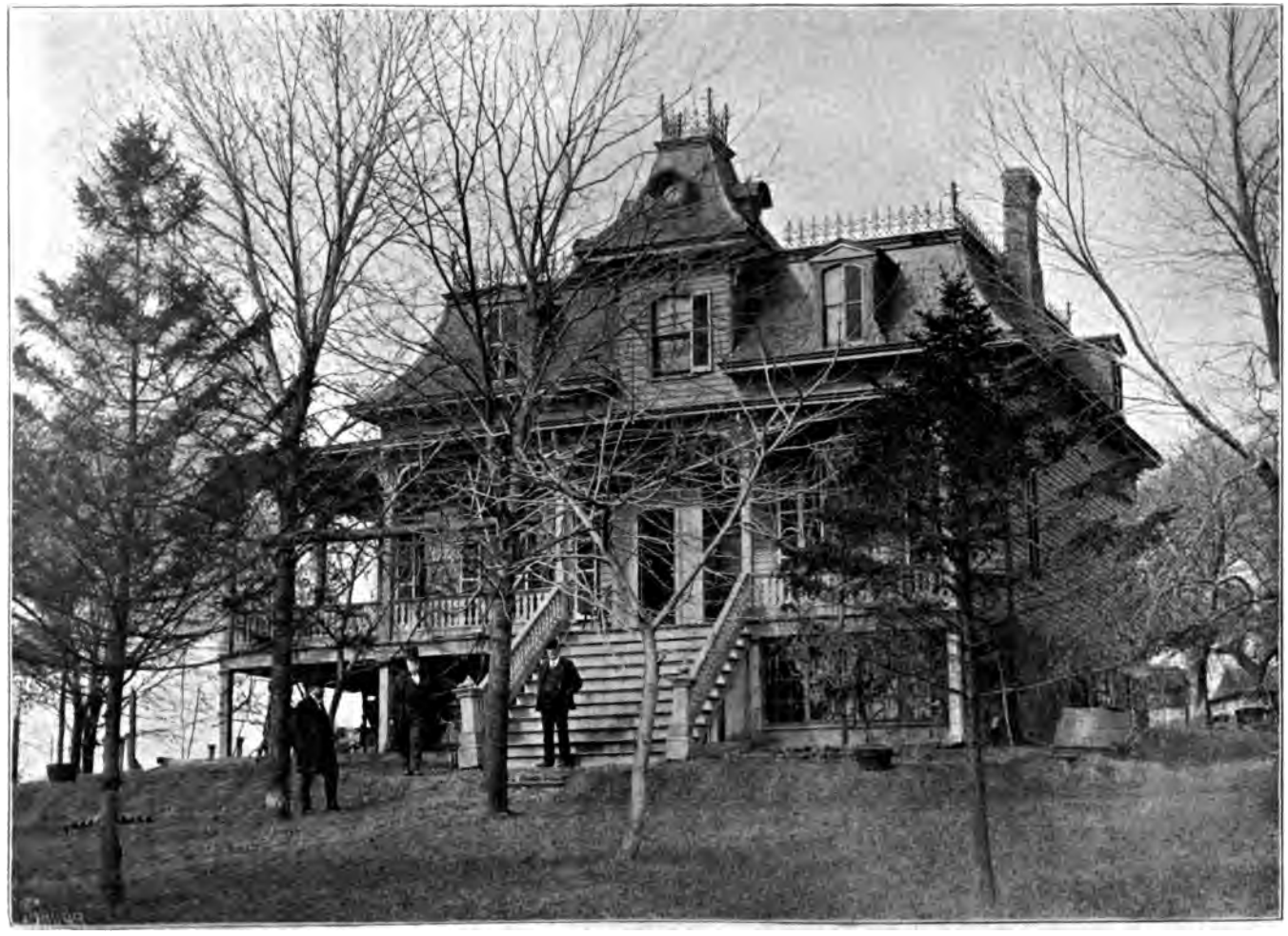
Having successfully met all official requirements, he was nominated for Assembly in 1889 and elected by a large majority. He has twice filled the office of Assemblyman, holding that place when the noted Reform Ballot Act was passed, and during the many heated controversies he was always found true to the interests of his constituents. In 1898 he was again nominated for the Assembly but was snowed under in common with all aspirants of his party almost everywhere. In 1897 he was elected Mayor of his borough and is discharging the duties of that office at this time to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. Zimmermann has successfully filled the office of Fire Commissioner, president of the Fire Department, and also Chief of the Department. He is founder of the Carlstadt Mutual Loan and Building Association, a highly successful institution which particularly owes its existsnce to his good judgment and persevering spirit. As a real estate man Mr. Zimmermann has been very successful, while socially, there is no Lodge or Club in Carlstadt that does not seek his followship as a member of their organization.

JOHN FRANCIS FEITNER.

Something over a hundred years ago, John Jacob Astor, John F. Feitner and a Mr. Phillips set sail together from Waldorf, a mountain village in Germany for the shores of America. The name of Astor is well known. Phillips died in the poor-house, but Feitner left a handsome fortune and descendants, who like their progenitor, possess many of the sterling qualities of which that name is a synonymn.

Feitner purchased a large tract of land extending from the Bloomingdale road, now Broadway, to the river. Astor purchased on the op-



RESIDENCE OF JOHN F. FRITNER

posite side of the Feitner Lane. The old Feitner homestead was at Forty-sixth street and Broadway.

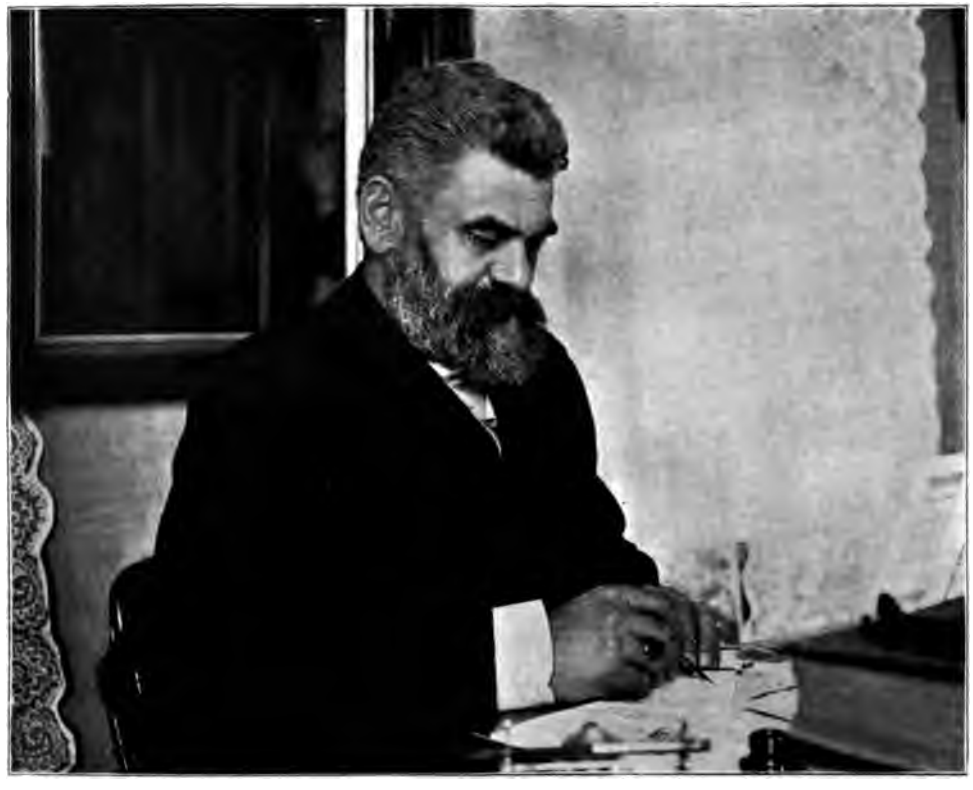
Mr. Feitner married Miss Catherine Ann Kellar, and there children were Peter, George, Charles, Daniel, Catherine, Elizabeth, John, Francis and Hannah, all of whom are now dead.

Peter, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Marie, daughter of John and Sarah Hunt, whose grand-father was one of Washington's body guard, and an old naval soldier in the war of 1812, with Commodore Decatur on the old Constitution, at Algiers. The homestead of Peter F. Feitner was on Ninth Avenue and Feitner's Lane. John F. Feitner, of Moonachie Avenue, was an only child. He was born in the city of New York, March 2, 1826. His youth and early manhood was spent in the city and doubtless had he remained there he would have become a distinguished factor in the political history of the Great Metropolis of to-day. Born gifted with strenth of mind, and with an iron will in an iron frame and possessed with ability to manage political situations in great emergencies, he was advanced at a somewhat rapid rate in official life. Among other positions he held, in New York, was a seven years service as secretary of the old Volunteer Fire Department, being a member of Hudson Engine Company No., 1. Twenty five years ago, however, the superintendency of the Twenty-Second Police Precinct, of New York, having been tendered him and foreseeing the turbulence of such a political existence he declined the honor and instead was induced to seek the pleasurable pursuits of a more quiet life in the country. Accordingly the farm on Moonachie Avenue, was purchased and the change of reidence made to Bergen county. It is not to be supposed, however, that Mr. Feitner has kept aloof wholly from politics in this county. The acknowledged fitness of the man for official life has of itself brought almost every public trust in the gift of the people within his reach, but he has invariably refused all offers. Although of rather a brusque manner he is one of the kindest of men.

When Mr. Feitner came to his present home his father came with him and died at the age of eighty-six years. His mother lived four score and four years.

The present Feitner homestead was erected in 1873. An old stone in the corner of his house taken from the first house built in this part of Bergen county, has on its face three dates, i. e.: 1718, 1816 and 1873. The original house having been built by Francis Outwater at the date first named.

Within doors are antique furniture, and a variety of curiosities. The Feitner home has in its sacred keeping a great number of valuable souvenirs, some of them centuries old, and valuable beyond all commercial calculation. Here is a valuable wooden clock at least seventy-five years of age; a handsome cherry bureau and desk combined one hundred and fifty years old; rush bottom chairs as solid and comfortable as the day when used by the grand parents and all unique as antique; stone



DR. A. RICHTER.

omahawks and arrow heads used by the Indians were found on his place.

Vases one hundred and seventy-five years old stand beside china-vare on mantel-pieces just as aged, and all the handiwork of skilled nechanics. At the top of the stair-way is the head of a deer with its ›ranching antlers, shot on the farm one hundred and seventy-five years ıgo. On the walls hang fine works of art, curious pictures of needle-vork in portrait, woven in silk, gives us the shepherd and shepherdess n two frames.

In 1849 Mr. Feitner was married to Miss Mary Kline, whose grand-ather was on the staff of Napoleon Bonaparte, and Governor of Straus-›urg.

Their children are Peter, John F., Charles O., George W. and Martha Gertrude. Charles O. died when two years old, and John F. is ı member of the clergy. He graduated at Rutgers College, and is pas-or now of a church in Westchester county, New York.

DR. AUGUST A. RICHTER.

In the death of Dr. August A. Richter, Carlstadt lost its oldest ›racticing physician. He was popular among all classes both German ınd American, and his place cannot soon be filled.

Dr. Richter was born in the year 1840 in Sackingen, Germany, and ıt the celebrated institutions of Leipzig he received an education and ›repared himself for a professional career. Coming to America in 1871 ıe first resided in Hoboken, N. J. He remained there a short time and hen settled permanently in Carlstadt, where he soon built up an exten-ıive and successful practice. As time went on his services became in ırgent demand by the Germans of Hackensack and he opened a branch ›ffice in that city, doubling his practice.

Dr. Richter was chief medical officer of the Schuetzen Company of Hackensack besides being a member and Medical Examiner of Wieland Lodge I. O. O. F. of Carlstadt. He was a member of the Palisade Lodge of Free Masons at Union Hill. His death occurred December 25, 1898.

JACOB H. ULLMANN.

Jacob H. Ullmann was born in New York city November 15, 1861, ınd two years later his parents removed to Carlstadt, where his father lied in 1883.

Young Ullmann's taste for botanical pursuits led him to the study of lowers, and as a florist, he does a successful business, supplying quan-ities of cut flowers both to the New York market and the home trade.

He has held a number of offices in both borough and county. In 1893 he was elected coroner by a large majority, having been elected township clerk in 1890 and re-elected the following year, still later being made Township Committeeman. Mr. Ullmann has also been chairman ›f the Board of Health and in 1896-'97 was elected member of Assembly. He has been Secretary of the Bergen Hose Company No. 1, and fore-man of Carlstadt Hose Company, but refused to take entire command of

the borough fire department which was offered him. He was made postmaster of Carlstadt July 15, 1897, and is serving as collector of taxes for the borough at present.

Mr. Ullmann is a member of the Turn Verein and Concordia Dramatic Society.

REV. CAMILLUS MONDORF.

Undoubtedly every one living in East Rutherford, Carlstadt and vicinity knows and reveres Rev. C. Mondorf, the charitable Rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. As a self sacrificing man and priest of God, he enjoys the esteem and hearty good wishes of all denominations.

He was born on the historic banks of the Rhine, near Cologne, October 21, 1844. As a student he entered the Prussian Army in 1866,

FATHER MONDORF

and after serving the Statutory term he resumed his studies first in Belgium and afterward in Germany. He came to America in 1876, and the following year, January 1, 1877 was ordained a priest by Bishop Wadhams of Ogdensburg, N. Y. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Wigger selected him in August 1885 as Rector of St. Joseph's Church in East Rutherford. This Church was built in 1873. Father Mondorf also acts as Rector of St. Francis De Sales' Church in the village of Lodi, three and a half miles distant. The little Catholic Church in Lodi was built in 1854 and was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Bailey of Newark on the 21ts of December in the same year.

ERNEST F. SICKENBERGER.

Ernest F. Sickenberger Ph. D., Phar. D., M. D. is a highly educated physician, who came to this country in 1881 and to Carlstadt in

1895, where he has built up an extensive practice in the profession of medicine.

He is a native of Germany and was born in 1859. After receiving a good education in the public and high schools of his native country, he studied pharmacy in the University of Freiburg, subsequently spending some years travelling through Europe and the Orient, mastering several languages, which he speaks with fluency.

He was graduated also from the New York College of Pharmacy in 1852; the National College, Washington, D. C. 1887, and the Columbia College Medical Department, in 1895.

FRANZ FRITSCH.

Franz Fritsch, a well known business man of Carlstadt, is of German birth, but came to this country with his parents when but fifteen years of age. He is the oldest son of the late Joseph and Therese (Ralling) Fritsch. His father was born in 1816 at Bergenz, Austria, and resided there until 1859, the date of his coming to America. Here he continued his business of wax bleaching and candle making, in New York city until 1861, when he removed to Carlstadt and engaged more extensively in the manufacture of candles, a business which he carried on up to the time of his death in 1890.

Mr. Franz Fritsch was born in Bergenz, Austria, November 26, 1847, and was educated in the public schools of his native place, afterwards learning the business of wax bleacher and candle maker. Mr. Fritsch was for some years proprietor of a large livery and sales stable, keeping a well selected stock of animals and enjoying the patronage of the best paying customers. At present he is engaged in the liquor business.

Always taking an active interest in his locality, he served as member of the new Carlstadt village board of trustees for a period of eleven years, member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1893 to 1899, and was one of the original members of the fire department.

Socially he belongs to the Carlstadt Turn Verein. Mr. Fritsch married Miss Lizzie Mary Burger, from Carlstadt.

GOTTLIEB SAUTER.

Gottlieb Sauter is a representative of one of the old German families of Europe. His grandfather was a teacher in the schools of Flehingen and Zaisenhausen for fifty years. His father was Town Clerk eighteen years, Mayor, (Burgemeister) nine years and Collector of Taxes for twenty years.

The subject of our sketch was born in the town of Flehingen, Baden, Germany in 1854. In 1871 Mr. Sauter came to the United States, locating first in Rockport, Indiana, coming to Carlstadt in 1877. In 1879 he went to New York city and took a three years course in Mechanical Drawing in Cooper Institute. He then returned to Carlstadt settling first on his farm. After nine years he built his shop and later erected his residence, since then becoming prominently identified with all the important move-

ments looking to the building up of the town. He employs twelve or fifteen men the year round and has built many of the fine residences in this part of the county.

Mr. Sauter is now serving his third term as councilman; is a member of the Board of Education, was also one of the promoters of the Building and Loan Association, having been a director in that institution from the time of its organization. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is identified with many other societies in the place.

AUGUST MOENCH.

August Moench, editor and proprietor of the "Carlstadt Freie Presse" is a son of Jacob and Wilhelmina Moench, and was born in

AUGUST MOENCH

Wurtemberg, Germany, February 2, 1864. His father who died May 19, 1898, at the age of sixty-five years, was teacher of the German language in the Carlstadt public schools for thirty consecutive years. He was retired on a pension January 1, 1898, under the "Teachers' Retirement Fund" of New Jersey. Mr. Moench was a well known pedagogue throughout the county, being the first German teacher to be actually engaged in the county. Young August was but one year old when his parents emigrated to this country, and located in the village of Carlstadt, where he received his education in the public schools. He is sole editor and proprietor of the "Freie Presse," the only German paper published in Bergen county. After serving an apprenticeship with the

"Freie Presse" he became connected with "Puck" where he remained twelve years, returning to take charge of this plant.

Mr. Moench is a public spirited and respected citizen, taking a full share in the welfare of his village. He is president of the Free Sunday school, member of the Board of Education, is director of the local Loan and Building Association, president of the Carlstadt Bowling Club, member of Turn Verein, Concordia; Fire Department, Dramatic Circle, and member of the Workingman's Association of Woodridge. He is happily married to Miss Mary Wentzel of Carlstadt.

CHRISTOPHER NIEDERER.

Christopher Niederer, who conducts the Mount Pleasant Park and Hotel is a popular man, genial, courteous and obliging. He was born in Amorbach, Bavaria, April 12, 1836, and came to America in 1853, when he settled in New York city and worked at his trade of cabinet maker.

At the beginning of our Civil War Mr. Niederer, patriotically enlisted in Company F, 20th Regiment New York Volunteers, serving two years and four months. He has always been an enthusiastic G. A. R. man and was one of the originators of Custer Post No. 17 which was organized in his house on July 29th, 1878. Capable, as well as popular, Mr. Niederer has held all the offices belonging to the Post.

Upon coming to Carlstadt in 1871 he established his present business which he has carried on continuously and with good success.

His place is made headquarters for the Turn Verein, Friendship Bowling Club and the Carlstadt Drum Corps.

ALBERT NIEDERER.

Albert Niederer, son of Christopher and Johanna Niederer, was born in New York city March 27, 1868, and was educated in Woodridge and Carlstadt public schools and in New York College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated March 1888, receiving third prize. He then became connected with the Eastern Dispensary of New York city, remaining about two years as assistant pharmacist. After this he was connected with various pharmacist in the city until 1891, when he opened a store on his own account in Carlstadt, N. J. which is proving successful.

Mr. Niederer was married to Miss Emily Fortenbach on October 18, 1894. He is a member of the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy of New York city, of New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, also a member of the "League of American Wheelmen," and the "Carlstadt Turn Verein" of Carlstadt, N. J.

WILLIAM UMBACH.

William Umbach, manufacturer of soda water, and beer bottler, has been a resident of Carlstadt since 1892. He is a native of Germany, where he attended school until fourteen years of age, after which he spent a year or more in England. When seventeen years of age he

came to New York, landing in the New World without a cent in his pockets. This was in 1871. After working some years for Stratton & Storm, large cigar manufacturers, he had enough money to enter the grocery business on his own account. Success followed him in his new venture and he came into possession of valuable property in the city which he still owns. In 1892 he purchased property in Carlstadt, enlarged and utilized it for the purposes of his plant, two years subsequently putting in machinery for the manufacture of soda water. Mr. Umbach gives employment to several men constantly, and has a well established business.

William Umbach, Jr., is studing law, and Louis another son, is pursuing a business education.

AUGUST GERECKE

August Gerecke, son of Christopher and Friedericke (Volger) Gerecke, was born in Braunschweig, Germany, September 22, 1841. After coming to America he was educated in the public schools of New York city. Upon the completion of his school work he learned the trade of machinist and locksmith, in which he has since successfully engaged. May 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fifth Regiment, New York Militia, for three months' service, and was discharged at New York city August 7, of the same year. On October 5, 1861, he re-enlisted in Company H, Fifty-second New York Volunteers, and was made corporal. He was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, Sunday, June 1, 1862, and was discharged at Falmouth, Virginia, December 11th of that year, because of wounds received in battle.

Since that time Mr. Gerecke has become a citizen of Carlstadt, and is president of the Vulcan Hardware Manufactory of Wire Gauges. He is a member of Custer Post, No. 17, G. A. R., and of the Carlstadt Bowling Club.

Mr. Gerecke's wife was Miss Mary A. Oswald of Scotland.

JOHN WAGNER.

John Wagner, proprietor of Union Park Hotel, was born in the city of New York in 1855. His father John Wagner, Senior, who was born in Germany in 1833, came to America in 1850, landing in New York, where he followed his trade of baker. He was the first to use the four wheeled single truck in that city, for trucking and moving. In 1867, Mr. Wagner came to Carlstadt and purchased the Dramatic Hall, but later sold this property, and on May 1, 1869, moved into the hotel which bears his name. In 1892 he built his residence on First Street, where he died December 5, 1897.

John Wagner, Jr. came to Carlstadt when a boy and remained with his father until sixteen years of age, when he went to Newark and worked five years as a butcher, following the same business for a time in Paterson. In 1871 he made a visit to the old country and in 1880 located permanently in Carlstadt, remaining since that time iu charge of Union

Park Hotel. This building when purchased occupied but a small space of ground, but additions have been made until now the grounds cover an entire block. The hotel proper contains thirteen large rooms in addition to which is a large pavillion used for dancing and for large gatherings which are frequently held there. There are also large summer and winter kitchens with all the appliances for entertaining a large company at short notice. As many as two hundred and fifty people have been served at one time in the dining room.

AUGUST RICHARD KLAUSS.

August Richard Klauss was born in Germany April 23, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and came to America in 1880, where he spent the first eighteen months in Pittsburgh, Penna., subsequently coming to New York city and thence to Carlstadt in 1882.

He takes a lively interest in public affairs, and has held various local offices, having been a member of the Board of Trustees, Police Commissioner, Chief of the Fire Department, and also Foreman of Engine Company No. 1. As a member of the borough council he has served on some of its most important committees.

Mr. Klauss is president of the Liquor Dealers' Association, and conducts a business of his own, meeting with success.

A true German in his love of music and social good cheer, he is a valuable member of the Carlstadt Schutzen Company, and also belongs to the Concordia, a singing association. He is an Odd Fellow and a Turner, in addition to belonging to different benevolent and beneficial organizations.

His wife was a Miss Maggie Deerhert of Carlstadt, who was born in New York city in 1859.

FR. RIST.

Fr. Rist, manufacturer of ladies' muslin underwear 7 and 9 Small Street, is a native of Germany born in the city of Buchan of Wirtenberg, in 1837.

In early life he lost both parents, and, after receiving some education in the public schools, he learned the trade of tailor. In 1871, during the Franco-German war, he came to America, where he worked for the Fortenbach Company, in Carlstadt, six years. After residing for fifteen years on the Hoboken Road, across the Hackensack, he moved into the village in 1888, to the property he now occupies and where he started his factory.

Mr. Rist and his four daughters began this business first in a small way, but he now employs thirty girls and will soon be under the necessity of increasing the capacity of his plant. He manufactures solely for Siecher & Company, New York, the largest concern in the city for the manufacture of underwear.

HENRY KRIELING.

Henry Krieling, for twenty-five years a prominent grocer in Carl-

stadt, is a native of Germany, born in the province of Hanover, in the year 1825. When twenty-five years of age he set sail for this country, and for fifteen years was associated with one of the leading dry goods establishments in New York. In 1868 he came to Carlstadt when he established himself in business, and also became prominently identified with the Presbyterian Church, having served as treasurer, and as trustee for many years.

Mr. Krieling has two sons well known in business circles in Carlstadt. Henry Krieling, Jr., the elder son, is a cutter, and Herman owns a dairy. Socially, they have all been prominent in various ways, looking to the welfare of the community.

JOHN N. RASMUS.

John N, Rasmus one of the oldest merchants and contractors in Carlstadt was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1830. In 1850 he came to New York and on May 10, of that year, took up his abode in Carlstadt. He worked at his trade of mason until 1855, when he became manager for Charles Treppke, with whom he remained in full charge of his store, for five years, after which he opened a store on his own account.

In 1854 Mr. Rasmus built a house on Hackensack street for Mr. Trappke, the first in the village of Carlstadt, and in 1865 he built the Stewart Winslow residence on Orient Way, the first house in Rutherford. He carried on the business of contractor from 1865 to 1888, and built the Methodist Protestant church and many other fine structures in Rutherford.

In 1858 Mr. Rasmus joined the Turners' Society of Carlstadt, and in 1872 became a member of the fire department, holding it's secretaryship three years, he was foreman two years, and treasurer three years, he was also on the Board of Trustees of his town fourteen years, Treasurer of the Board three years, Overseer of the Poor two terms and has been Councilman of his borough since its formation in 1882.

GOTTFRIED MERCKEL.

Gottfried Merckel, pharamacist and proprietor of the drug store established by Otto Frank, many years ago, is a native of Germany, where he was educated in the public schools, and in which country also he took a thorough pharmaceutical course of instruction, supplementing that with a three years' clerkship, preparatory to going into business for himself. In 1892 he sailed for America, landing in New York, when he continued his chosen field of labor until 1897 when he came to Carlstadt.

Mr. Merckel has a good trade and enjoys the confidence of the people.

GEORGE MULLER.

George Muller, proprietor of the Monumental Marble Works, and of the Casino, Carlstadt, was born in Darmstadt, in the province of Hesse, Germany, in 1848. He is the son of Valentine Mueller, a farmer, and was educated in the public schools of his native place. At the age

of eighteen years he came to this country and became apprenticed to Mr. Gregory, of Hoboken, to learn the trade of stone mason.

He remained with his employer in all, until 1875, having in the meantime become his foreman, and a skilled workman at the trade. In 1875, he came to Carlstadt, purchased twelve lots of ground and began his career, which has since distinguished him, in the marble business.

The monuments for Fortenbach, Grosse, Wagner, Otto and the vault for William Werger stand as specimens of his work in Bergen county, while in Paterson the colossal monuments erected to the Rev. John C. Voorhees, Merhof and others represent his work in that place.

ADAM ZINK, SR.

Adam Zink, Sr., president of Berry Lawn Cemetery, and former Commissioner of Appeals, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1832. Farming was his occupation, and in 1854 he came to this country, locating afterwards on the farm of John Ackerman in Lodi township, where his father died in 1855. In 1869 he went into business for himself, and has held, besides, many political offices. In 1897 he was elected Commissioner of Appeals for two years. He was a member for seven years of the Carlstadt Fire Department which he joined in 1872. He was made president of the Berry Lawn Association in 1893, and still holds that position.

THE VILLAGE OF LODI.

Sixty-seven years ago, Robert Rennie, Esq., left Scotland, the place of his birth, for the United States, and arrived here penniless, but as a Yankee once expressed it, "chock full or work." He brought with him personal honesty, industry, intelligence, and a thorough knowledge of a good trade. His brother, James, who was originally "a block printer" was then conducting a small manufacturing business on the banks of the Passaic, on the spot still known as "Nightingale's Mills." To this place Robert immediately directed his steps, and became engaged as superintendent of the establishment, immediately infusing new life and energy into the business. They soon removed to the present town of Lodi where a small mill had been built for James, by Jacob Hopper and Abraham C. Zabriskie. This mill was completely destroyed by fire in 1834, and rebuilt on a much larger scale by Robert Rennie, who succeeded his brother as the sole proprietor, thus laying the foundation of the afterwards famous "Lodi Print Works," which at one time stood at the head of all concerns of the kind in the United States.

Previous to that period Lodi had been almost a wilderness. In 1828 the only houses in the vicinity were the unassuming residences of Henry Hopper, Richard Stagg and David I. Ackerman. To-day Lodi has a large population, five or six churches, many stores, a district school, post office, and other elements of a good sized city.

For this the inhabitants are mainly, if not altogether indebted to Robert Rennie, who out of most unpromising material fashioned comparative greatness. Lodi was at first called Renniesville, in opposition

to the wishes of Mr. Rennie, who finally caused the name to be changed, and still retained the respect and gratitude of the community.

The Rennie brothers were three in number, Robert being the youngest. Peter Rennie was well known in New York. He had an extensive laundry in Bloomingdale, yielding him a large fortune which he enjoyed and used with commendable good sense. He remained there until his death; but it may be said, truly, that Robert Rennie, by his industry, enterprise, liberality and genuine devotion to business did the most to make the name celebrated. He always had an extreme aversion to being spoken of by the press.

The heavy factories of New England, proved to be too formidable for competition here and the "Lodi Print Works," or "Manufacturing Company," as the institution, with its stockholders, was subsequently called, went by the board.

After abandoning the print works, Mr. Rennie engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and dye stuffs and in this pursuit he was not likely to meet with any serious reverses. He employed about fifty workmen in the chemical works, but during his control of the print works he had charge of upwards of five hundred men.

He had a large interest in the Hackensack Railroad, of which he was a prominent director, and built the Lodi Railroad at his own cost, and for the convenience of his friends.

Mr. Rennie resided on the west side of Saddle River brook, on a large estate which commanded a view of the Print Works and objects of interest in the vincinity.

The grounds were laid out with fine taste, and were a model worthy of imitation. He died August 23, 1882.

CHURCHES.

In 1845 was organized the Lodi Congregational Church. Services were regularly held at various places in the village until the year 1872 when a plot of ground was purchased and a church edifice erected at a cost of three thousand dollars. Subsequently a library of several thousand volumes, formerly belonging to the Lodi Reading Room Association, was purchased by the church which made a valuable addition to the needs of the society.

The first ministers in succession since 1871 were Revs. Frank A. Johnson, F. Y. Turn, and William H. Broadhead. Subsequently supplies from the Theological Seminary New York, filled the pulpit.

In 1878 the founders of the Second Reformed Church of Lodi Village, seceded from the Congregational Church. They were accompanied in their movement by the former pastor of the church, Rev. R. M. Offord. The secession from the Congregational Church was due to a dispute as to the regularity of the ordination of Mr. Offord. On the 17th of September 1878, he was admitted to the Classis of Paramus, and on the 10th of October of the same year was installed pastor of the Second Re-

ormed Church. A house of worship was subsequently erected and services regularly held thereafter.

The First (Holland) Reformed Church was organized in 1859. A house of worship was erected in the village of Lodi, at a cost of about two thousand five hundred dollars, during the same year. In 1868 the General Synod of the Holland Reformed Church in America directed that the term Holland be dropped from the name of the church, or placed in brackets. A majority of the members of this church in Lodi, with their pastor, Rev. W. C. Wust, disapproved of the change, and refused to comply with the direction. A minority, on the other hand, conceded the right of the General Synod to modify the name of the church, and were ready to carry out the direction. A question arose as to which party should have the church edifice. A long course of litigation followed, which terminated in favor of the minority. The minister was the Rev. James Hyssoon, 1859-64; Rev. W. C. Wust, 1864-75; Rev. William F. Betz, 1875-78. The next pastor of this church was Louis G. Jongeneel, the preaching being in the Holland language. The first officers were: Deacons, Aart Jonsen Brun, Nicholas Boogartman, P. Vande Vreede; Elders, B. H. Smith, Christian Van Heest, Pieter Van Heest, Cornelius Vande Vreede, G. W. Burchkeyser.

The body which seceded from the First (Holland) Reformed Church in 1868 assumed the name "Netherland Reformed Church." The pastor, Rev. W. C. Wust, under whose leadership the secession was consumated, in 1876 gave a plot of ground to the society, on which an edifice was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars. Since that date their pastor accepted a call to preach in his native Holland. He remained there two years but returned. During his absence the services were conducted by one of the leading members, Mr. Daniel Cook. The first officers of this church were Daniel Cook, Garret Buller, Peter Ney, Peter De Vries, M. Sacker, and A. Vogleson.

St. Francis de Sales' Roman Catholic Church of Lodi Village enjoys the distinction of being the oldest Catholic Church in Bergen county. It was organized in 1855. The edifice was erected during that year at a cost of four thousand dollars, and was dedicated by Bishop J. Roosevelt Bayley, late Archbishop of Baltimore. It is a mission church, its pulpit having been supplied in turn by pastors from Paterson, Hackensack, Fort Lee, and Carlstadt. The first pastor was L. D. Senez.

The African Zion Episcopal, a small society, was organized about 1872. The first pastor was Henry Dumson.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The township of Lodi has only two public burial-grounds, one in Lodi and the other in Carlstadt, both of comparatively recent origin. The one at Lodi is a Catholic cemetery, and was opened in 1855, when the Catholic Church was built. It is quite extensive, having been used for several years as a burial-ground by all the Catholics in Bergen coun-

ty. The cemetery at Carlstadt was opened soon after the organization of the village in 1853. The inscriptions are mainly in German.

GEORGE C. MERCER.

George Cockburn Mercer was born in Earlston, Scotland, March 17, 1856. His mother's lineage mingles not far back with that of the late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn of England, Cockburn being her maiden name. Earlston has historical interests and lies in one of most beautiful sections of Scotland. It was the home of Thomas the Rhymer, the ruins of whose castle are visited by tourists from far and near. These old ruins have recently passed into the hands of the Historical Society of Scotland, and will receive the care due them. Seven miles over the hills from Earlston is Galashiels, famous for its woolen industries. At much less distance is Melrose, with its immortal abbey, also Dryburgh, Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott, and other places of world wide renown. The Leader, a picturesque stream, home of the finest trout in Scotland, and on which Earlston stands, flows into the Tweed, two miles below the town. To the beauties of nature are added the atmosphere of romance, and here young Mercer not only first saw the light, but received his principal educational training, passing through a thorough academic course.

Mr. Mercer followed the example of many of his kinsmen and a still larger number of his countrymen, when in 1873 he left his native shores for America. He reached the land of his adoption October 24th of that year, and at once found a home with relatives in Lodi. After a brief engagement with the proprietor of the old Lodi store, he became associated with the New Jersey and New York railroad, and managed its Lodi branch, overseeing the disposition of large quantities of freight, which passed to and from the Lodi mills. Subsequently he was engaged in a confidential capacity with Messrs. H. J. Libby & Co. of New York, the well known agents of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co. with their large mills in New Jersey and New England. Later on he became a member of the firm of Byrne, Bros. & Co., with its cotton goods finishing mills at Lodi, and was the New York representative and financial manager of the concern. After seven years of marked success the property of the firm was destroyed by fire. It was not rebuilt, and the firm was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Mercer then turned his attention to the manufacture of woolen shoddies and extracts, and located in Garfield. For this purpose he organized in 1894 the Garfield Woolen Company and became its president and treasurer and still holds these offices, to which he devotes his most assidious attention. He is also a director of the Peoples' Bank and Trust Company of Passaic, of which concern he has been a stockholder from its inception. Seven years ago he organized the Lodi Building and Loan Association and is its president. This organization has a high reputation for its conservatism. It has aided scores of the citizens of Lodi to procure homes of their own, and proved a lucrative form of investment to the stockholders.

G. C. Mercer

In 1896 Mr. Mercer married Miss Isabella Vair Cockburn, a daughter of George Cockburn, of Ludington, Michigan. She is a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music, and a young lady of marked musical talent.

In addition to his many business duties, Mr. Mercer was for many years postmaster of Lodi. As a result of his efforts, the village was incorporated as a borough in 1894, and at the second election for Mayor in 1897, he was elected to that office without opposition. In this official capacity he has pushed needed measures for the improvement of its thoroughfares, and has shown a spirit of progress that is proving infectious and full of promise for the welfare of the place. In his private capacity he ensured the locating of the Alexander Dye Works, one of the largest silk dyeing and finishing mills in the world, in Lodie. He has also introduced an electric system and is lending his efforts to the movement, which he practically initiated, to link Passaic and Lodi by means of an electric railway.

Mr. Mercer is a member of the Washington Club, Passaic, a Governnor of the Passaic General Hospital and a member of its Committee on Finance. He is a Free Mason of high degree, having some time since become a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the St. Andrew's Society of New York and of the Orean Park Club of Passaic. He was one of the founders of the Second Reformed Church of Passaic, serving for nearly twenty years as deacon and its treasurer. He has been one of its most active members and supporters, and its interests are dear to his heart. He is the Superintendent of its Sunday-school and in many other ways fosters the work and aids the cause. Mr. Mercer is a man of unflagging energy, great executive ability and industry. He is a Republican in politics, an intelligent observer of the times, a faithful friend, and among his fellow men always genial and companionable. He is benevolent without ostentation, and has the respect and hearty esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances.

WALLINGTON.

The Borough of Wallington includes all that territory of land lying between the Passaic River, the Short Cut Railroad and the trolley road from Passaic to Hoboken. It was organized in March 1895.

The officers elected were as follows: Mayor, Jacob Wagner; President of Council, Bernard Koster; Councilmen, Bernard Koster, John Baker, Thomas R. Collins, Walter F. Schmitt, Charles.R. Stewart, and Robert Engle; Clerk, Conrad Kreger; Assessor, William De Vogel; Collector, Pascal Gardella; President Board of Education, Bernard Koster; Board of Health, Menzo Neer, president.

March, 1899: Mayor, James Van Bussum; President of Council, Thomas R. Collins; Councilmen, James Soop, James Ryan, Peter Glynis, George W. Gill, John J. Polmann; Clerk, Christian De Keyser; Assessor, John McMahon; Collector, Peter De Keyser; Counsel, A. D. Sullivan; Chief of Police, Robert Cook; Commissioners of Appeals, William De Vogel, Jacob Wagner and John De Keyser; Board of Education,

Frank Wentink, president; Board of Health, Edward Cutting, president.

PUBLIC HALL.

The corner-stone of the new Public Hall of Wallington was laid on Saturday, November 13, 1897, by appropriate exercises, Mr. A. D. Sullivan acting as Master of Ceremonies. Mr. Sullivan was followed by Assemblyman-elect, John M. Bell, Mayor Koster, ex-Mayor Wagner, Councilman James Soop, and others. President Krug of Wallington Hall Association, presented Mayor Koster with a handsome silver-plated

WALLINGTON SCHOOL.

trowel with which he tapped the stone, saying, "I herewith dedicate this hall to the welfare of the Borough of Wallington."

The children sang "America," and other national melodies, and each received a souvenir.

After the ceremonies, ex-Mayor Wagner entertained the invited guests at his residence, where the festivities were prolonged until a late hour.

WALLINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

From a report of the secretary, Mr. George C. Woolson, to the officers of the Wallington Presbyterian Church and Sunday School dated October 17, 1897, we note the following interesting facts relative to its history.

Mr. Woolson says: "The articles of incorporation constituting the Board of Trustees of the Wallington Presbyterian Society were drawn up and filed according to law on May 23d, 1896. Two preliminary meetings of the trustees were held on May 30 and June 11, respectively, to consider plans for a church edifice, and to devise ways and means to secure funds for such a building, as well as to select two lots on which to build, said lots having been previously generously donated by Mr. L. M. Alden, of Passaic. On June 19th a meeting was held at the Wallington public schoolhouse to decide upon plans for the proposed church edifice, when it was decided to accept that offered by Architect S. B. Reid of New York city, and the trustees were empowered to make such alterations as in their judgment were deemed necessary. At the close of the meeting the ladies met and organized the Ladies' Aid Society of the Wallington Presbyterian Church.

"On June 22 the trustees met and proposed certain changes looking towards the improvement of the plans, and in the last week in June ground was broken for the cellar."

"The corner-stone was laid by Rev. Dr. P. F. Leavens on the evening of July 21st, with appropriate ceremonies and in the presence of several hundred persons. Mr. Woolson says 'This corner-stone was cut and donated by Mr. Daniel Demarest of Passaic, and it may be further stated that nearly all the material and labor used were freely given by those interested in the promotion of a church in this place.'"

On October 7th, 8th and 9th a very successful fair was held in the building, at which time about $491,—no small sum for such a community—was cleared, and in June a lawn party was held, at which $75 more was cleared, this money enabling the ladies to furnish the church.

The Sabbath School was opened at 2.30 o'clock on Sunday, October 11, and the church was dedicated November 17, Rev. Ame Vennema delivering the sermon. November 22, Rev. Dr. P. F. Leavens, preached the first sermon at 3.30 P. M. On April 11, 1897, fifteen members were received by confession of faith, three joined by letter, and during the past year forty-one adults and eight infants were baptized.

The attendance at the Sunday School from October 11, 1896, to October 3, 1897, inclusive, averaged sixty-five, a weekly contribution of $11.21 having been given. The average attendance at church for the same time was fifty-seven, the weekly contribution amounting to $4.80.

The trustees of the new church are W. A. Willard, president; G. C. Woolson, secretary; James Soop, treasurer; J. Van Idestine, Charles Kuhne, John Kingsland, A. L. Springsteen, Adney P. Post and Charles R. Stewart.

Regular church services are held every Sabbath evening at 7.30, and besides the Society of Christian Endeavor, which holds regular services, a weekly prayer meeting was started in November 1898, and is held every Friday evening, at eight o'clock. The present pastor is Mr. A. F. Parker of Paterson and under his earnest and zealous preaching the society is making good and substantial progress.

STANDARD OIL WORKS.

The Standard Oil Company carry oil from their fields in Pennsylvania to the seaboard at Bayonne, in pipes laid under ground to a depth of thirty-six inches.

Were the surface through which these pass, on a level, or nearly so, the force necessary to carry the oil to its destination would be greatly reduced, but as it is necessarily over hills and along lowlands, it is not possible to use long lines of tubing. To obviate the danger of bursting pipes by such great force, pumping stations are arranged at regular intervals of thirty miles where the oil is received in large tanks and again pumped to the next station. This is the eleventh and last station on the line.

At Garfield twenty-four large iron tanks having a capacity of thirty-five thousand barrels, and several large brick buildings are located. One of the buildings contains the engines and pumps, while in the others are the telegraph office and steam boilers. The engines are running constantly day and night throughout the year, egg-anthracite coal being used as fuel. Natural drafts keeps the furnaces running without artificial aid consuming about twenty-five tons of coal in every twenty-four hours. To determine when a break or leak occurs, and also the amount of pressure, each station employs a mercury pressure-gauge, which will indicate a leak of even one barrel per hour. The pipe lines are passed over each day by men who are called line walkers. At the station are employed four engineers, four fireman, two coal-heavers and four telegraph operators.

The Standard Oil Company bought their right of way for a large sum, by which they are entitled to this right for a term of twenty years more or less. The station in Garfield is in the south-east corner of the borough, near Passaic.

THE ANDERSON LUMBER COMPANY.

The Anderson Lumber Company was established in 1812 by David I. Anderson and Major Post, under the firm name of Anderson & Post. David I. Anderson, the senior member of the firm, was born in 1792 and died in 1873. His son W. S. Anderson was born in 1827, and after attaining his majority, became a clerk in the lumber and coal office of Anderson & Post, eventually becoming a partner in the business and finally succeeding to the sole ownership. In 1876 S. T. Zabriskie came into the firm. In 1885, S. L. Nickerson, who for twenty-eight years before had been a sea captain, entered into partnership with W. S. Anderson Company and built the original factory on the Wallington side. This building afterwards receiving additions, has a one hundred and fifty horse-power engine, while about fifty men find constant employment in manufacturing all kinds of packing cases, and everything pertaining to wood work for a house. In 1887 a stock company was formed. The present officers are: Simeon T. Zabriskie, President; Edward Phillips, Secretary and Treasurer; Captain S. L. Nickerson Superintendent.

JULIUS ROERHS

This company has extensive dock facilities. Its water front is more than half a mile in length.

MR. JULIUS ROEHRS.

Julius Roehrs, proprietor of the Mammoth Flower Garden, near the crest of the Showhank ridge, on the Paterson plank road, is a native of Germany, born in the city of Hamburg in the year 1844.

After leaving school he started as apprentice in the Kiel Botanical Garden at the University of Holstein. He afterward supplemented his training by travel through the greenhouses and flower gardens of Germany, Belgium and other countries, until he secured a position with M. Sienan, Esq., of Jersey City, to take charge of his extensive collection of Orchids. He came to the United States in 1868, and for six years was associated with Mr. Sienan. After this he rented the plant, enlarging it subsequently and conducting it as his own in connection with another establishment, on Jersey City Heights.

In 1884 he formed new plans, and began anew. He sold out his

ROEHRS' FLOWER HOUSES

interests in the city, bought fifteen acres of ground and moved his effects to the present site near Carlton Hill where he soon afterward erected his beautiful residence. He now began building his glass houses and since that time he has added structure to structure until the place has become, in appearance, a miniature city of greenhouses.

Mr. Roehrs was married to Miss Magdalene Schroeder, also a native of Hamburg, Germany, in 1877. They have seven children, five boys and two girls. The eldest son, Julius, is now completing his education in the science of Botany at St. Albans, England, at which place is one of the largest flower gardens in the world. Mr. Roehrs trade is in the wholesale line solely. Following is a description of his garden by one who has had an intimate knowledge of it from the beginning.

"There is no part of the world where the growing of ornamental-leafed plants and cultivation for cut flowers is more successfully carried

on, than on the grounds of Mr. Julius Roehrs near the crest of the Showhank ridge. In fact there is no part of the old world that can boast of a similar establishment. The growers of Europe are amazed at seeing such an immense stock of well-grown plants. Mr. Roehrs himself is what may be justly called an intense product. He is *Hortus maximum* in the plant growing world. That he began in a small way is a credit to his skill, industry and preseverance. Taking a look into his houses we see specialities grown, to meet the demands of the most critical retail trade. We find Orchids growing as perfectly and as profusely as in their native soil. Of these there are 20,000 Catteyas of rare varieties, and more than 5000 strong clumps of Cypripediums of the standard sorts, as well as the more rare novelties. His Orchid collectors are in every field where these beautiful plants are found, India, the Phillipine Island and South America are constantly contributing to his collection. Mr. Roehrs grows 1,000,000 Lily-of-the-valley pips annually, and any day of the year these delicate flowers may be had in reasonable quantities. But few, if any, of the seed merchants of our country sell, as many, as he alone grows. Lilacs both white and purple are here forced in such quantities as to supply the market from Christmas until they can be cut in the open air. 250,000 Tulips, Hyacinths and Narcissus are annually disposed of here, and 20,000 choice Azaleas, large and small, are yearly grown for the Easter Trade. In his Palm houses are all the better varieties by the thousand, all in perfect health and beauty.

"Mr. Roehrs selected this fine location about twelve years ago and immediately began the work of erecting and preparing his present ideal establishment, and at this time has sixty greenhouses with an area of 125,000 square feet, or about three acres. In addition to all these he grows roses of only choice varieties and on a large scale, besides any other flowers the trade may demand. The system adopted here, permits of no idle house room or idle houses, the moment one plant has furnished its flowers or perfected its growth, it must make room for another, thus forming a constant succession. There are in all about forty men employed, and all are kept busy."

GEORGE C. WOOLSON.

George C. Woolson, florist, and senior member of the firm of Woolson & Co., Wallington, N. J., is a native of Massachusetts, born in the town of Hopkinton, that State, July 26, 1848. His father Levi Woolson, now eighty-seven years of age, is a prosperous farmer from which occupation young Woolson, no doubt, learned to love nature in general and living plants in particular. After graduation from the high school of Hopkinton, in 1867, he entered the Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass., from which institution he took the degree of B. S., in 1871. Having become proficient in a technical knowledge of the studies, which he had been pursuing he was offered and accepted the Assistant Editorship of the "Hearth and Home," and the "American Agriculturist,"

under the management of the well known botanist, the eminent Dr. George Thurber, to which position he was called in 1870, one year before taking his degree from the college. He remained actively engaged in this capacity until 1877. In 1885 he was made superintending Gardener of the department of Public Parks of the city of New York, having passed a very severe Civil Service examination and securing the highest rating of twelve applicants, and for seven years devoted his time to planting and otherwise adorning the parks from the Battery to the Harlem River. As the homes of Dr. Thurber and Mr. Woolson were one, they were brought into constant companionship and this gave him the privilege of making the acquaintance of many eminent scientists of both Europe and this country. Mr. Woolson came to Wallington in December 1870, and five years later married Miss Sarah Martin Thurber, the sister of Dr. Thurber. They have ever since resided here.

Mr. Woolson was the first in this part of the country to engage in the cultivation of hardy perennial plants for commercial purposes. In 1889, he purchased the seven and one-half acres he now occupies, since which time his nursery has steadily kept pace with the demands of the trade. Mr. Woolson has also been prominent in the borough of Wallington. He was school trustee and district clerk for nine years, and takes an active interest in all things affecting the welfare of his part of Bergen county. He was made a Mason in Passaic Lodge, No. 67, in 1883, and from that time until the present has held some office in his Lodge, serving as Worshipful Master in 1889-'90. He is now and has been for five years Historian of his Lodge. For six years he was a member of various committees in the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. In 1884 he was elected and exalted in Centennial Chapter of P. M. 34, of Royal Arch Masons. For the past six years he has been High Priest of this Chapter, and has received high honors in the Grand Chapter of this State, now holding the office of Grand King. In 1885 he was knighted in Morton Commandery, No. 4, of New York city, and in 1890 joined Mecca Temple and was made an Illustrious Noble of the Mystic Shrine of New York city. He also holds a membership in the Fraternal Union of Annointed High Priests of New York.

DR. GEORGE THURBER.

George Thurber, distinguished botanist, author and teacher, and for nearly a quarter of a century editor of the "American Agriculturist," was a resident of Wallington from 1868 to 1890, where he died April 2, of that year. He was born on September 2, 1821, at Providence, R. I., where he received an apprenticeship as apothecary, at the termination of which he began business for himself in partnership with Joshua Chapin. During these years he devoted himself early to the study of chemistry and natural sciences in general, but especially to botany, so that at that early age he was already well known as one of the most accomplished botanists of the century. This brought him in close intimacy with Drs. John Torrey, Asa Gray, Louis Agassiz, George Engleman and other

genial scientists whose warm friendship he enjoyed until his death.

In 1850 Dr. Thurber was appointed quartermaster and commissary on the United States and Mexico Boundary Survey, and with the special object to explore the flora of the hitherto unknown border regions. This task he accomplished in a most excellent manner, collecting and bringing home with him specimens of nearly all the native plants of that territory.

In 1853 he received an appointment at the United States Assay Office, of which he and Dr. Torrey were then the Assayers. Here he remained until 1856, when for political reasons he was forced to resign. In 1859 he was appointed professor of Botany and Horticulture at the Michigan State Agricultural College, which he held four years and only resigned to accept the editorship of the American Agriculturist in 1863.

Few men, if any, have exerted so powerful and effective an influence on American Agriculture and Horticulture as has Dr. Thurber through the pages of this magazine. The botany of Appleton's Encyclopedia was contributed entirely by Dr. Thurber. This excellent pharmacist, splendid botanist, admiral teacher and genial man, died at his home, at the "Beeches," in his sixty-ninth year.

His remains were buried in Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I., a locality where a young man he spent many happy hours in collecting and studying the botanical treasures formerly found in such abundance in this portion of the state. His affection for the young was very marked, and nothing so delighted him as to find a young man who was interested in his favorite sciences of botany and chemistry, and he was always ready to give that advice and friendly suggestion which so endeared him to those brought into intimate relations with him. For many years no book was issued by the firm with which he was connected without his critical examination, and many of them show his handiwork which served to render them more practical and intelligent to the general reader.

MR. JACOB WAGNER.

Jacob Wagner, the first Mayor of the Borough of Wallington, is a native of Germany, born in Grasapsach, in the county of Backnaug, in the year 1835. Christian Wagner, the father, died when Jacob was but eleven years of age. His mother lived to the advanced age of eighty-six years, dying in May 1897. Mr. Wagner attended the schools of his native town and worked on the farm until nineteen years old, when accompanied by two elder sisters, he sailed for America in the old ship Queen Victoria landing in New York on August 19, 1854, forty-nine days after leaving the father-land. During the first eighteen months, after coming here, Mr. Wagner worked as a hired hand for a farmer on Long Island, beginning on a salary of five dollars per month. Following this came six years or more of service for the Erie Railroad Company, working as a common laborer. As early as 1861, he found himself the happy possessor of a few hundred dollars which he immediately

invested in real estate and through other investments in realty his hundreds were soon converted into thousands. Now he has large interests in Jersey City and elsewhere. In 1858, Mr. Wagner was married to Miss Whilhelmina Brecht and in 1861 he bought a lot and built a house in Jersey City, continuing to live there until 1891 when he removed to Wallington, where he now resides. His wife, after bearing him ten children, and enjoying the comforts resulting from a well ordered life, passed away in June 1895, leaving the husband and six children to mourn their loss. In 1891, Mr. Wagner purchased of George Engleman fifty acres of the old Theodore Van Idestine estate and since that time his interests have been centered in this borough. In 1896 he was chosen Mayor of his borough, which position he held till March, 1897, when he insisted upon retirement.

BERNARD KOSTER.

Bernard Koster, Mayor of Wallington, is a son of Henry Koster and Catharina Weber. He is German by birth and education, born in Attendorn, province of Westphalia, Germany, August 8, 1860. His parents early placed him in the elementary public school, where he remained until it became necessary for him to assist his father in the maintenance of a large family. From September 1874, he was employed in the chemical works until October 30, 1880, when he sailed for this country. In December 1880 he came to Bergen county locating at Englewood. From April 1883 until September 1887, he was with the late Andrew S. Fuller of Ridgewood, one of the oldest horticulturists in America. He then took his family to New York city, returning to Bergen county in February 1889, and located in Wallington his present home. Since his return to Bergen county he was foreman for a number of years at the nurseries of Woolson & Co., hardy plants, the last five years having been spent as superintendent of Mr. Peter Reid's greenhouse and grounds which are the finest in Passaic.

Mr. Koster is at this time president of the Catholic Benevolent Legion in Passaic, treasurer of the Knights of Columbus in Passaic, treasurer and one of the directors of the Wallington Savings Loan and Building Association, of which he was one of the originators, treasurer of the Wallington Hall Association, and an active member and the treasurer of Wallington Hose Company, No. 1. In addition to these Mr. Koster is affiliated with a number of Church societies of the Roman Catholic Church in Passaic. His military record covers a period of nearly nine years having enlisted April 28, 1882, in Company B, Second Battalion, Infantry, First Brigade, National Guards of New Jersey, and discharged from the service March 10, 1891. In his public achievements and offices, Mr. Koster petitioned the court of Bergen county for the incorporation of the Borough of Wallington in December, 1894, which was granted. He was appointed President of the Board of Education of Wallington, by the County Superintendent in February 1895, remaining a member of that body continuously since that time; by re-election in

1895, for a term of two years, and again in 1897 for three years. In 1895 he was elected councilman for three years, and in 1897 Mayor of the Borough.

Mr. Koster's marriage to Bridget Cooney of New York was solemnized April 8, 1883, at Englewood, by Rev. Father McDonald, of the Roman Catholic Church.

JOHN J. POLMANN.

John J. Polmann, Recorder of the Borough of Wallington, was born in the old romantic and historic 'ALoo 'ALoo," in the Province of Gelderland, Holland, July 18, 1860. At eighteen years of age young Polmann after a rigorous examination, was found fully competent to enter the profession of teaching, beginning work in the school room at once, a position for which he was well fitted both by education and natural ability. After teaching one year he was forced into the military service, where he served his country eighteen months. Upon his return home, he immediately entered again upon his chosen field of labor and taught school in Texel for a continuous period of five years. In 1883 he married Miss Cornelia Kooiman, and with his wife sailed for America in 1887. The struggle for a new home now began and after a trial, first in Chicago, then in Passaic N. J., and subsequently in Staten Island, they finally came to Wallington in 1894, where they have prospered and find a congenial home. Mr. Polmann purchased the property where he now lives, success having followed all his enterprises since coming here. He is recognized as a leader in public affairs and consequently many honors have been thrust upon him. He has been Clerk of the Borough, and is now by appointment, serving as Recorder of the Borough; is a member of the Board of Education and President of the Fire Department. He is also a director of the Wallington Building and Loan Association, and a director of the Public Hall Association. In March 1898 the citizens of the borough elected him Justice of the Peace, by a nearly unanimous vote.

JAMES SOOP.

Mr. James Soop, Councilman of Wallington Borough, and for over twenty-five years engineer on the Pavonia Ferry, was born in Albany, N. Y., October 6, 1843. At the age of fourteen young Soop was earning wages, as a deck hand, on board a steamboat. At sixteen he was made fireman on the "Ohio," and continued in that capacity till twenty-one years of age. In 1865 he received license as engineer and served first on the "Cayuga," a Hudson river boat that plied between Albany and New York.

After the war he served as oiler for a few years on steamships running from New York to Richmond, New Orleans and other places South, but in 1873 accepted the position he still holds. March 19, 1873, he was married to Miss Emma J. Turner, of Albany, N. Y., and two days later the young couple began housekeeping in Jersey City. In 1888 two lots were purchased and a house built in Wallington, where they have since resided.

ADRIEN D. SULLIVAN

Mr. Soop was one of the promoters of the borough government and is at present a member of the council. He is president of the Building and Loan Association, of which he was one of the originators, and is now a director. He is also a trustee and treasurer of the Presbyterian Church; is a Mason and Past Master of a Lodge in Jersey City and for eighteen years he has been a member of Pioneer Council No. 22, Royal Arcanum.

ADRIAN D. SULLIVAN.

Adrian D. Sullivan was born in Saratoga county, New York, not far from the spot where was fought one of the decisive battles of the world's history.

He attended the public school of his native town, and later, the University of Ohio, where he also gained his legal education. Here his keen, penetrating, judicial mind made him a marked student.

In 1890, he married Miss Lucia Meek MacFaddin, a well known and highly respected young lady of Des Moines, Iowa. Three children, two sons and one daughter, have come to bless his home. He moved to Passaic in 1894, and was admitted to the bar in New Jersey the following June. The people were not slow to recognize his genius. His practice soon became eminent and lucractive, and he now numbers among his clients, many of the most prominent people of the city.

During his first year in practice, he gained a wide reputation as a jury lawyer. He ever shows a willingness to champion the cause of men unjustly attacked. For justice, he is bold and brave; toward oppression, scornful and fierce. He is free from the sordid mercenary motives that control too many men of the present day.

Lawyer Sullivan, on account of his location among the foreign element in Passaic, has identified himself in feeling with those oppressed people, and has frequently defended them without fees, when they were being made the victims of injustice. He understands the Slavonians and Hungarians in their virtues and in their vices; in their sufferings and in their wrongs. He is their friend, and they, in return, love him:

His personal manners are unpresuming and unpretending; his intercourse with people being marked by cordiality and dignity, and his demeanor as simple as his spirit is sincere. His candid, open manner and high sense of justice have made him universally respected, and his friends are numerous.

MR. THOMAS R. COLLINS.

Thomas R. Collins, the subject of this sketch is a prominent contractor in the plumbing business with offices in Passaic and Wallington. He is a native of Canada, born in Toronto, in 1864, and was educated in the public schools of that city. When sixteen years of age he came to New York, where he worked five years for Cassidy & Son, chandelier manufacturers, and the following eleven years was in the employ of J. W. Fiske in his Ornamental Iron Works. In 1885, he married Miss Mary Crone, removing to Wallington the following year. His brother

John Collins, who had carried on the plumbing business in Canada, came here in 1893, when a partnership was formed by the brothers, Thomas being a silent partner. In 1897, the shop was built in Wallington, while the office and show-room in Passaic, was opened in December, of the same year.

As plumbers the Collins Brothers do a large business. They have just completed St. Mary's Hospital, the largest plumbing contract ever given out in Passaic. Contracts have also been taken for five or six hotels belonging to the Midland Beach Traction Company, on Staten Island. Nine practical plumbers are in their employ.

Mr. Collins is also a member of the firm of DeVogel & Co., builders. He was one of the promotors of the borough system, of Wallington; was elected Councilman, holding the office two years and re-elected for three years, being made President of the Board. He was made Recorder in March, of this year, while two years ago he was elected Justice of the Peace. He is Vice-President of the Building and Loan Association, Secretary of the Public Hall Association, and was also one of the organizers of the Wallington Hose Company. He was a member of the School Board but resigned. His wife died in 1894, leaving him three children.

MR. LOUIS DANKHOFF,

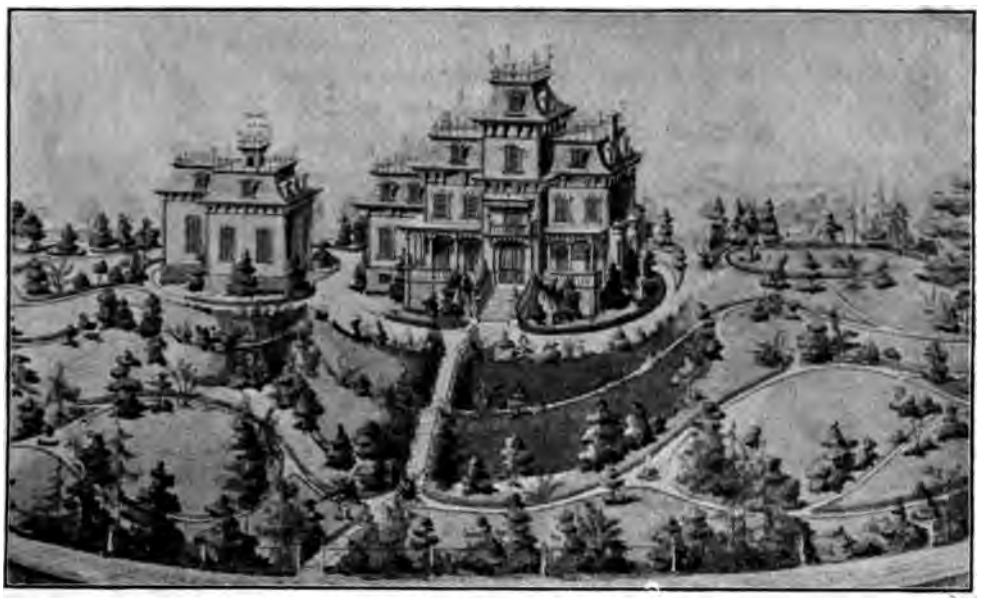
Mr. Louis Dankhoff (1836-1893) was born at Pietz, near Berlin, Germany. He came to America in 1860 with his family settling at Pittsfield, Mass. Eventually he became superintendent of Libby's Woolen Mill at Warren, Mass., which position he held for fifteen years. In 1880 he settled at Passaic, N. J. He was appointed overseer at Ammidown's Woolen Mill. In 1882, Mr. Dankhoff purchased the well-known saloon on Passaic Street. In 1887 he bought a large tract of land in Wallington of the Anderson Lumber Company, and in the same year built a large hotel on the Plank Road. He was one of the first business men to settle here.

Mr. Dankhoff was also an inventor. He invented a number of articles one of which was his double beer faucet which sold so widely. His father was known abroad as the inventor of the now lost art of permanently enameling the colors, red, blue and white on ironware. The book containing the formula was destroyed by fire, and when he died the secret died with him.

Mr. Dankhoff was an influential member of a number of lodges:—The Odd Fellows, Red Men, and United Friends. He died in his hotel, leaving a widow and two married daughters.

WOODRIDGE.

Woodridge is one of the most beautiful localities in this part of the county. The wooded ridge, suggesting the name, runs parallel with the Palisade from Rutherford to Hackensack at a high elevation, making a natural drainage of great value.



THE KOHBERTZ MANSION—FOR SALE

The two hundred acres of land covering this site was taken up by George Brinkerhoff who came from Holland to America in 1638, and to New Jersey in 1685. This property has remained largely in the family until the present time. About the close of the War of the Rebellion, Henry Gerecke purchased a part of this farm with a view of selling it out for building lots, and for which he paid $5,000 but the expectations of Mr. Gerecke were not realized and the land reverted to its former owners.

In the meantime Mr. Frederick Kohbertz became interested in the success of the village and in 1870 the town was laid out and under his guiding hand buildings began to take the place of desert waste.

Originally the Dutch settled here and in this vicinity in the seventeenth century, locating mostly on the Polifly road. Their houses were built one story principally, having walls of brownstone with a widely projecting roof shading a porch extending around on three sides of the building.

The borough of Woodridge was organized on the 19th day of January 1895, at the office of Franz Fritsch. A. Molinari, was the first Mayor; the first Council consisting of Henry E. Brinkerhoff, Joseph H. Schmitt, Louis A. Eurrard, Franz Fritsch, Isidore Lazard, Fred Kohbertz; Assessor, Emil Pirovano; Collector, Alfred Gramlich; Clerk, W. H. White.

On March 14, 1899, the following officers were elected: Mayor A. Molinari; Council, Franz Fritsch, Frank C. Ball; Assessor, Emil H. Pirovano; Collector, Alfred Gramlich; Franz Fritsch, Freeholder; Clerk, W. H. White.

ANTON MOLINARI.

THE KOHBERTZ MANSION.—FOR SALE.

Mr. Frederick Kohbertz, one of the prime movers in the building up of the village of Woodridge, a man of great energy and perseverance, determined to use his best efforts to make it a model village of country homes. In 1870 the town was laid out and buildings began to take the place of trees and underbrush. Mr. Kohbertz's own residence and grounds, where he formerly lived, is a place of beauty and an ornament to that part of the country. It is a large and commodious mansion of twenty rooms, with wide halls. The house is supplied with gas and water, and all other modern improvements and equipments. Three acres of park laid out in the most artistic manner surround the house, fine stables built in a style of architecture to correspond with that of the house all go to make the whole a most beautiful and desirable property as a residence, a club house, or private school. Mr. Kohbertz abandoned it as a family residence, only when his family became reduced and a small house better suited his convenience. The cost of this beautiful place, including grounds, was seventy-five thousand dollars, and now it can be bought for one third of its original value.

Mr. Kohbertz has expended large sums of money in various ways, for the benefit of the village, working for the introduction of electric light, water mains, street grading and other conveniences, at all times endeavoring to preserve a rural appearance. He donated a church plot, used his influence in securing good schools, and also a fire department.

He is still in the Real Estate business, seeking always to attract desirable settlers to his place by keeping the price of ground at fairly low prices, taxes being within proper limits.

ANTON MOLINARI.

Anton Molinari, Mayor of Woodridge, and proprietor of a manufactory at that place is an Italian by blood but Polish by birth and American by adoption. His grandfather was a native of Venice, Italy, but being disturbed by the Austrians under the great Napoleon, took up his residence in Lombardy, France. Julian, his son, father of our subject becoming interested as a Revolutionist in 1863, in the unsuccessful war Poland waged against Russia, lost his home, fortune and all in the part he took in that unfortunate struggle for liberty. Being proscribed he left the continent to avoid banishment to Siberia, afterwards visiting this country.

Anton Molinari was born in Poland in 1856. When seven years of age he attended school in Paris, France, and before eighteen years of age sailed for the city of New York, reaching that place July 4, 1874. After learning the trade of machinist in Boston he came to New York in 1884, where he worked as a common laborer until 1886, when he established a plant and laid the foundations of his present industry. In 1889 he moved his effects to Woodridge, built a house and factory here where he has continued to the present time. Mr. Molinari employs

ALFRED GRAMLICH

thirty-five hands in the manufacture of all kinds of surgical instruments for the trade.

January 15, 1895, Mr. Molinari was elected Mayor of Woodridge, and has been re-elected to that position three times since. He and his paternal ancestors have been Republicans. He himself takes great interest in Americanism, but eschews politics as a profession.

ALFRED GRAMLICH.

Alfred Gramlich one of the officials of the Borough of Woodridge, and for a number of years train despatcher on the Erie railroad, Jersey City, is a native of Carlstadt, and was born June 29th, 1866. At twelve years of age young Gramlich left school, since which time, now a period

RESIDENCES OF F. KOHBERTZ AND ALFRED GRAMLICH

of twenty years, he has been engaged in the railroad business in some capacity. His father, one of the promoters of Carlstadt, was the first agent at that station for the New Jersey and New York Railroad Company, and being in need of a telegraph operator, both of his sons were put into training, in due time becoming experts in the use of the wires. They were now assigned to positions by this company, and for years succeeding such appointments, hard work followed in offices at various stations along the line, until not only the needed experience was acquired, but also the confidence of the company respecting their worthiness and responsibility, was attained. Then followed better pay with less labor. Alfred Gramlich was stationed first at Cherry Hill, N. J., in 1878. In a year or so he was placed at River Edge, going from there to Hillsdale, in the Superintendent's office. In 1887 he left the New Jersey and New

RESIDENCE OF ANTON MOLINARI

York road and went to Jersey City, where in 1890 he became train despatcher for the Erie Railroad, which position he has filled with marked ability for the past eight years. In his present position Mr. Gramlich has oversight of all freight and passenger trains from Jersey City to Port Jervis, from eleven in the evening until seven o'clock in the morning, a responsible position, to which he was appointed because of his peculiar fitness for the place.

Mr. Gramlich has always taken an active part in politics. He was one of the first Republicans elected in the township of Bergen, being elected to the office of Township Clerk. He was also member of the Board of Education for the township, resigning both offices when the borough was organized. He is a member of the Republican County Committee, having been elected first to that office in 1895, and was elected Collector of the borough upon its organization and has held the office ever since. Although indifferent to office, he is yet public spirited enough to share in the responsibilities necessary to good government. Mr. Gramlich purchased ground and built his residence in 1890, and in the fall of that year married Miss Anna Kohbertz, cousin of Frederick Kohbertz of Woodridge. They have three children.

HENRY E. BRINKERHOFF.

George, the progenitor of the Brinkerhoff family in Bergen county, emigrated to America from Holland in 1638. He came to New Jersey

in 1685, and purchased a tract of two hundred acres of land which is still owned and occupied by the family. Of the three other brothers who came at the same time, one settled in New York, one went West and the other made a home in New Jersey. Two of George's sons, Henry G. and Jacob, settled in Lodi and divided the farm each taking one hundred acres. Henry married Rachel Vreeland, and of this union two sons were born. Enoch, the younger became a leading man in his locality, taking an active part in the political interests of his township which he represented in the Assembly during one term.

He married Mary Berry, a daughter of John W. Berry, who was one of the early settlers of the county. Enoch and Mary (Berry) Brinkerhoff were the parents of Henry E., who was born at Polifly near Woodridge, April 8, 1833, and now resides on the old homestead. He was educated in New York city, at the Boys' High School.

Mr. Brinkerhoff served in the Hackensack Continentals about five years, until the militia was reorganized in the state under the "New Jersey Rifle Corps Act," when he was made lieutenant in Company G, and afterwards captain of Company A, when it became a part of the National Guard of New Jersey. Mr. Brinkerhoff is also prominent in his town in an official capacity, having filled many positions of trust. He is well known in business being an extensive farmer and a large land owner. His marriage to Miss Sarah Terhune connects him with another of the old families of the county.

CHARLES LINK.

Charles Link, present township clerk and Justice of the Peace for Bergen township, is a native of Berlin, Germany, and was born in 1848. Mr. Link was educated in the public schools of Germany. He came to New York immediately after leaving school, engaging for some time in manufacturing establishments as a common workman. In 1886, however, he went to Philadelphia as foreman for a firm, and followed the profession of Veterinary Surgeon for several years in that city.

In 1891 Mr. Link came to New Jersey and established his bleachery in Jersey City, and in 1895 purchased property, and started a factory in Bergen township, where he chemically treats some 50,000 sheepskins annually for the drug trade, employing three and four men constantly.

Mr. Link belongs to several clubs and societies, and is well and favorably known. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1898, and Township Clerk in 1899.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS.

Hasbrouck Heights situated about two miles south of Hackensack on the Polifly road, has a territory of about one and a half square miles and lies about one hundred and seventy-five feet above tide water.

Previous to 1870 this district was a farming community, comprising such families as Enoch Vreeland, Abram A. Ackerman, Christian P.

Terhune, John Van Bussum, Henry Ackerman, Richard Berdan, Richard Terhune, John H. Berdan, Isaac Gott, Henry Kipp, Robert Williams and Garry Kipp. Since 1870 outside capital has become interested. Lord & Van Cleeve bought the land known as the Richard Terhune, farm, Meyer & Smith bought part of the Richard Berdan farm, all of the farm of J. H. Berdan, and an Association known as the Center Corona Land and Building Association bought the Henry Kipp farm. Of all this property purchased, no improvement was made until 1874, then Henry Kipp foreclosed a mortgage on the property held by the Center Corona Land and Building Association, and built about eight houses, which were occupied soon after. During all this time and up to 1889 this place was known as Corona and was part of Lodi township.

In 1889 Daniel P. Morse, of New York, bought the farms of Henry Ackerman, Chris. Terhune and part of the John Van Bussum farm, which he laid out in building plots, making macadamized streets, and bluestone sidewalks, and immediately began the erection of buildings, thus giving the town the first and most substantial start. The following year, Mr. Henry Lemmermann, another New York business man, then owning the Richard Terhune property, began to improve it by laying out streets and building houses. It was owing to the efforts of these two men, that water and electric lights were first introduced.

In 1894 Hasbrouck Heights separated from the township, holding an election July 31st, of the same year. The people by their ballot carried the election for incorporation, and the Borough was incorporated August 12th. The first election for Borough officials was held September 11th with the following results: John H. Garrison, Mayor; G. W. Selleck, S. P. Ferdon, R. F. Taggart, John W, Charlton, Andrew McCabe and Will D. Crist, Councilmen. These officers served until March 12th 1895, when another election was held with the following results: J. W. Charlton, Mayor; George W, Selleck, W. D. Crist, S. P. Ferdon, S. P. Frier, Henry Gross, and John Behrens, Councilmen. The present officers of the borough are: William S. Laurence, Mayor; John E. Musselman, F. S. Chesebro, John H, Garrison, E. A. Capen, E. W. Biesecker and S. P. Frier, Councilmen. Since the incorporation all the officials have done nobly in building up the borough. It has to-day a population of about thirteen hundred, a $14,000 brick school house, five churches, two social clubs, one weekly newspaper, a Hook and Ladder Company, Hose Company, Royal Arcanum, and "Council", besides prosperous stores. The village is situated so high above tide water as to make it a healthy spot, while the magnificent views render it a place of beauty.—W. S. LAURENCE.

CHURCHES OF HASBROUCK HEIGHTS.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodist church was the first religious organization in Hasbrouk Heights. For a long time itinerant preachers held service at stated

periods, finally succeeding in the organization of a class, a Ladies' Aid Society and Sabbath school, members of other denominations assisting in the work. In 1878, Rev. W. H. Russell, from Brooklyn, N. Y., the present pastor of the church, came in answer to a call, and through his labors a chapel was built, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Charles Ackerman and others being the prime movers in this work.

The present church edifice was erected some five or more years ago, and the Rev. Mr. Russell, after an absence of twenty-one years, is again conducting a successful ministry.

REFORMED CHURCH.

The Reformed Church was organized February 11th, 1893, previous meetings having been held looking toward the establishment of this society. Both the Reformed and the Baptist churches had their origin in a Sabbath school, for a long time conducted by W. A. Fisher, in the chapel. On January 5th, 1893, the people, with the Ladies' Aid Society, met to organize a church. A. M. Paulison, W. A. Fisher and W. G. Martin were the first elders ordained, and Henry Lemmermann, Henry Kiel and A. K. Goodrich were the first deacons. These officers, with one or two changes, remain the same. Mr. Lemmermann and Mr. Kile are now elders, their place as deacons being filled by J. Behrens and Frank O. Peckham. Dr. C. I. Shepard has been their only pastor.

He is a native of New York city, was born in 1827, is a graduate of Rutger's College, New Jersey, and for a term of twenty-four years was pastor of the church at Newtown, L. I. Dr. Shepard was president of the General Synod of 1887, president of the Particular Synod of New Brunswick in 1896, and chairman of the committee on Education for Academies and Colleges, for the Synod of 1897, and president of the Board of Publication for 1896. The annex to the old chapel was built in 1893.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church was organized December 22, 1892, and incorporated November 27, 1893. The church building was begun November 21, of the same year, and the corner stone laid January 1, 1894. Rev. George B. Griffin was the first pastor, and filled the pulpit from December 25, 1892, to February 4, 1894. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles Stanley Pease, who served from April 5, 1894, to April 5, 1896. He left the church free from debt and was succeeded by the Rev. Ackland Boyle, who supplied the pulpit for a time on a salary of eight dollars per week and was called to the pastorate, May 22, of that year. He was succeeded by the present acting pastor, Rev. George L. Hunt, D. D. of New York city.

The first deacons of the church were R. F. Taggart, George W. Davis, George Kiel Jr., and George W. Selleck.

The church membership has increased and a flourishing Sabbath School of over sixty scholars is maintained the year round.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Roman Catholic Church is a beautiful structure on Kipp Avenue, built in 1896. This was started by Mrs. Mary A. Murtha, who, feeling the need of a place to worship nearer than the church at Lodi, visited Bishop Wigger at Newark, and having received permission and letters from him, set about the work of securing a house and a church organization.

Mrs. Murtha was assisted in the enterprise by her faithful husband, through whose untiring efforts the money, amounting to $2700, was raised and the chapel built. Edward M. Anson donated the two lots on which the house stands, and Father John A. Sheppard has charge of the flock. The church has a membership of about fifty souls and is growing.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Murtha are natives of Ireland. They were married July 14, 1895. Mr. Murtha is a prominent contractor and builder in New York. He erected the Bachelor apartments on Twenty-third street, the Progress Club on Howard street and Broadway and other high class buildings in the city. They bought their present residence in 1896.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

The young and growing congregation of the Church of St. John the Divine, in Hasbrouck Heights deserves more than passing notice.

Although but little more than three years since its organization, it has become a stronghold in the community. Realizing the need of a church home for those who were of the Episcopal faith, a meeting was called for May 17, 1895, when an organization was effected. The first service was held about one month later on June 28, in the old school building. Afterward the congregation purchased this building, which they remodeled and dedicated, the dedication being conducted by William R. Jenvey, assisted by Dr. Holley, of Hackensack, Rev. Ladd, of Rutherford, and several others of the clergy.

The organization is now under the direction of the Right Reverend Thomas A. Starkey, D. D., bishop of the diocese of Newark, the services at present being conducted by lay reader J. Montier DeVoll, of the General Theological Seminary of New York city.

The present board of three trustees hold the property of the diocese are as follows, under appointment by the Bishop: Eugene W. Dunstan, chairman; Richard Berdan, Jr., secretary; John L. Dean, treasurer; Edwin F. Benedict, financial secretary. The congregation and Sunday school are increasing steadily and the results are thus far gratifying.

WILLIAM SUMNER LAURENCE.

William Sumner Laurence, the present Mayor of Hasbrouck Heights, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 8, 1854, and was educated in the public schools of Newton, Massachusetts. In business he has always been connected with the wholesale shoe trade, being with one house in Boston for a period of eighteen years and is now a stockholder

WILLIAM S. LAURENCE

and director in the firm of Morse & Rogers, 134-140 Duane Street, New York, the largest shoe, rubber and findings jobbers in New York city. He has been with this house for nine years.

He was elected Mayor of Hasbrouck Heights, March 1897, and was re-elected in 1899. He is also a director of Hasbrouck Heights Building and Loan Association, director of Star Building and Loan Association of New York city, has been two terms president of Hasbrouck Heights Field Club; also a member of the executive committee of Seward League of Hasbrouck Heights. The last named is a Republican organization. Mr. Laurence has also been a member of the Hasbrouck Heights Board of Education two terms.

Mr. Laurence's wife is Lydia A., daughter of Captain Myer Bradbury, of Machias, Maine.

JOHN VAN BUSSUM.

The old homestead of the Van Bussum family at Peck Hook, between Lodi and Passaic, was first occupied by David D. Van Bussum of Revolutionary fame, who settled in this part of Lodi some time before that vital struggle. Of his three sons, two died in early youth, but David D., the father of the subject of this sketch, lived to the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He was a member of the State Legislature from 1837 to 1840, and was for a time Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He died in the year 1879.

His youngest son, John Van Bussum was born at the old homestead February 9th 1837. He has always lived in the immediate vicinity, and now occupies a very pleasant residence at Hasbrouck Heights, less than one mile from the place of his birth. He is a man of sterling worth and one of the leading Democratic politicans of Bergen county;

has been Assessor of Lodi township since 1876; a member of the County Executive Committee since 1870; was elected to the State Assembly in 1881, and thrice re-elected. He was Freeholder in 1867 and held the position uninterruptedly for nine years, again assuming its duties six years ago. He has occupied many minor positions of trust, and is always foremost in every measure promoting the public weal, In 1867 he was married to Miss Katharine Anna Voorhis, a member of one of the oldest and best known families of Bergen county.

Mr. Van Bussum is possessed of untiring energy and perseverance, and has overcome obstacles that would have crushed any person of ordinary endurance. Like all men of positive character, he has some enemies, but many strong personal friends, and is very popular in his locality. The poor and afflicted know where to find a helper, and they never leave his doors unaided. Generous to a fault, he scatters his benefactions on every side.

HENRY LEMMERMANN.

Henry Lemmermann, the president of the Mattson Rubber Company, New York, is a well known resident of Hasbrouck Heights. He was born in Germany in 1848, and came to America in 1863. After coming to New York he was employed in a grocery store for some years but eventually embarked in the hotel business, in which he continued until 1890, when he became actively engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods. At that time he became president of the "Mattson Rubber Company," and still remains in that office. Previous to this, in 1884, he bought a farm of Mr. Terhune at Corona, N. J. (now Hasbrouck Heights), and in 1891 built his present residence. He immediately afterward began improving the land and preparing it for building, by opening streets, making sidewalks, planting shade trees, introducing water (The Hackensack Water Company), and supplying electric lights. He then, through the Hasbrouck Heights Land and Improvement Company, built about thirty cottages. In 1893 he organized the "Lemmermann Villa Site Company," of which he has been president and treasurer ever since. He is also president of the Hasbrouck Heights Building, Loan and Savings Association and has been continuously, since its organization in June 1890.

Mr. Lemmermann is a Past Supreme Representative of the Knights of Pythias, was Grand Chancellor of Knights of Pythias of New York in 1878, and at this time is the treasurer of the Pythian Home of New York. He is also a member of the Masonic Order and the Royal Arcanum, president of the Pioneer Club of Hasbrouck Heights and a member of the New Commercial Club of New York. He has been Township Committeeman of Lodi township and a councilman of the Borough of Hasbrouck Heights and a member of the Board of Health.

Mr. Lemmermann was married in 1872, to Miss Wilhelmina Gross, daughter of F. C. Gross of Hackensack, N. J.

EDWARD M. ANSON.

Edward M. Anson was born at Hyde Park, Dutchess county, New York, June 4, 1856. His ancestors are English, who for several generations have been in America. He was educated in the public schools of Lockport, Niagara county, New York, and at the early age of fourteen years was employed as telegraph operator in the oil regions of Butler county, Pennsylvania, later being employed by the Western Union Company in the cities of Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New York. When the St. Louis Convention met, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president, Mr. Anson was one of the five operators of Chicago chosen to attend to the telegraphic business of the meeting, and again at the Cincinnati Convention when Rutherford B. Hayes was

EDWARD M. ANSON, ESQ.

nominated he was chosen to act in the same capacity. In 1877, Mr. Anson came to New York as chief operator in the main office, where he remained twelve years. In April 1892, he left the service, to engage in real estate business, in which he has ever since continued.

Hasbrouck Heights has a prosperous "Building, Loan and Savings Association" of which Mr. Anson was one of the organizers and for six years its secretary. He was the organizer and secretary of Hasbrouck Heights Land and Improvement Company, and also organizer and secretary of the Lemmermann Site Company. Since beginning business Mr. Anson has built over one hundred houses and brought out from the city more than one thousand residents. While devoting time and energy to the upbuilding of his borough, although not seeking office or self-

interest, he was elected postmaster in November 1893, holding the office for a period of four years, and in 1896 was elected Justice of the Peace. Socially he is a member of a number of organizations at Hasbrouck Heights, the Pioneer Club, Hasbrouck Heights Field Club, and the Royal Arcanum; is also a member of the "Old Time Telegraphic Association," "Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association," and "Telegraphers' Aid Society."

Mr. Anson was married to Miss Margaret E. Crawford of New York city, April 16, 1879. He is a highly esteemed citizen both in his public life and in his private character.

JUDGE HENRY KIPP.

The following is taken almost wholly from the "New York Tribune" of January 12, 1896:

One of the most unique characters in Bergen county, New Jersey, is Henry Kipp. He presents a strong type of the early settlers, who in 1640, ascended the Hackensack River and established a trading post to barter with the Hackensack Indians who were then masters of the land. Mr. Kipp's ancestors were a part of that sturdy Dutch colony which laid the foundation of so many communities near New York. His name comes down through a record of three hundred and fifty years, the family history going back to the De Kypes of Alencon, France, the first conspicuous member being Boloff De Kype, whose chateau was burned and lands confiscated by the Prince of Conde. Hendrick De Kype, son of Boloff, and progenitor of the American Kips, was born in 1576, coming to Amsterdam in 1635. In 1657 he was selected by Governor Stuyvesant as one of twenty families, comprising the aristocracy, and was otherwise honored.

Henry second moved from New Amsterdam to the western boundary of New Jersey, on the Delaware River, where he remained a few years, when he returned towards New York and settled at Polifly on the King's Highway in 1685. The next year the name was changed to Kip, as shown in a deed of that date, a second "p" being added by a later member of the family.

In Polifly the direct male descendants of Hendrick were born in the order named: Henry Nacasias, Peter, Abraham, Peter A., Henry and Henry second.

The present Henry Kipp is a son of Peter A. Kipp and Maria Stuyvesant, a lineal descendant of Governor Stuyvesant. No descendant of the first Hendrick has led a more active life or attained to more local notoriety than this Henry, who was born August 31, 1811. In July, 1841, he married Susan A. Howard, a niece of Enoch Morgan. She became the mother of six children, four of whom are still living.

Judge Kip was a master of the Cooper's trade but abandoned it to open a clothing house in Greenwich Street, New York. This venture was attended with fair success and from there he removed to Trenton, where he established the largest general store in New Jersey.

At the age of thirty he received the title of Judge by appointment as a lay member of the Mercer county bench. He retired from mercantile business in 1846, to take charge of the homstead farm at Polifly, which he managed for about forty years. While a resident of this town, Mr. Kipp erected two churches and the first school-house for the village of Corona.

The Judge is rich in reminiscences of early days and recalls vividly the visit of Lafayette to Hackensack.

In 1873, Judge Kipp purchased the "Bergen County Herald" at Rutherford Park, but after a comparatively brief editorial experience, he returned to the farm where his wife died. Mr. Kipp served as chosen Freeholder, Justice of the Peace, Town Committeman, Township Superintendent of Schools and other local offices. He died in 1898.

JOHN L. C. GRAVES,

John L. C. Graves one of the Assemblymen elected in November 1899, to the State Legislature and who died a few days afterwards, was a contractor, who came into Bergen county from Jersey City, where he was identified with the Union League Club of Hudson county.

On coming to this county he soon made friends throughout Lodi township, before Hasbrouck Heights became a borough.

He was elected president of the Harrison and Reed club of Lodi township, afterward the Republican club of Hasbrouck Heights, and remained its president until 1898.

Mr. Graves was a tireless worker. He was identified with the Republican County Committee for several years, during which he served either as chairman or member of every committee incidental to the life of a convention, whether state, congressional or county. He served as chairman of the Bergen county delegation in the congressional convention of 1898.

He was a volunteer fireman, and had been repeatedly re-elected chief of the department of Hasbrouck Heights. He was also a member of the Volunteer Fire Department Association of the city of New York, and a charter member of Hasbrouck Heights Council of the Royal Arcanum, whose orator he was until he declined re-election in 1899.

He was a ready and forcible talker, and an uncompromising defender of what he believed to be right. His aggressiveness, combined with straight-forwardness, won for him the respect of his opponents and had he lived he would have been found an able representative of our county at Trenton.

CHAPTER XXVI.
UNION TOWNSHIP.

FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP—GENERAL DESCRIPTION—THE KINGSLANDS AND OTHER PROMINENT PERSONS—THE SWAMP LANDS—THE PURCHASE OF WILLIAM SANDFORD—THE HOME OF THE KINGSLANDS—THE SCHUYLER COPPER MINES—BIOGRAPHICAL.

That portion of Bergen county which included what now constitutes Union township was originally known as a part of New Barbadoes Neck. In the year 1825 a new township was made from New Barbadoes township named Lodi, which included the present townships of Lodi and Union, in Bergen county, and of Kearney and Harrison townships in the county of Hudson. In 1840 Hudson county was formed from the county of Bergen, and a new township was made and named Harrison, which included Union, Kearney and Harrison, but, because of the long distance for the farmers to travel when attending court or doing other business in Hudson county, the township of Union was set off by an act of the Legislature approved February, 1853.

The first town meeting of Union township was held in the schoolhouse of Riverside April 6, 1853, the moderator or presiding officer being Joseph K. Hazen. The officers elected were as follows: Aaron Hazen, Town Clerk; John V. S. Van Winkle, Assessor; Henry H. Yearance, Collector of Taxes; Henry Kipp and Cornelius C. Joralemon, Freeholdholders; Joseph K. Hazen, Robert Rutherford, Tunis A. Brown, Joseph M. Roy and John I. Vreeland, Town Committee.

The total amount of taxes raised in Union township for that year was $1397.08.

Boiling Springs, so called from a powerful and never-failing spring of pure cold water, which flowed in the cross road at the northern extremity of the township, gave a name to that locality. Here the wagon road and the railroad crossed, and here the "Depot," a small structure was built. In 1858 a gentleman from New York bought a small farm of twenty-five acres near the Boiling Spring and soon afterward increased his purchase to one hundred acres. In 1862 the first map suggestive of streets and avenues was published, and business men from the city were induced to settle in the place and build homes. In 1866 several men bought a large farm on the Passaic, founded an Association and projected a broad avenue, now Park Avenue, in a direct line from their property to the railroad station, and one year from that time the name "Boiling Springs" was dropped and the place called Rutherford Park, abreviated subsequently to that of Rutherford, its present cognomen.

In 1868 the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad was built giving rise to Kingsland village and South Rutherford. In the year 1890 the borough of Rutherford and Boiling Springs township were formed and in 1895 the borough of North Arlington was set off leaving the territory comprising Union township that which now lies between the two boroughs just named, with Berry's Creek on the East and the Passaic River on the West, for that organization.

The officers of the town for the year 1898 are: Charles R. Searle, Chairman of the township committee; David Machette, James McKenna, Thomas Buckley, Assessors; Herman Froehlich, Collector; William L. Grant, Clerk.

The following sketch of Union township was taken from a valuable paper prepared for this work by W. H. Castles, of Kingsland. In speaking of the early settlement of the town, Mr. Castles says:

"For over two centuries, since their first settlement the progress of improvement and colonization of Union township and North Arlington has been far behind that of any of the other nearby environs of New York city.

"The southeastern point of intersection of the boundary lines of Hudson and Bergen counties on the north Arlington border is the nearest point in Bergen county to the first area of settlement of the state itself.

"Both places are within easy distance, view and sound of the great metropolis, their eastern boundaries being less than five miles away, as the crow flies. The tall buildings of the city and the statue of liberty —in the upper bay—loom up grandly against the eastern horizon on a clear day and the boom of the sunset gun at Fort Hamilton is not an unusual sound on a quiet day.

"Faithful search and eager inquiry for historical fact and events bearing upon these places, from their first settlement to the present time, which might be of interest, has been made with poor satisfaction and meagre results. The field is bare and at this time there seems to be no documentary evidence or matter among the township or borough records, to add anything to their history. Very little can be secured from the present resident descendants of those energetic, hardy spirits, who settled here and by energy, industry and perseverance developed its wilderness into fair, fruitful fields and pastures—a birthright of great worth and magnitude to be pointed to with pride by their kindred who follow them.

"Very few of the descendants of the earlier heroes bearing the old ancestral name of Kingsland are now to be found within the confines of the two places. With but one exception, North Arlington contains the only descendants of Isaac Kingsland, who settled here in 1668. These are the children of Enoch Kingsland, with Mr. William Kingsland and his children. The enterprise of the early settlers, transmitted to each succeeding generation, has manifested itself in new lines, the male

members of the family seeking the more active political, financial and commercial world to be found in the city.

"In time strangers came to purchase portions of this land and to occupy it as homes. In 1868 the partition of the original holdings was practically completed by a general public auction sale of the fields lying about the old homestead, made by the widow and executors of the last owner, General George Kingsland.

"Those who invested, have been disappointed in the outcome of their expectations.

"Among other things in the way of growth, is the lack of railroad accommodations at hours to suit those who need transportation to and from New York city.

"The geographical situation of the two places may have contributed somewhat to their present depressed condition, lying as they do between the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, a large portion of the area being the low, marshy lands bordering the two streams. These uninhabited, unproductive tracts comprise nearly fifty per cent. of the area of the township and borough. Many schemes have been proposed and several attempts made to reclaim the Hackensack Meadows, but no success has yet been achieved within the Bergen county lines.

"The most elaborate scheme ever attempted was that by Spencer B. Driggs, some fifty years ago, in which was invested a large amount of capital. He built a series of dikes and canals which by the aid of windmills was to pump out the water, in the old Dutch fashion at Holland. He also intended to supplement the wind power with steam to prevent submergence when there was a lack of wind.

"His first dikes were bored full of holes by muskrats, which abound in great numbers on the meadows and he was forced to insert sheets of perforated iron in the dikes to save them from the ravages of these pests."

The following is a brief summary of the connection of Mr. Driggs with his great enterprise:

"He first purchased the whole four thousand acres of swamp land in Hudson and Bergen counties from the many owners, among them being representatives of the oldest families in Bergen county, such as the Kingslands, Rutherfords, Stuyvesants and many others. The land cost from two to five dollars per acre. A great deal of trouble and expense was incurred in getting deeds correct, some of them having to be sent to Europe for signatures, and so varied and complex were the legal intricacies of these documents that when completed, the instrument covered a space 100 square feet in area and filled a good sized box.

"The lawyer, former Judge Lawrence, of New York city, who searched and passed upon the titles, received the enormous fee of $10,000. All real estate men previously had decided that a perfect title was unobtainable, but the Judge set all doubts at rest.

"After this success, Mr. Driggs found a capitalist in the person of Mr. S. N. Pike, a millionaire, of Cincinnati, Ohio. It is stated upon

good authority that within twenty-four hours after his first interview, Mr. Driggs had interested and caused Mr. Pike to comprehend his scheme, with the aid of his patent iron dikes. Within these twenty-four hours a contract was drawn and closed and Mr. Pike had deposited $100,000 to the credit of Mr. Driggs, and the next week work began on the four thousand acres. Jerome J. Collins, who afterwards died with the Jeannette expedition of the "New York Herald," and was buried with great honor on the recovery of his body, was employed by Mr. Driggs as his chief engineer. Many men were given employment and much money was spent.

"A great deal of annoying criticism was raised and many adverse opinions were circulated as to the result. This did not phase Mr. Briggs, who went on in the even tenor of his way undisturbed. His dikes were cut, and his men incited to revolt. Impediments caused by ignorance and jealousy were placed in his way, but after a time favorable results were seen. In the lower section—in Hudson county—the cars and engines of the New Jersey Railroad Company, at high tides no longer ran with their wheels under water. The land rose gradually and after being well drained by a system of cross ditches, ceased to be flooded at the highest tides.

"The iron protected dikes prevented the muskrats and crawfish from boring holes in the banks and letting in the river water. Then the hunters of these rodents complained that Mr. Briggs was depriving them of a living, and the contractors tried to force upon the Iron Dike Reclamation Co., S. N. Pike, president and S. B. Briggs, manager, the rejected plates and suit was brought for their value.

"Another trouble was caused by the men who not having been paid for two weeks were then incited to riot by enemies of the company. They quit work and assembled upon the land, threatening to cut the dikes, and sent written communications to Mr. Briggs, denouncing him and endorsing their papers with a skull and cross-bones.

"Without fear Mr. Driggs went to the scene of the disturbance, accompanied by a friend in a carriage, his only protection being a walking stick. When he arrived there was at least a thousand excited men awaiting him. Jumping out of the vehicle he advanced toward his employes shouting loud enough that all could hear: "You wanted me, here I am." This bold action changed the sentiment of the mob, who cheered, while he explained the cause of the delay and pledged himself for the payment of the men on the following Saturday. The rioting ceased, although there were many lawless characters scattered among his workmen, who were captured by his bravery and daring.

"Having thus discovered the class of men with whom he had to contend, he deemed it necessary to use caution and protection, and when ay day came, his paymaster stood upon a small bridge with two clerks covering each man with a pistol as he advanced to receive his pay.

"What land was reclaimed became tillable and fertile and the company set off a piece, planted it and raised the finest of vegetables, even

tobacco being grown, as the soil was very rich. Arrangements were pending to build a town on the lower developed section, when Mr. Pike's sudden death put an end to the scheme.

"So highly did Mr. Pike value his holdings that he left them to his grandchildren, and when the Pennsylvania Railroad made a large offer for the portion of land which they occupied, it was necessary to get permission of the court, before a sale could be effected. This sale netted the company $175,000; other sales produced $25,000 more.

"Twenty years ago Mr. Navarro of New York offered $1,000,000 for the whole tract but his offer was refused. Mr. Briggs obtained from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through Mr. Cassatt, a bid of $600 per acre, which was also refused. More recently the prices became much higher. There are now over three thousand acres of this land left of the four thousand acres originally bought by Mr. Driggs for $60,000. $300,000 has been realized by the company, $1,000,000 was refused, and it holds what will be one of the most valuable large tracts of land in this section of the country, thanks to Mr. Driggs' foresight, inventive genius and untiring perseverence.

"The benefits derived from the taxes of the improved portions of the land, yields a good revenue to the state and to the municipalities in which they lie. In the near future it is expected that factories will be built and homes be established along the trolley roads, and in the course of the next twenty-five years a town will probably connect the two cities of Jersey City and Newark.

"Another effort, and the last attempt to reclaim this great area of waste land, was made by James R. Day, but on a smaller scale. His dikes were built of blocks of peat cut from the meadows but they were not heavy or substantial enough. The material dried and one spring season during a freshet the greater part of his dike floated away on the tide.

"The first and original owners of the land grant from the Lord Proprietors, were two Englishmen, William Sandford and Nathaniel Kingsland, the latter being a Sergeant Major in the British Army, stationed at Christ Church Parish in the Island of Barbadoes."

The record of their grant is described in New Jersey under the proprietors as follows:

"On July 4th 1668, all the meadows and upland lying south of a line drawn from the Hackensack to the Passaic Rivers, seven miles north of their intersection and comprising 5308 acres of upland and 10,000 acres of meadow, were granted to Captain William Sandford for twenty pounds sterling per annum, in lieu of the half penny per acre, per annum, the standard price of the agreement."

To complete the title there remainded the Indian title. The Indians hereabouts at this time, we are informed, were very sensitive regarding the title to their lands and actively resented its being taken from them by the whites without their consent or any consideration or value being given for it.

The Indians were in considerable numbers about the settlement then, but they were strong in their alliances with neighboring tribes by whose aid they could easily annoy the outlying plantations, and previous to this time, there had been much friction between them and the Dutch settlers.

The Dutch, who had settled the outlying country, about New York and New Jersey, first feared English interference. They supplied the natives with guns and ammunition and taught them their use, in order that they might use the natives to help them dispossess the English when the opportunity came.

In order to allay all fears of unjust treatment in the savage mind, regarding their property rights, the Lords Proprietors made provision for them in their concessions by instructing the Governor and Council to purchase the Indian titles to all lands and look for reimbursement to the settlers, as the latter made their purchases. In compliance with these instructions the Governor decreed that the new comers were either to purchase from the Indians themselves, or if the land had been previously purchased by the Proprietors, they, the new comers, were to pay their proportion.

It is related that this system of securing equity to the natives had the desired effect and they parted with their lands with satisfaction, becoming good neighbors, no instance being recorded showing any friction with them in the early days of the New Jersey settlements.

William Sanford purchased the Indian title to the lands aforementioned, on the 20th day of July, 1668, and sixteen days after he received the land grant from the proprietors, giving for it the following commodities:

170 fathom black wampum, 200 fathom white wampum, 19 match coats, supposed to be watch coats, 16 guns, 60 double hands powder, 10 pairs breeches, 67 bars lead, 1 anker of brandy, 3 half fat beer, 11 blankets, 30 axes, 20 hoes, and 2 cooks of dozens.

The later item seems to have been intended as two coats of Duffils, a cloth of that age, suitable for warm climates. It is claimed that Nathaniel Kingsland was the principal in this grant, and received consideration for it from the crown, as services, although there is no record to establish this claim. Captain Sanford is said to have made the purchase in Kingsland's interest. Kingsland gave the new tract the name of New Barbadoes which was afterward localized to New Barbadoes Neck, which name it retained until recently. Previous to its settlement that location bore the Indian name of "Mighgecticook."

There is mention of a patent having been issued for this grant by the proprietors on March, 1671, to William Sandford in trust for Nathaniel Kingsland, forever, for the sum of 200 pounds sterling. This patent, it is supposed, confirmed possession to the grantees, they having probably within the time specified in the first document made the required settlement and improved and fulfilled the requirements of the concessions.

The land adjoining the Sandford and Kingsland tract on the north and extending six miles into the country, or from Rutherford (then Sandford's Springs), to Hackensack was granted, by the Lords Proprietors to Captain John Berry and associates, about a year after Sandford's grant was issued.

A conveyance was made on the first of June, 1671, by Nathaniel Kingsland and Mary his wife, to William Sandford, of one-third of their patent, the consideration being 200 pounds sterling, and this transfer was confirmed by the Governor and Council on the 21st day of March, 1673. This it would seem, should confirm the statement that Sandford acted in the interest of Kingsland throughout.

This latter conveyance appears to have been the final division of the property between Sandford and Kingsland, the line of separation, as near as one can discover being the northerly boundary of the Van Emburgh estate, in Kearney township, Hudson county, which seems to have been the first portion deeded away by the Sandfords.

The first actual settlers of New Barbadoes were Edward Ball, Nathaniel Wheeler and John Bauldwin, who were among the first settlers of Newark, (settled in 1666 by colonists from Connecticut.) These did not remain long, however, being probably warned by Captain Sandford, that he and Kingsland had a prior claim to the land.

No record exists to show that Nathaniel Kingsland ever left Barbadoes to settle his share of the grant. Isaac Kingsland, supposed to be a nephew, was the first of the family to settle here in 1668, for at that date we find an account of the New Colony in New Jersey written by Secretary Nichols of New York, in which he states that on the north of Milford, or Newark River, is a larger tract of land belonging to Kingsland and Sandford and that higher up the river another tract exists owned by Captain Berry, who divided his tract into plantations which were soon settled.

It is recorded that when Captain Sandford was tendered a councillor appointment, by Philip Cartaret, the first Governor of New Jersey, in 1669, he was unwilling to accept it, or any office in the commonwealth.

"Some interest as well as mystery, is thrown around this name by the records, for it does not appear from whence he came, but he was probably an Englishman, from the West Indies.

"His title, 'Captain of Militia,' was conferred upon him while residing in Newark, in 1675. His scruples respecting his contempt for office seems to have been overcome, for he subsequently served in the Councils of Deputy Governors Rudyard and Lawrie.

"On April 24, 1677, Sandford transferred to Mrs. Sarah Whartman, in trust for his eldest daughter, Nedemiah and the children born of the said Sarah Whartman, viz.: "Cather, Peregrine, William and Grace, one equal third part of all his property between the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, with one-third of the stock, household stuffs, etc., provided it were improved for her maintenence and the education of the said chil-

dren, the principal not being disposed of, in any way, without his consent."

Whether he left the neighborhood after this, is unknown, but the next year on August 10th, Mrs. Whartman relinquished all she had received, re-transferring it to Sanford having of her own obstinate will violated the condition of the conveyance by removing the stock. The historian then states that these proceedings assume rather a strange aspect when considered with reference to the following facts:

"Major William Sanford died in 1862, letters of administration of his estate being granted in September 1669. His will was dated January 3d, 1690, in which he acknowledged Sarah Whartman to be his lawful wife. Some considerable reasons having caused them to conceal their mrriaage, a certificate of marriage was annexed, signed by Richard Vernon, as having occurred on board the Pink Susannah, in the river of Swimam, on the 27th day of March, 1667.

"In his will he desired that his body be buried, if it may be, in his own plantation, without pomp or expensive ceremonies, and he implored his honored friends, Colonel Andrew Hamilton, Mr. James Emott, Gabriel Meudille and William Nichols, of New York, to assist, and favor the concerns of a poor ignorant widow and five innocent children (another daughter, Elizabeth, having been added to those already named) 'with their best advice and counsel, to preserve them from those vultures and harpies, which prey upon the carcasses of widows, and fatten on the blood of orphans.'"

Further mention is made of his daughters Nedemiah, who married Richard Berry, and Catharine, who married Doctor Van Emburgh, and who left numerous descendants, and of Elizabeth, who became the wife of Captain James Davies. There seems to be no doubt that Major William Sandford, who was one of the council under Governors Hamilton and Lord Cornbury, was his son. He was very prominent, and when but twenty-eight years of age presided as Chief Justice over the Court of Sessions at Elizabethtown, March 12th, 1700, with four associate Justices, who were said to be all men of standing in their respective communities

The desire of the first Sandford to be buried on his plantation, without pomp or expensive ceremony, seems to have been carried out, although nothing definite exists relating thereto, except the existence of a very old landmark, a burial plot in which is interred some of the early Sandfords. Its location is in Kearney township, Hudson county, about two miles south of the North Arlington line, just off Schuyler Avenue, a few yards north of the old Kenton homestead. In this same yard another quite large stone, broken straight across its middle, lying face upward, bearing the record that "Major William Sandford died March 2d, 1732-33, aged 60 years."

This broken and neglected relic marks a point very near to the burial place of the colonial Major, Judge and Councillor of the proprietors of the Jerseys, son of the first William Sandford, the first owner

of one of the richest land grants of the United States at the present day.

THE HOME OF THE KINGSLANDS.

The old Manor House, formerly the home of the Kingsland family still stands as a memento of "ye olden time" in the village of Kingsland. Around this house cluster the memories of much that is historically associated with this part of Bergen county, and in remembrance of his forefathers the property is retained in the possession of Mr. Edmund W. Kingsland, president of the Provident Savings Institution, of Jersey City, N. J. Besides this old land-mark there remains also the old mill pond, and the antiquated graves, both reminders of colonial days. The old wheel and the miller's house were both but recently torn down by the railroad people, but the old homestead with its wide door and great knocker, though bereft of its projecting, wooden columned porch, which for many years shielded it from sun and storm, still stands under its old gambrel roof with an appearance as imposing as any domicile erected to-day.

This old house was once the object of attack by the British in Revolutionary times. Edmund W. Kingsland then the owner, was dragged from his home and after suffering injury, insult and ignominy was incarcerated in the old sugar house prison in New York city and there confined for a long time. The silver and household valuables were saved by the ingenuity of the inmates of the house, who were not disturbed by the soldiery.

The late Chief Justice Joseph Hornblower, who died in Newark in 1864, was born in this house. His father was Josiah Hornblower, a young man who came from England in 1753, to superintend the erection of a steam engine brought from that country to Union township to work the copper mines then operated by Colonel John Schuyler. Mr. Hornblower married Miss Kingsland by whom he became the father of Joseph, afterward the Chief Justice, he being the youngest member of of his family of twelve children.

In 1868, the Morris and Essex Division of the D. L. and W. R. R. Company completed its railroad through this place, and shortly afterwards the railroad shops were re-erected for the repair and renewal of its worn out and defective locomotives.

In April 1875, the shop equipments of tools and machinery were taken from the other shops at Hoboken and elsewhere on the road and removed to this point, where about three hundred and fifty hands find steady employment.

Mr. W. H. Lewis, Master Mechanic of this division, has been in charge of these shops since 1870. In 1882, the machine shop or main building was destroyed by fire, but it was immediately rebuilt. The depot station at this point was formerly a dwelling house. The railroad company has another station at Lyndhurst, about one mile from the station at Kingsland.

THE SCHUYLER COPPER MINES.

The first business venture in this part of the country was the copper-mining industry. These mines are located in the borough of North Arlington and were the property of the Schuyler family until a few years ago, when they were purchased by Mr. George.Bayless.

About the year 1700, Arent Schuyler, son of the celebrated Philip Pieterson Schuyler who came from Holland in 1650, bought the tract of land upon which these mines are situated, from William Kingsland. A few years later a negro slave, while plowing a field found a stone which from its peculiar hardness excited his curiosity. He carried the stone to his master, who finding in it indications of copper ore, sent it to England for examination. This resulted, eventually, in the opening of the mines. Owing to the find the negro was given his freedom, with a request that he make three wishes, which if possible were to be granted. His first wish was that he might live with his master as long as he lived and to have all the tobacco he could smoke. His second wish was for a dressing gown with big brass buttons "just like massa's." When urged to ask something valuable as a third wish, he thought a moment and scratching his wooly head said, "I guess I'll hab a little more 'baccy." The mines were not made profitable until about 1753, when Colonel John Schuyler, son of Arent, coming into possession, sent to England for a steam engine, such as were being used in the Cornwell mines. These engines were built by Joseph Hornblower & Sons, manufacturers. At the request of Mr. Schuyler that an experienced engineer be sent to place the engine in successful operation, for that purpose came young Josiah Hornblower, afterwards the father of Chief Justice Josiah Hornblower. The engines referred to were known as the Newcomer & Cornish engines. This one brought over and planned at great cost was burned in 1772. In 1792, work was resumed and carried on for several years, but finally ceased. The eastern face of the old mine has been operated for some years as a stone quarry. In September, 1899, a syndicate of Boston copper capitalists commenced operations looking to the development of the mines, as a first step, pumping out the Victoria shaft on the west side of Schuyler Avenue.

Colonel John Schuyler was a progressive man and probably it was he who extended the Belleville turnpike from the Passaic river at Belleville, to the Hackensack river at Dow's ferry. This road is supposed to have been finished and the ferry established about the year 1755. William Dow was given charge of the ferry, the site of which was at a point a little north of the present bridge of the northern railroad of New Jersey. To this ferry and over this road, it is presumed Schuyler carted his ore and afterwards loaded it into vessels which conveyed it to England, the vessels clearing from New York city. The late openings in these mines disclose veins of the finest ore, while the stone quarried for building purposes is said to contain about three per cent. of ore. Lack of space forbids further description of this interesting locality and its early surroundings.

LOUIS KOCH.

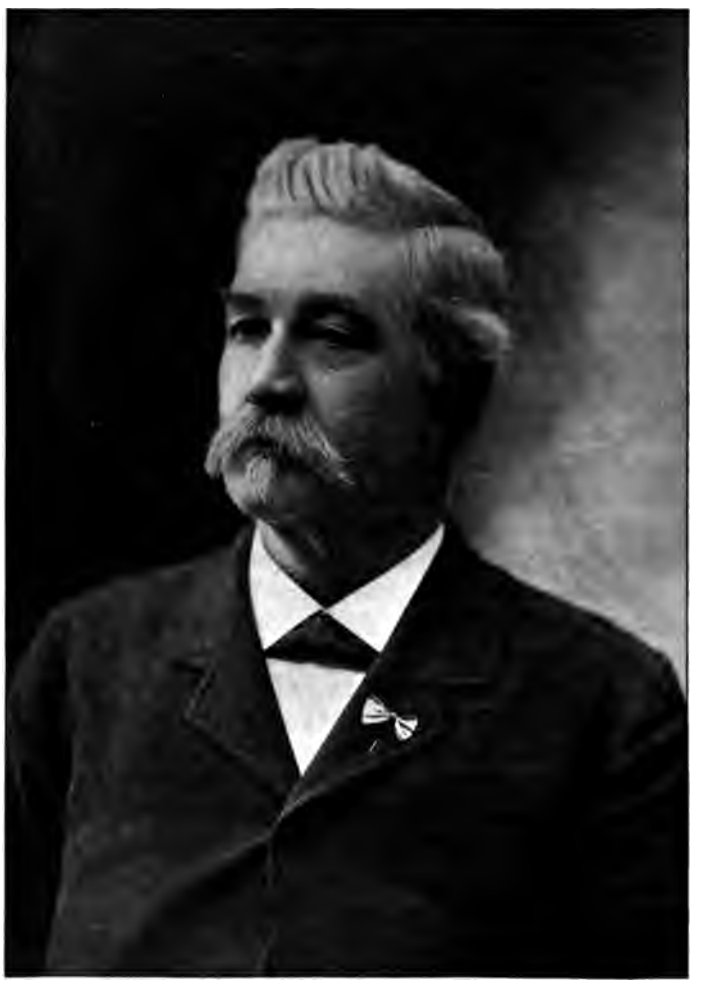
The paternal ancestors of Louis were machinists and dealt in iron, steel and brass, in Saarlouis, their French home. The first practical coffee mills are said to have been made by them and conveyed to Paris, in big wagons. The father of Louis was Peter, the father of Peter had seven sons. One of these was Michael a professor of languages in Zweibruchen, Bavaria, while his son Victor, was a Colonel in the Bavarian army and another son, August, was Court Physician. Mr. Koch's father was born in 1801, and died in Metz, Germany, in 1897, aged ninety-six years. John Koch, a brother of Louis, with six other brothers gave New York the first successful Symphony Concert in Central Park Garden, with Theodore Thomas. John afterward built the Lexington Opera House, and lost it in the great panic which came upon us in the seventies.

On the maternal side Mr. Koch's grandparents were John and Anna Raiser. John Raiser was of an old French family and died at the age of sixty-three, being the last of the name. He had seventeen daughters, and one son, who died at nineteen years of age. Three of these daughters married three of the Koch brothers. John Raiser was a captain of Artillery under Napoleon I, until his surrender in 1815. Peter Koch, the father of Louis, invented the breech-loading cannon, sending the pattern and specifications to Napoleon III in 1854, who afterward, it is said, claimed the invention for himself.

Louis Koch was born in Saarlouis, Germany, March 14, 1837, and was educated in the public schools of his native place. His mother who had ten boys and six girls, desired that Louis should enter the priesthood, but after her death which occured in 1851, he left school and went to Nancy, where he learned the trade of confectioner. In 1854 he came to America, the first of the family to come to this country. The following three years he was employed by a Mr. Schiller a confectioner of Honesdale, Pennsylvania. In 1857, he with his brother John started in business in Scranton, in the hotel, restaurant and confectionary trade, at the same time opening places in Easton, Pennsylvania and in Philadelphia.

August 10, 1864, Mr. Koch was married to Miss Amelia Weber of Scranton, in the Masonic Hall, at which ceremony there were present over two hundred of Scranton's best families. Mr. Koch was a private in the Fifth Pennsylvania Militia during the first invasion of the state by the rebels. He was a member of the Town Committee of Union township from 1872 to 1879, President of the Kingsland and Sawmill Creek Drainage Company, and President of the Board of Education of Union township. He became a member of the I. O. O. F. in 1858, and joined the Free Masons in 1859 and the Knights Templar in 1862, becoming a 32d degree Mason in 1887, in Scranton.

Mr. Koch has four children, Louis, Albert, Frank and Anna Ida. Louis and Frank both served in the late Spanish war as members of Company L, Second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, Louis a sergeant



LOUIS KOCH.

while Frank was a corporal. Anna Ida was lately graduated from the Metropolitan College of Music. She has a dramatic soprano voice, and is preparing for a professional career.

WILLIAM H. CASTLES.

William H. Castles, who is a native of New Jersey, was born in Newark about fifty years ago. His education was received in that city in the public and high schools. He afterwards took a course of mathematical training from Bernard Kearney, one of the ablest mathematicians of his day. Mr. Castles' first business experience was in the grocery trade, his father placing him in charge of a store when he was but sixteen years of age. The business not being congenial to his taste he entered the employ of the Gould Machine Works Company at Newark, as an apprentice, and by close attention to business and hard study, he was soon able to begin work as a journeyman machinist. In 1869 Mr. Castles was employed as such in the shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, at Hoboken, where he was subsequently promoted to the place of time-keeper. His energetic business ability was soon noticed and appreciated by President Sloan who appointed him in 1873 chief clerk of the Car and Machinery department —which comprise all the locomotive and car repair shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, as well as the Sussex Railroad, in New Jersey. This position he had held for more than a quarter of a century, when in April 1899, owing to a change of management, he was promoted to the position of manager of all the company's holdings of real-estate in Union township.

Mr. Castles is of Scoth-Irish ancestry of Presbyterian stock. He is a member of the Scotch-Irish Society, which has had Dr. John Hall as a member and also Robert Bonner, with other eminent men of the country. He is also a member of Northern Lodge, No. 25 F. & A. M. of Newark and of Kingsland Council, J. O. U. A. M., and of other societies.

Public spirited and wide awake he has served in many capacities in society organizations, among others, was president of the Eureka Boat Club during the Centennial year. He has served one term as collector for Union township. While doing some real estate business, he has also acted in the capacity of agent for the German-American Insurance Company for over twenty years. He is a Commissioner of Deeds, Notary Public and a Pension Attorney.

Mr. Castles purchased some years ago, the rather picturesque old George Kingsland homestead at Kingsland where he now resides. Four acres of ground surround the house, and some fine old trees adorn the sloping lawn. A fine spring supplies water.

Mr. Castles is a highly esteemed citizen.

JOHN R. MILLAR.

Robert Millar, the father of Mr. John R. Millar, of North Arlington, was a successful scientific gardener in Scotland, the native land of

WILLIAM H. CASTLES

the Millar family. For generations, gardening on scientific principles, had been the chief industry of the Millars. In 1867, Mitchell Millar, a brother of Robert, died, leaving an estate valued at $50,000, representing the earnings of forty years, on twenty-six acres of land, which had cost him yearly about fifty dollars an acre for rent.

Upon reaching manhood, John R. Millar became manager of a farm known as "Melvin Hall," in Midlothian, in the interest of Margaret Gow, heir to this estate. Miss Gow was the eldest of six daughters, and subsequently became the wife of her manager.

They were married in March, 1872, coming to America and settling on land owned by her father in Kingsland, N. J. In 1875 they bought land, built a house and entered upon the business of making a farm out of the forest. It looked a herculean task, but trees and tanglewood were in due time cleared away, and we now see a fine garden, bringing in a handsome revenue, Of Mr. and Mrs. Millar's four children, three sons and one daughter, John Gow Millar, the eldest son, is a prominent man in the borough, being a member of the school board, and holding several offices in the government. Robert G. Millar inherited the tastes of his ancestry in the line of gardening, while also being an expert bookkeeper. His death occurred on December 1, 1898, at twenty-three years of age. His father survived him but a few days, dying on the 18th of the same month. Mr. Millar was born near Edinburg, Scotland, in 1840.

JESSE P. JORALEMON.

The Joralemon family came to this country in a very early day. John and Cornelius Joralemon, with the Westervelts and the Browns represented the shipbuilding craft, in the early history of the town of Union. Cornelius Joralemon who died during the first years of the civil war built many vessels, mostly two masted and of about thirty or forty tons burden.

The Joralemon homestead was on the Passaic River, where John Post now resides, their shipyards also being in that vicinity. Boats in those days plying between Acquackanonk and New York were the common mode of conveyance for excursions or other pleasure parties between these two places.

Peter Joralemon, who has been bridge tender for the last twenty years at the Lyndhurst bridge, studied the art of shipbuilding and became a skilled draughtsman, modeler and designer. During his time, larger vessels were constructed, some schooners of four hundred tons burden and over, having been built by him and others for several lines doing business between New York and Charleston, Savannah and other southern seaports.

The last vessel he built was the "Westley Stone," still running into New York harbor.

He married Miss Margaret Brown, daughter of Abraham Brown, and is the father of Jesse P. and Warren H. Joralemon, the well known coal men of Rutherford.

Jesse P. Joralemon, was also engaged for a time in boat building. He owned a floating dock, a few years since in Hoboken, but he drifted from that to house building and finally placed his capital in the business of trucking, already started by his brother. The large storage house in Lyndhurst was built by Jesse P. in 1896, and the present dock about the same time.

Twelve or fifteen teams are constantly in use, and a large business is done, not only in coal and ice, but in the moving business.

CHAPTER XXVII.
RUTHERFORD BOROUGHS.

VILLA SITES—THE MANOR HOUSE—RUTHERFORD PARK LAND COMPANIES —THE BOROUGH—SCHOOLS—NEWSPAPERS—SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS AND LODGES—BOARD OF TRADE—BANKS—COMPANY L—CHURCHES—EAST RUTHERFORD—ORGANIZATION OF THE BOROUGH—BOROUGH OFFICERS —BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

In "Things Old and New," published in 1898, we find a letter written by Mr. Floyd W. Tompkins, the "Pioneer" of the village of Rutherford, in which he tells us that on April 2d, 1858, he removed with his family to a little farm of twenty-five acres which he had bought, and on which stood a small stone house. Shortly after this he purchased seventy-five acres more on what is now Union Avenue, and had it surveyed and a map made of "Villa sites at Boiling Springs, New Jersey." This was the beginning of the village, although a station had been established here ever since 1832, when the New York and Paterson Railroad was finished. When locomotive power was adopted the never failing spring had been utilized by the company as a watering station under the name of Boiling Springs. Several gentlemen now bought lots, built houses and finally by using some liberality prevailed upon the railroad company (now the Erie) to erect a passenger depot and ticket office. This depot was a small triangular shaped brick building, with a gable roof. It stood on the east side of the railroad at the corner of Union Avenue, which was then more a lane than an avenue. At this time Charles Ingersoll was station agent. About the year 1862, this little structure gave place to the one which in time has been displaced by the beautiful, new and commodious building completed in 1897. Park Avenue was laid out in 1866 by the commissioners, to connect the lands of the Rutherford Park Association with the depot.

In 1867 an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the improvement of this street and soon after Ridge Road and Rutherford Avenue were laid out and graded, under an act of the Legislature, other streets following, through the efforts of land companies or by private individuals.

During the lifetime of Mr. Rutherford his property was known as "Edgerston Manor," the name of the family seat in Scotland. The Manor House stood on the River Road south of what is now Rutherford Avenue, After the death of Mr. Rutherford the greater part of the estate passed into the hands of Mr. William J. Stewart, who disposed of it to the Rutherford Park Association. They laid out streets, dividing the land into building lots, converting the Manor House into a hotel, which after a period of some success and later of failure in busi-

[illegible] another hotel [illegible] House," now [illegible]

[illegible] of much [illegible] while [illegible] This name [illegible] a request was [illegible] the name. [illegible] changing to the [illegible]

[illegible] Association [illegible] houses for [illegible] and Donald- [illegible] purchasers. [illegible] the treasurer of [illegible] liberal [illegible] availed them- [illegible] than two hun- [illegible] companies [illegible] claiming [illegible] Company, [illegible] The Ruther- [illegible] and the [illegible] in building [illegible] which we draw largely [illegible] westward from the [illegible] the lands [illegible] by the name of [illegible] depressed, cone- [illegible] sister hills was a [illegible] large section of back [illegible] the lands around the depot by the [illegible] was cut down to fill up this [illegible] by the Orient Way, and also by the Home [illegible] through which runs Ames [illegible] Orient Way, [illegible] opportunity for the forming of [illegible] 'Glen Waters,' fed by living springs, [illegible] by a cluster of fine elms. In its waters [illegible] in the Baptist church of Rutherford. This [illegible] the town by the Mt. Rutherford Company, but was [illegible] from fear of malaria."

The Rutherford Improvement Association was organized in 1881. This organization was the outcome of a meeting called by a few leading citizens in order to bring before the people a plan by which they might secure a local government. Major Richard Allison was its first president. On September 5, a meeting was called over which Mr. David B. Ivison presided, when it was decided to call a meeting and take a vote

on the question of borough government. This election was held on the twentieth of the same month, when the question was decided and the certificate filed the following day. The first election for borough officers was held October 4, following, when Alfred Oakley was elected Mayor. The final and full separation from the township government, however, took place, when on March 10, 1890, a law was enacted by the legislature, by which the borough became a distinct municipality, the officers consisting of a mayor elected annually, with executive responsibility and power to veto, with six councilmen serving three years each, who with the mayor constitute a full local legislative power, the council having the power by a two-thirds vote to pass measures over the veto of the mayor. In addition to these an assessor and collector of taxes serving three years, four justices of the peace, who are elected for five years, and also three commissioners of appeal, having power to adjust the assessment laid by the assessor. As many marshals may be appointed as the Mayor and Council deem necessary.

Prior to this an Electric Light plant had been placed and put in operation in 1899. In 1891, water was introduced by the Hackensack water system, which supplied pure water taken from the river at New Milford, above the dams at the lowest point where fresh water can be obtained. The water in the mains as well as in the reservoir, is thoroughly aerated, by forcing fresh air into the mains of the reservoir, by compressors built for that purpose and located at New Milford and Weehawken. Some forty hydrants are distributed throughout the borough at convenient localities, about twelve miles of mains being used.

A system of sanitary sewers was also voted for, in which is embodied all the advantages of modern science, as applied by Colonel G. E. Waring of Newport, R. I., and other well known engineers. The sewers are of the kind known as the "close" system, intended to convey sewage only, instead of receiving surface and subsoil drainage in addition to household sewage. By this system no foul gases are supposed to escape; the conduits are small and the joints hermetically sealed, while the sewers are flushed twice every day to insure against the accumulation of foul gases.

The borough of Rutherford covers an area of something less than two square miles, with a population of about 5000. The business portion of the borough is mostly near the depot and on Park Avenue. Business of various kinds is carried on by which the necessaries of life may be supplied. The sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage has never yet been authorized.

When the railroad was first completed in 1832, and for some time afterward, the coaches were drawn by horses, the driver sitting comfortably on top of the coach. Two small locomotives were subsequently built in Baltimore, which superseded the horses. A pumping station was built near where "Just's Hotel" now stands, the water being drawn from the underground vein of the Boiling Springs. Two boys were

employed to pump the water into an elevated tank, which supplied water for the locomotives.

What is now East Rutherford was then composed of five or six old-fashioned farm houses.

The Rutherford fire department is regularly organized under the control of a Chief and Assistant Chief Engineer. The department comprises four companies, Truck and Bucket Company organized June 6, 1876; Fire Engine Company No. 2 organized March 24, 1886; and West End Fire Engine and Hose Company No. 3 organized July 1890. No. 3 is equipped with a chemical apparatus furnished for immediate use, and not wholly dependent upon water. Hose Company No. 4 was organized September 1896. This company is composed of men who are within call during the day. They are equipped with a modern style of hose cart to be drawn by hand or horses. No. 1 has a truck drawn by horses also.

Unlike the general run of suburbs, Rutherford has a well kept and finely located cemetery, the property of a local corporation. The Hillside Cemetery Company was organized May 20, 1882, under the act entitled "An act to authorize the incorporation of rural cemetery associations and regulate cemeteries," approved April 9, 1875. The cemetery is situated between Rutherford and Kingsland, and is easily accessible from Jersey City and Hoboken by either Kingsland or Rutherford depots. It contains about forty-five acres.

The present officers of the borough of Rutherford are: Mayor, Edward J. Turner; Councilmen, Andrew H. Teeple, President; Joseph N. Mileham, Charles L. Crear, Frank P. Newman, David Bosman, Samuel T. Davy; Clerk, Joseph W. Burgess; Collector, Edwin C. Abbot; Assessor, Jacob Rohrbach.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Rutherford Public School as it now exists, is practically what was Old District No. 40, in the township of Union. In 1870 the residents in the vicinity of the Rutherford depot, then Boiling Springs, were obliged to patronize the only school in the neighborhood, on the Meadow Road. It was a quaint old one-story building said to have been built about the year 1850. The school house seated fifty pupils and was like many of the old fashioned school houses, seated with benches without backs, and with smaller benches for the young children. Many who were teachers in this old building are now alive and it is amusing to hear them recount their experiences. At that time before a teacher was permitted to instruct pupils in the public school he had to procure a license from the town superintendent who together with the board of school trustees constituted the examining board. Mr. Jacob G. Van Riper, late postmaster of Rutherford, was for many years town superintendent and was known as one of the most intelligent who held the office. The teachers who at various times taught in the Meadow Road school house are George Brinkerhoff, J. P. Jones, E. E. Vreeland, Mr. Gow, George Parcel and G. R. Alyea. A Mr. Mersereau became the first teacher in the Park Avenue school house. After the erection

of the Park Avenue building, about the year 1871, the old school building was sold to a man by the name of McGinnis who placed it upon a stone foundation and occupied it as a residence for many years. About the year 1886 Mr. McGinnis took the building down piece by piece and moved it together with the foundation to Newark where it still stands in much of its former style.

The Park Avenue house when erected, was a model of its kind and its erection by taxation, raised all in one year, showed a spirit of enterprise and energy that was commendable. This school was first in charge of Mr. Mersereau, then came Mr. W. F. Morrow, who was succeeded by

RUTHERFORD NO. 3 SCHOOL

William H. Palmer in 1877. In 1878 Mr. Paddock Mersereau had the school, and in 1879 Captain Addison Ely became its principal and held the position for seven years. He was succeeded by Mr. T. B. Hascall who was principal for eight years. He was succeeded by the present principal, Mr. William C. Ingalls.

In 1876 there was a division of the school district, when a new school house was built in East Rutherford for the new district formed out of a part of District No. 40 which became known as District No. 40½. A Miss Ginn was made principal, and Mr. Canfield an old citizen, and school teacher throughout this section of Bergen county for many years succeeded her. He was succeeded by Mr. G. R. Alyea, who was a few years since succeeded by Mr. Wilcox, the present County Superintendent of Passaic County.

The residents of Rutherford have been noted for their liberality in the matter of public schools and have expected as a result of their expenditures, the best schools possible. Rutherford sustained the reputation of being second in the state of New Jersey in the cost of education per capita, last year. Within a few years the number of pupils attending school having become too large to be accommodated longer in the Park Avenue house, buildings were erected on Sylvan Street and Union Avenue and at present the Board of Education have an annex building on Park Avenue. The average number of children attending all the Public Schools during the last year is not far from six hundred.

CHURCHES OF RUTHERFORD.

BY EDWIN BULKLEY.

For several years prior to 1862 a Union Sunday School had been maintained in what was then known as the "Boiling Springs Neighborhood," comprising the territory of the present Borough of Rutherford, and that part of the township up to the boundaries of Carlstadt. This "Neighborhood" was regarded as connected with and under the care of the Reformed Dutch Church, in Passaic, with which many of the farmers and other residents here were identified. The Union Sunday School was not, however, an outgrowth of that church, but owed its existence to persons of the immediate vicinity. They united to secure a building and meeting place for purposes of public welfare, the most lasting and beneficial of which proved to be this Sunday School. The building was erected on high ground, facing the railroad. It still remains, transferred to the opposite side of Ames Avenue, as a part of Union Hall, much having been added to it since; its frontage being changed and its accessibility increased by taking down the hill on which it stood, and lowering it to its present foundation.

Although occasional preaching was heard in Union Hall, and some resorted to neighboring places for church services, it soon became apparent that this was insufficient provision for the community. No other denomination being prepared to offer this, a Presbyterian organization was determined upon, with the concurance of many who felt the need of church privileges of which they could more easily avail themselves.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

With the fostering care of Rev. Joseph Alden, D.D., L.L.D., who became a property owner and resident of "Boiling Springs,"—a Church was organized by the Presbytery of Passaic—afterward merged into the present Presbytery of Jersey City, July 26, 1863, with an original membership of fifteen. Dr. Alden continued as its stated supply for nearly two years, or until the Spring of 1865. This distinguished man rendered good service to it by his sound teaching and counsel. He had occupied eminent positions in colleges and other of the higher institutions of learning, and was the author or editor of several useful books.

The Rev. George L. Smith was the first pastor, from October 25, 1865, to April 19, 1871. He was succeeded by Rev. Herman C. Riggs, (D. D.,) from November 12, 1871, to March 26, 1876. Rev. Dana M. Walcott was invited to the pastorate May 25, 1876, but was never installed in it. His labors were discontinued June 15, 1878. Rev. Edwin A. Bulkley, D. D., was called to be pastor September 13, 1878, and fulfilled the duties of his office until March 27, 1898, when on account of infirm health he asked to be released from them. Retiring from active service he was unanimously invited by the congregation to be "Pastor Emeritus," with an annual allowance.

He commemorated October 17, 1897, the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the ministry, October 11, 1847, when he was but little over twenty-one years of age. Since that time he had been nearly continuously in the active pastorate. During the time of his service in Rutherford 697 had been added to the membership, leaving it at 560, and embracing 716 in its Sabbath schools.

After the use of Union Hall as a place of worship for several years, the erection of a proper church building, at the intersection of Park Avenue and Chestnut Street, was undertaken in 1869, and on the 25th of December in that year the completed edifice was dedicated to the service of God,—about $12,000 having been expended. Four years later important improvements were made at a cost of $6700, and subsequently much was done for the good condition and adornment of the church. But the growth of Rutherford caused it to be insufficient, and the building of a new edifice upon a new site was begun in 1888. The corner-stone was laid May 9, 1889, and the dedication of the finished work took place March 27, 1890. It stands upon a triangle of nearly an acre in extent, Park and Ridge Avenues intersecting in front, and Passaic Avenue crossing at the rear. Its style is the rural English Gothic, with low side walls and high gables of brown Belleville stone, laid in rock-faced ashlar. The interior is of corresponding finish, the cost of the site, edifice, and furnishing being about $75,000.

In 1868 the first manse, or parsonage, was built on Chestnut street. Upon the sale of this, the one on Ridge Avenue was erected, and continued to be occupied by the pastors until the resignation of Dr. Bulkley.

In organic connection with the Rutherford Presbyterian Church, there are three chapels, Kingsland, Lyndhurst and Emmanuel, at distances of about a mile from the Mother Church, all having sufficient and well-appointed houses of worship, and growing Sabbath schools. Services are regularly maintained by pastor's assistants.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Grace (Protestant Episcopal) Church was organized March 4, 1869, in the Rutherford Park Hotel.

The building now called the "Lyndhurst Chapel," and formerly the "Academy," was erected in the same year by the "Rutherford Park School and Hall Association." The lower rooms were used for a private

school, and the upper room was leased for the church services. Rev. W. H. Lord was chosen first rector May 12, 1869, and remained with the parish until July 1871. At that time the church's finances had become so embarrassed, and the population so much changed in the vicinity of the "Academy," that it was decided to move to the upper part of Union Hall, where the congregation was under charge of Mr. N. R. Boss, as a lay reader, for one year. He was succeeded by Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath, a deacon at the time, who remained till April 5, 1874. Rev. R. M. Hayden, deacon, accepted charge in 1874, his ministrations covering a period of about one year. The services were thereafter mainly conducted by lay-readers, till the spring of 1878, when Rev. N. R. Boss was called as rector, and remained in that office till September 25, 1883. The parish was without a rector till February 8, 1883, when the Rev. F. J. Clayton began his services, continuing till his decease December 27, 1894. He was succeeded in May 1895, by the present rector, Rev. Henry M. Ladd.

The corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid October 14, 1872, on a plot of ground (Passaic Avenue) donated by Mr. F. W. Tompkins. It was completed at a cost of about $7,000, and opening services were held October 7, 1873. In 1887 the remainder of the mortgage, incurred in building the church was paid, and on August 1, 1890 the corner-stone laid of a new chancel and transepts, which were formally opened on February 5, 1891. The enlargement was designed by W. Halsey Wood, and cost about $12,000.

A new organ has this year been placed in the church, and the interior tastefully decorated—all signs of cheering progress.

St. Thomas Mission, in the adjoining township of Union, is under the care of Grace Church, and is regularly supplied with services and Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The earliest Baptist residents of Rutherford participated in the Union Sunday school until the organization of the the First Baptist Church, October 1, 1869, with eighteen members. For some time the pulpit was occupied on Wednesday evenings by Rev. Franklin Johnson, D. D., the pastor of the Passaic Baptist Church. On October 9, 1870, the Rev. John A. McKean became the settled pastor, and continued as such till July, 1873. He was followed by Rev. A. H. Robinson, October 10, 1873, who terminated his pastorate November 1, 1874. From early in 1875 to July 28, 1876, the Rev. W. E. Wright served the church. In November of the latter year Rev. A. H. Cornell became pastor, remaining until July, 1878. At the close of his labors the Rev. J. Huggins and others acted as temporary supplies, until October 19, 1884, when a call was extended to the Rev. P. Franklin Jones, who became the last pastor of the "First Baptist Church." In September, 1884, in consequence of a difference of opinion about church order, ten members withdrew and formed themselves into the Pilgrim Baptist Church, January 22, 1885. In February, 1885, the "First" church voted to disband on

account of financial weakness. A new organization of the "Rutherford Baptist Church" was effected October 28, 1887, the Pilgrim Baptist Church transferring its property to this organization. A council recognized this November 4, 1887, and ordained Rev. J. Hewitt to the ministry and pastorate November 15, 1887. He continued only till April 28, 1888, and was succeeded by Rev. J. L. Hastie, Jr., who began his services as Stated Supply May 13, 1888, and three months later was settled as pastor. He resigned June 16, 1890. Rev. W. Guthrie Myles was pastor about a year and a half, from November 2, 1890. His successor, Rev. E. J. Cooper, served as supply and pastor for four and a half years. The present pastor, Rev. W. W. Case, shortly accepted a call to the pastorate, and had his public recognition December 22, 1896.

A house of worship was erected soon after the organization of the "First Church" on a site at the corner of Park Avenue and Highland Cross, by Mr. R. Shugg, at a cost of about $3000. This building was sold at the time of the disbanding of the church for a sum about covering the mortgage upon it. Worship was maintained by the Baptist congregations in Union and Masonic Halls until the present church edifice on Passaic Avenue was erected during the ministry of Mr. Hastie, at a cost of near $6000.

In the pastorate of Mr. McKean a mission chapel was built at Moonachie, at a cost of $1000. The building was fully paid for, but passed into the control of the owner of its site. The field, after some years of good and rewarded work; was abandoned by the Baptists, and is now occupied by the Presbyterians and Lutherans.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church entered this field with preliminary missionary efforts, extending from 1868 to 1870. On December 15th of the latter year, an organization was effected of the "Park M. E. Church of Rutherford Park," under Rev. S. P. Hammond as Preacher in Charge. Services were held in Union Hall until the Society entered a new church edifice, June 19, 1872. This stood in Orchard Street, north of the railway. The corner-stone was laid September 25, 1871, the basement was completed, and the building formally dedicated September 15, 1872. After enjoying the use of it for a season, and turning it to profitable account, the Church became so discouraged by diminishing numbers and financial burdens, that it was disbanded in the Spring of 1878, and the building sold by foreclosure.

On March 3, 1880, the church organization was revived. A site for a chapel was given on Ames Avenue, and the dismantled Park Church was purchased that its frame and materials might be used in a new building, which was dedicated November 20, 1881.

The first church was served, in the succession, after Mr. Hammond (1870-'74), by Rev. J. A. Owen ('74-'76), Rev. E. Clement ('75-'78) and Rev. A. A. King ('78-'79). The present Church by Rev. Messrs. W. H. Russell ('80-'84), Ostrander, Howard ('84-'87), Schuch and Bower. In

1888 the Rev. C. M. Anderson commenced his five years' ministry, during which the church grew, and a parsonage was erected on Passaic Avenue. In 1893 the Rev. W. Tumbower was appointed pastor, succeeded in 1894 by Rev. W. Day, who was suddenly removed by death before the close of his term. The next incumbent was the present pastor Rev. Charles L. Mead. During the ministry of Mr. Day, the old church building on Ames Avenue was sold, and the congregation met in the Union Club Auditorium, and later in Ivison Hall. The erection of a new edifice on the site adjoining the parsonage, followed in due course, the corner-stone being laid November 4, 1895, and the dedication occurring April 12, 1896. A fine organ has since been put in place, and general prosperity crowns the church. The parsonage and its lot are valued at $7500. The church and its lot at $22,500.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Upon the retirement of Rev. D. M. Walcott from the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in 1878, some eleven of its membership followed him and associated with others, became the Congregational Church of Rutherford, July 15, 1878. For a number of years they met in the brick building, at the corner of Park Avenue and Franklin Place. The small remnant then withdrew to the house of the pastor, in which they continued to hold services and enjoy his ministrations.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The first Unitarian service was held in Rutherford at the residence of H. G. Bell, October 3, 1891. From that time regular services have been continued, the "Unitarian Society of Rutherford, N. J.," being incorporated December 22, 1891. On May 26, 1892, Rev. George H. Badger was called to the pastorate, entering upon his ministry in Rutherford July 1st. A Sunday school was began immediately. Upon the settlement of the pastor the church organization, with a simple noncredal covenant, was effected September 13, 1892, under the name of "The Church of Our Father." A small, but tasteful house of worship, built on Home Avenue at a cost, with furnishings, of $6800, was dedicated December 15, 1892.

MT. ARARAT BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church (colored) was organized July 14, 1896, and incorporated March 12, 1897. It is under the pastoral care of Rev. W. H. Howerton, and worships at present in Union Hall.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE BERGEN COUNTY HERALD.

The Bergen County Herald, published by the "Bergen County Herald Publishing Company," with one exception is the oldest newspaper published in the county of Bergen. Its first issue came out about 187[illegible]. and represented a constituency in the neighborhood of Rutherford and Carlstadt. It soon passed into the hands of a Publishing Company com-

sisting of Charles H. Voorhis, Henry Kipp, John Bartholph and Jacob P. Westervelt. As early as 1873 the Bergen County Herald was not excelled by any newspaper in the county. In fact its only competitor was the Hackensack Democrat. It 1875 it was purchased by John Haywood and the plant moved to a frame building which then stood opposite the Rutherford Depot. Mr. Haywood associated with him Mr. James N. Bookstaver, an old newspaper man, and together they made character and reputation for the Herald. It was well and familiarly known by every body as the "Bergen County." Mr. Haywood and Mr. Bookstaver conducted the paper as an independent Democratic sheet and from the date of their purchase until the present time it has maintained and supported with vigor the principles of the Democratic party.

On the death of Mr. John Haywood, Mr. James N. Bookstaver continued the publication of the paper for about a year, when the plant being disposed of by the Haywood estate, the title and good will of the newspaper was purchased by ex-Coroner Nelson W. Young and Messrs. Frederick and Nelson W. Wilson, when a new office was fitted up to accommodate the paper. Shortly afterwards the Messrs. Wilson severed their connection with the paper, and for many years it was intelligently and effectively conducted by Mr. Young. In 1889 Messrs. Morris and Stevens purchased the interest of Mr. Young. Mr. Morris, having other business in New York state, sold out his interest to Mr. Stevens, who continued the publication for several years.

Mr. C. L. Parker succeeded Mr. Stevens, and in 1895 Captain Addison Ely acquired the plant. Under his ownership and influence it has secured an extensive circulation, and is regarded as one of the leading Democratic weeklies in the state of New Jersey.

In 1896 the County Democratic Committee after inducing Captain Ely to move his plant to Hackensack and they constituted his paper the official party organ. Many additions and extensions were then made to the plant and the size of the paper increased to an eight page. The circulation has rapidly advanced and it is known as an enterprising and fearless Democratic journal.

THE RUTHERFORD NEWS.

The Rutherford News was founded by James N. Bookstaver, September 1885. It was Republican in politics, remaining so while under the control of its founders, to June 1888, when it passed into the hands of the following gentlemen, taking the name of the "Rutherford News Publishing Company:" Carl Dannheim, H. N. Bullington, Andrew H. Brinkerhoff, E. N. Edgar. William K. Everdell, Joseph D. Brinkerhoff, John J. Dupuy, Carl von Hartz, William H. Smith and Anderson Price. This corporation passed under the control of John J. Ketchum, Tom Stevens and E. A. Fletcher, who made it a Republican paper until Dr. Ketchum had a change of heart and became a Democrat. The paper was finally sold to Homer, Farnum & Homer, who were succeeded by Homer & Farnum and later by Thomas W. Homer. In June 1897

the paper was bought by the Rutherford News Publishing Company whose owners and officers are, Carl von Hartz, President; Anderson Price, Treasurer; and William E. Sturm, Secretary.

The Rutherford American was started on June 30, 1892, as a four-page, six-column Republican newspaper, to be published every Thursday. At the end of six months an additional column was added to each page, and later the paper was increased to eight pages, six columns to a page, at which size it now remains. Its office is in the Shafer Building, Rutherford. It is owned and edited by John E. Tyler.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

The local Subordinate Council known as Rutherford Council, No. 1229, was instituted on January 17, 1890, with nineteen members. Its first Regent was S. N. Higbie, the subsequent Regents being: J. L. Chapman, W. G. Williams, G. N. Janes, S. T. Davy, A. A. Clark, J. H. Bowne, W. W. Ward, and for the term of 1898, J. A. Jesty. The following is the list of the nineteen original members: W. A. Tompkins, S. N. Higbie, Dr. S. E. Armstrong, J. W. Burgess, A. A. Clark, J. L. Chapman, Wm. Fleming, Sr., J. C. Hastie, E. H. A. Habbert, A. O. Jackson, G. N. Janes, F. H. Miller, E. R. S. Saunders, L. T. Savage, C. E. Tolhurst, J. H. Van Harding, W. G. Williams, W. W. Ward, Jr., C. H. Warner.

The officers elected for the term ending January, 1899, are: Regent J. A. Jesty; Vice Regent, H. J. Ronalds; Orator, George Shrive; Past Regent, W. W. Ward; Secretary, F. T. Doolittle; Collector, W. C. Jesty; Treasurer, J. P. Speer; Chaplain, C. E. Conkling; Guide, Thomas Hunt; Warden, Edwin Speer; Sentry, E. A. Stachley; Organist, Harry Green; Representative to the Grand Council, W. W. Ward; Alternate to the Grand Council, A. O. Jackson; Trustees, S. H. Rhodes, W. M. Petty.

To-day there are one hundred and ninety-six members belonging to the Rutherford Council.

BOILING SPRING LODGE, OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF RUTHERFORD, N. J.

The present growing and successful lodge of Free Masons at Rutherford would hardly be recognized as the infant Lodge that on the ninth day of December, 1881, met in the upper room of old Union Hall on Ames Avenue and were officially instituted as a Masonic lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey. The organization of a Masonic Lodge at Rutherford was long in abeyance. In 1880 there were but few Masons in Rutherford, and the population of the whole township of Union was scarcely more than 2500, but a few faithful Masons among whom may be mentioned Dr. Kenneth K. King, Mr. Jacob H. Vreeland, Captain Addison Ely who was then principal of the public school and Abraham B. McKeon from time to time discussed the propriety of organizing a Masonic Lodge, and for this purpose

with other Masons in the neighborhood they met and for more than a year continued their meetings in the upper room of Union Hall and exemplified the work, and finally obtained a dispensation from the Grand Master to institute the Lodge provided they were qualified. The application was referred to the Passaic Lodge and an exemplification of the work of a Free Mason made before them. This being satisfactory the Lodge was ordered instituted. The warrant members were: Jacob H. Vreeland, Worshipful Master; Dr. Kenneth K. King, Senior Warden; Eugene K. Sloat, Junior Warden; William Earle, Secretary; Arbam B. McKeon, Treasurer and Andrew McClaury, Daniel D. Burtis, Louis Kruger, Addison Ely and Peter Dammers. Addison Ely was the first Senior Deacon and held the office for several years. Peter Dammers and Louis Kruger were Masters of Ceremony and Daniel D. Burtis was Tyler. It would be an incomplete history if Past Master William H. Van Houten of Paterson, Orange Lodge, were overlooked in this connection for to him the Lodge owes much as its first instructor. Of the eleven members who worked so diligently to establish Boiling Spring Lodge Dr. Kenneth K. King, Abram B. McKeon and Louis Kruger have gone to that bourne from which no traveler returns. Dr. King's was the first death in the Lodge and he was buried with Masonic honors in Greenwood Cemetery. From a Lodge of eleven members the Rutherford Lodge now has about one hundred members and is in every way a successful and thriving Lodge. The room in Union Hall proved inadequate and insecure and Mr. Arthur Van Winkle who afterward became a Mason fitted up in this building an excellent lodge which served for many years, and in this room the first officers were installed on the 27th day of February, 1882, by William Hardacre the Grand Master of the State of New Jersey, six grand officers being in attendance. Afterward the lodge moved to the Bellchambers Building where it now has pleasant and spacious quarters. Its membership includes almost all the influential and prominent men of the borough of Rutherford and surrounding villages. It is fulfilling the purposes of its organization to a high degree. Since its organization 129 Masons have joined the lodge and there have been losses from deaths and demits amounting to 34. The present officers of the lodge are: W. M., James Leyland; S. W., David Taylor; J. W., Frank P. Newman; Treasurer, Theo. Muehling; Secretary, W. A. Tompkins; S. D., H. J. Ronalds; J. D., Charles G. Hyslop; Chaplain, R. P. Klinger; S. M. C., W. F. B. Pratt; J. M. C., J. C. E. Chambers; Marshal, Charles Rehwoldt; Tyler, A. B. Douglas. The lodge now has a membership of ninety-one, and is in a prosperous condition.

Of the original members of the lodge who are still members and attend its meetings are Past Master Jacob H. Vreeland, William Earle, Addison Ely and Peter Dammers.

THE WOMAN'S READING CLUB.

The Woman's Reading Club was originated by Mrs. Margaret G. Riggs in 1889, when she invited a few ladies to unite in an association

for mutual improvement. Twenty-two women soon after effected an organization, with Mrs. Riggs as president. Mrs. Castor, Mrs. Gnade, Mrs. Crear, Mrs. A. W. Van Winkle and Mrs. Henry G. Bell, succeeding to the presidency in the order named. The membership increased rapidly until a question of limitation was brought up, but that idea was abandoned, and all who sought for admission were received. When it became necessary to have more room, the Field Club kindly offered the use of their parlors. The offer was accepted and meetings were held in the home at the corner of Chestnut street and Franklin Place, until the Field Club, after changing its name to that of "Union Club," built its new house on Park Avenue. The Reading Club then met here until the winter of 1896, when they removed to the hall of the Library building. They are now investing a part of each year's income in a building and loan association. They have a choice collection of over two hundred volumes and a bookcase, toward the furnishing of the home they hope to have.

The question of a public library had been agitated to some extent, when Mr. H. S. Rhodes took the initial step by holding a concert for the purpose of starting a fund. This effort netted one hundred and ten dollars, but nothing further was done until 1893, when Mrs. Henry G. Bell opened the subject in the Reading Club. Mrs. Gnade, then president, appointed a committee, calling a meeting for February 16, which resulted in a good attendance, Mr. Joseph P. Cooper in the chair. On March 10, 1893, The Rutherford Free Library Association was organized, the constitution and by-laws, as reported, being adopted March 24th. Mr. Cooper as Mayor of the borough, was the first president, the other officers being elected by members of the Association. At a meeting held on April 17th about six hundred dollars was subscribed. This called out a spirit of helpfulness among the members of the Reading Club, when it was proposed that each member contribute a book, the whole to go as a gift from the Club to the Library. Nearly four hundred books were secured by this movement.

Rev. George H. Badger, who had had some experience in such work, undertook the business of arranging the details, shelving and cataloging. A room in the Shafer building was taken and furnished, when Miss Anna T. Cooper, who had just finished a course of study in the work, was engaged as librarian. May 4th, 1894, the library was opened with about eleven hundred volumes.

At present there are in all about twenty-five hundred volumes in various classes of literature. September, 1896, Mr. David B. Ivison presented to the library association the stone building on the corner of Park Avenue and Chestnut Street, formerly occupied by the Presbyterian Church. A reference and reading room was now opened and supplied with more than fifty volumes of cyclopedias, dictionaries, etc., with the principal current literature of the day.

The appropriations from the borough have been about two hundred and fifty dollars annually. This with members' fees and gifts are the

only source of support. Rent paid by the Reading Club for use of the hall has added a little but much more is needed.

THE UNION CLUB.

M. W. HAWES. *

The Union Club of Rutherford was organized March 1st, 1892, when the following officers were elected:

Charles Burrows, President; E. J. Turner, Vice-President; W. H. Stevens, Treasurer; C. Dannheim, Recording Secretary; R. B. Beaumont, Corresponding Secretary. The first Board of Governors consisted of H. H. Copeland, T. W. Alyea, W. H. Smith, M. W. Hawes, G. V. Sloat and A. L. Watson. The Union Club was the successor of the Rutherford Field Club, which owned the building on the corner of Franklin Place and Chestnut Street, and which was organized by the combination of the Rutherford Wheelmen and the Rutherford Chess Club. The Union Club in 1892 had a membership of fifty-nine, which has increased to one hundred and seventy. The object of the Club is the social enjoyment of the members, which is supplied by committees appointed by the President each year, who arranges stage entertainments, billiard, pool and bowling tournaments, informal dances, receptions, card parties, &c. The charter of the Club prohibits the sale or use of intoxicating liquors in the club house, and by the rules and regulations of the club no gambling is allowed. These features make it a desirable resort for all the members and a place where their wives or parents can find no objection to their attendance. Friday evening of each week is set aside as ladies' night, on which night there is always a bowling match, dance, card party or a stage entertainment. The present officers of the Club are: Henry Prentiss, President; H. N. Bullington, Vice-President; W. H. Stevens, Treasurer; J. E. Spaulding, Recording Secretary; J. K. Watson, Corresponding Secretary. Board of Governors, W. Williams, M. W. Hawes, C. A. Goodspeed, G. T. Hollister, A. D. Wheelock, J. Zahn.

RUTHERFORD LODGE NO 240, I. O. O. F., NEW JERSEY.

The birth of Odd Fellowship in this country took place on the 26th of April, 1819, but it was not until August 3, 1833, that the Grand Lodge of New Jersey was instituted, while Rutherford Lodge No. 240 dates its existence from the 17th of October, 1893.

In 1891-92 certain residents of this borough, members of the order but away from home lodges, conceived the idea of forming a subordinate lodge here to which they might attach themselves, thus securing the benefits of a lodge home, so dear to every member of the order.

The following seventeen members of the lodge were the main ones instrumental in the organization of the order in this town: James Leyland, Charles T. Johnson, Wm. J. Singerland, George K. Thomas, Julius Jaeger, Horatio N. Fish, David R. MacNeil, John J. Dupuy, C. Henry Kotzenberg, William Henkelman, George Ruckstuhl, James H. Smith,

* From "Things Old and New."

Rensselaer Furman, William W. Butler, Joseph W. Beebe, William Gibson, Frank Spitz.

Forty-five members were taken in on the night of institution, making a total of sixty-two members to start with.

While the growth of the order here has been slow, it has been sure, the present membership being about eighty-five.

The lodge is sustained by the payment by each member of $8.00 per year dues, the member receiving in case of sickness the sum of $5.00 per week, and in case of death his benficiary is entitled to $100.00 funeral benefits, and in case of the death of a member's wife he receives $50.00

The order in this State has increased from 51 members in 1833 to about 30,000 in 1897, while the membership in the country at the present time is nearly 700,000.

The amount expended for relief of distressed brothers in this State for 1897 has been nearly $150.000.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The great American Order of Knights of Pythias was introduced in Rutherford on September 16, 1893, by the organization of Rutherford Lodge, No. 150. Among the names of those found on the charter of this lodge are A. H. Brinkerhoff, J. C. Sares, Dr. J. J. Ketchum, H. R. Harden, S. T. Davy, W. H. Smith, G. Y. Renshaw and John Patrick. An active interest in the work of the lodge has been taken by nearly all the charter members, so that at the present time the roster of the lodge contains the names of considerably over one hundred members, and all are men of good social standing, as well as being fitted physically and morally for membership in the lodge.

The endowment or life insurance plan in this order is a well considered and admirably conducted business. Members may insure in amounts from $500 to $3000, with rates according to age. Payments monthly, and only one payment per month, or twelve per year required, under any circumstances. This is made possible by a reserve fund being on hand of half a million dollars, which is so invested as to be absolutely safe, draws good interest, and can be called upon to any amount required in an emergency. Confidence is shown in this by the one fact that about $30,000 of this insurance is being carried by members of the Rutherford Lodge.

BOARD OF TRADE.

RUTHERFORD AND EAST RUTHERFORD.

This Association was formed for the encouragement of trade and commerce for the Rutherfords, the certificate of incorporation having been taken out and recorded at Hackensack May 18, 1897. The following list of names records the promoters of this business enterprise and are as follows: Joseph P. Cooper, William McKenzie, E. J. Turner, Luther Shafer, Charles Burrows, W. H. Smith, C. R. Soley, John G. Niederer, Frank E. Hatch, Robert M. Watson, A. P. Hackett, I. B.

Nichols, John E. Tyler, Edward A. Jeanneret, William Gramlich, Charles F. Harrington, J. L. Chapman.

The officers for 1898 are as follows: President, William McKenzie; Vice President, Joseph P. Cooper; Secretary, Luther Shafer; Treasurer, Charles Burrows; Directors, Edward J. Turner, Charles F. Harrington, Charles R. Soley, John G. Niederer, Robert M. Watson, William H. Smith, Frank E. Hatch, A. P. Hackett.

RUTHERFORD NATIONAL BANK.

Established May 3, 1895, its career since its inception has been characterized by the most gratifying degree of prosperity. It has a paid up capital of $50,000, with a surplus and undivided profits of $13,000, which success is attributed to the fidelity with which its officers and directors have administered their trusts. The building occupied is owned by the bank, and is a great attraction to the place. It is handsomely finished in hardwood, and contains all the latest improvements, including fire and burglar proof vaults and safes. A legitimate national banking business is transacted in loans, deposits, exchange, collections, etc., its facilities not being surpassed by any contemporaneous institution in this section. The following well and favorably known gentlemen comprise its officers and board of directors: President, Henry R. Jackson; Vice President, Robert D. Kent; Cashier, Henry R. Harden; Directors, H. R. Jackson, R. D. Kent, Julius Roehrs, E. J. Turner, Carl Von Hartz, A. W. Van Winkle, Peter H. Kip, J. P. Cooper, William McKenzie, A. L. Watson and F. B. Poor.

COMPANY L, SECOND REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, N. J.

The military spirit seemed to take possession of the youth of Rutherford early in the year 1892 and Robert A. Brunner and Wilkin Bookstaver, formerly of Company G, 2nd N. G., N. J., both of whom afterward became officers of Company L, were active in securing enrollments for the purpose of organizing the National Guard Company. After the enrollment in some measure had been completed the members met in the upper part of the Shafer Building, and afterward in the old Union Hall and were drilled in military tactics by Lieutenant Bookstaver and Mr. George M. Pollard. Early in the Spring of 1893 an election of officers was held and Addison Ely a prominent lawyer of Rutherford was invited to command the Company as its Captain. Captain Ely had formerly belonged to Company C, Third Regiment, N. G., N. J., commanded by Captain W. H. DeHart, for many years the crack company of the National Guard. Prior to Captain Ely's election there had been several applications to the State Military Department to muster the company into the State service, but although much effort and influence were used these applications had met with no success.

Captain Ely secured the services of Lieutenant J. M. Poole an expert tactician, a Lieutenant and afterward Captain of one of the companies of the 9th Regiment N. G., N. J. Lieutenant Poole drilled

school, and the upper room was leased for the church services. Rev. W. H. Lord was chosen first rector May 12, 1869, and remained with the parish until July 1871. At that time the church's finances had become so embarrassed, and the population so much changed in the vicinity of the "Academy," that it was decided to move to the upper part of Union Hall, where the congregation was under charge of Mr. N. R. Boss, as a lay reader, for one year. He was succeeded by Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath, a deacon at the time, who remained till April 5, 1874. Rev. R. M. Hayden, deacon, accepted charge in 1874, his ministrations covering a period of about one year. The services were thereafter mainly conducted by lay-readers, till the spring of 1878, when Rev. N. R. Boss was called as rector, and remained in that office till September 25, 1883. The parish was without a rector till February 8, 1883, when the Rev. F. J. Clayton began his services, continuing till his decease December 27, 1894. He was succeeded in May 1895, by the present rector, Rev. Henry M. Ladd.

The corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid October 14, 1872, on a plot of ground (Passaic Avenue) donated by Mr. F. W. Tompkins. It was completed at a cost of about $7,000, and opening services were held October 7, 1873. In 1887 the remainder of the mortgage, incurred in building the church was paid, and on August 1, 1890 the corner-stone laid of a new chancel and transepts, which were formally opened on February 5, 1891. The enlargement was designed by W. Halsey Wood, and cost about $12,000.

A new organ has this year been placed in the church, and the interior tastefully decorated—all signs of cheering progress.

St. Thomas Mission, in the adjoining township of Union, is under the care of Grace Church, and is regularly supplied with services and Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The earliest Baptist residents of Rutherford participated in the Union Sunday school until the organization of the the First Baptist Church, October 1, 1869, with eighteen members. For some time the pulpit was occupied on Wednesday evenings by Rev. Franklin Johnson, D. D., the pastor of the Passaic Baptist Church. On October 9, 1870, the Rev. John A. McKean became the settled pastor, and continued as such till July, 1873. He was followed by Rev. A. H. Robinson, October 10, 1873, who terminated his pastorate November 1, 1874. From early in 1875 to July 28, 1876, the Rev. W. E. Wright served the church. In November of the latter year Rev. A. H. Cornell became pastor, remaining until July, 1878. At the close of his labors the Rev. J. Huggins and others acted as temporary supplies, until October 19, 1884, when a call was extended to the Rev. P. Franklin Jones, who became the last pastor of the "First Baptist Church." In September, 1884, in consequence of a difference of opinion about church order, ten members withdrew and formed themselves into the Pilgrim Baptist Church, January 22, 1885. In February, 1885, the "First" church voted to disband on

LUTHER SHAFER

1888 the Rev. C. M. Anderson commenced his five years' ministry, during which the church grew, and a parsonage was erected on Passaic Avenue. In 1893 the Rev. W. Tumbower was appointed pastor, succeeded in 1894 by Rev. W. Day, who was suddenly removed by death before the close of his term. The next incumbent was the present pastor Rev. Charles L. Mead. During the ministry of Mr. Day, the old church building on Ames Avenue was sold, and the congregation met in the Union Club Auditorium, and later in Ivison Hall. The erection of a new edifice on the site adjoining the parsonage, followed in due course, the corner-stone being laid November 4, 1895, and the dedication occurring April 12, 1896. A fine organ has since been put in place, and general prosperity crowns the church. The parsonage and its lot are valued at $7500. The church and its lot at $22,500.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Upon the retirement of Rev. D. M. Walcott from the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in 1878, some eleven of its membership followed him and associated with others, became the Congregational Church of Rutherford, July 15, 1878. For a number of years they met in the brick building, at the corner of Park Avenue and Franklin Place. The small remnant then withdrew to the house of the pastor, in which they continued to hold services and enjoy his ministrations.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The first Unitarian service was held in Rutherford at the residence of H. G. Bell, October 3, 1891. From that time regular services have been continued, the "Unitarian Society of Rutherford, N. J.," being incorporated December 22, 1891. On May 26, 1892, Rev. George H. Badger was called to the pastorate, entering upon his ministry in Rutherford July 1st. A Sunday school was began immediately. Upon the settlement of the pastor the church organization, with a simple noncredal covenant, was effected September 13, 1892, under the name of "The Church of Our Father." A small, but tasteful house of worship, built on Home Avenue at a cost, with furnishings, of $6800, was dedicated December 15, 1892.

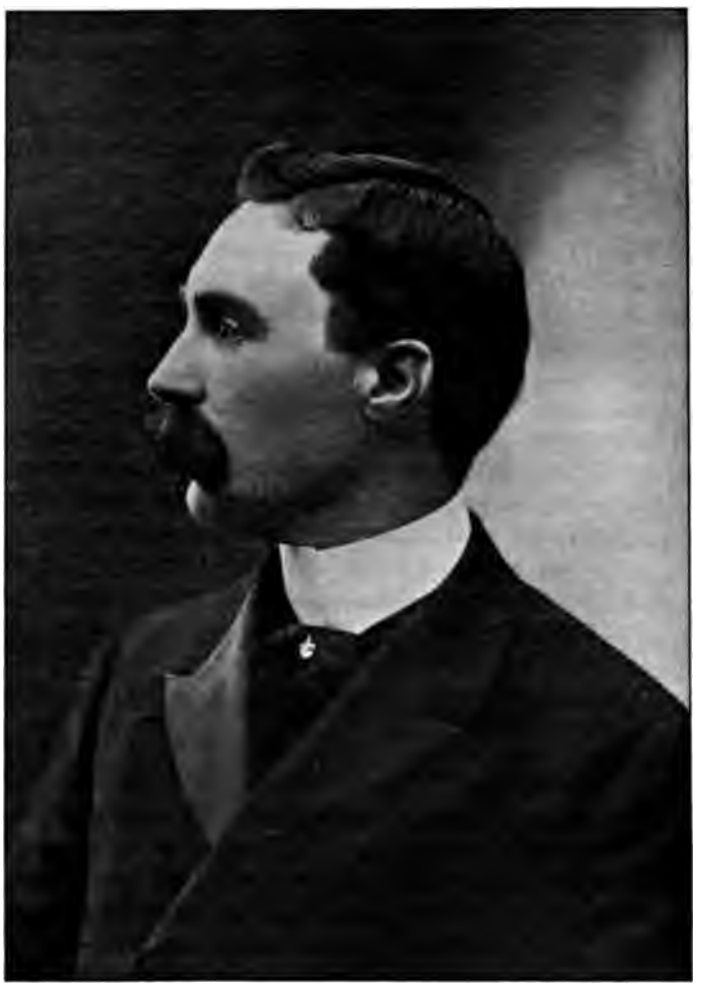
MT. ARARAT BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church (colored) was organized July 14, 1896, and incorporated March 12, 1897. It is under the pastoral care of Rev. W. H. Howerton, and worships at present in Union Hall.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE BERGEN COUNTY HERALD.

The Bergen County Herald, published by the "Bergen County Herald Publishing Company," with one exception is the oldest newspaper published in the county of Bergen. Its first issue came out about 1871, and represented a constituency in the neighborhood of Rutherford and Carlstadt. It soon passed into the hands of a Publishing Company con-



JOHN M. BELL

with his parents, who located in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. Young Bell received his education in the public schools of Schuylkill county, and came to Rutherford in 1891.

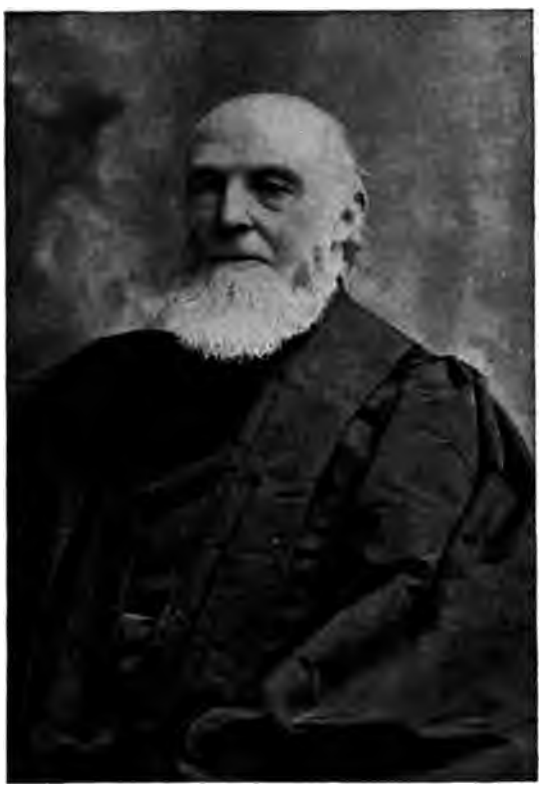
After studying law for some time in the office of Addison Ely, Mr. Bell entered the office of Luther Shafer where he completed his course and was admitted to the Bar at the November Term, 1894. He first opened an office for the practice of his profession, in the Shafer Building in March of the following year, and was almost immediately made counsel to the Borough of Rutherford, which office he still holds. He has also been counsel to the Borough of Lodi since March 1897. Mr. Bell is at present member of Assembly, elected on the Republican ticket at the last election, 1897.

REV. EDWIN A. BULKLEY, D. D.

Rev. Edwin A. Bulkley, D. D., who was born in Charleston, S. C., January 25, 1826, is a descendant in direct line from Rev. Peter Bulkley, whose wife was Lady Grace Chetwode. He came to America in 1634, from Odell, England, and was born in 1583.

This man, distinguished among the early colonists, was descended from a long line of noble ancestry, easily traceable to Robert de Bulkley (1200), his descendants still holding one of the ancestral seats in England. He succeeded his father, Rev. Edward Bulkley, D. D., in the rectorship of Odell or Woodhill. His earnest preaching, and resistance to ecclesiastical tyranny compelled his emigration to New England, where he became the founder of Concord, Mass., and pastor of its first church. Cotton Mather in a funeral sermon speaks of his noble birth, and praises his benevolence in spending his wealth, his eminent learning and devoted piety. In his old church at Concord, the first provincial Congress was held, and in its assembly were made those stirring speeches by Hancock, Adams and other patriots which hastened the events of the Revolution. Rev. Gershom Bulkley son of Peter married Sarah, daughter of Charles Chauncey, D. D., President of Harvard College, and their son Edward married Dorothy Prescott. Next in line comes Charles Bulkley whose wife was Mary Sage, their son Charles being the great grandfather of Dr. Edwin A. This Charles married Mary Griswold. Dr. Bulkley's grandparents were Charles and Eunice (Robbins) Bulkley, whose son Erastus, father of Dr. Edwin A. married Mary Walbridge.

The maternal line traces back to Henry Walbridge who came from Dorsetshire, England, about 1650. His son Ebenezer married Mary Durkee. Their son Ebenezer and his wife Elizabeth Stebbins were the parents of Adolphus Walbridge and Mary Deming, the grandparents of Dr. Bulkley, his mother being their daughter Mary. Elizabeth Walbridge, "The Dairyman's Daughter," memoralized by Leigh Richmond, was of this family. In Dr. Bulkley's children, early colonial lines of distinction unite; through him from Rev. Peter Bulkley; through their mother from Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, of whom she



REV. DR. EDWIN A. BULKLEY

is a lineal descendant. He was the Patriarch of the Lutheran Church in this country, and the father of those men of Revolutionary fame, Henry Augustus Muhlenberg, the first speaker of the first congress in New York city, and General Peter Muhlenberg, whose statue Pennsylvania has placed in the Rotunda of the capitol at Washington.

Dr. Bulkley pursued his preparatory studies in New York city, entered Yale College in 1841, when not yet fifteen years of age, and was graduated in 1844, subsequently finishing his professional studies in Union Theological Seminary in 1847.

Last Fall (1897) he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the ministry, October 11, 1847, from which time his pastoral work had been almost unbroken. His first charge was at Geneva, N. Y., from 1847 to 1850, then in Groton, Mass., from 1850 to 1864, in Plattsburgh, N. Y., from 1864 to 1878, and in Rutherford, N. J., from 1878 to 1898. On March 27, 1898, having labored about twenty years in the last place, and the condition of his health requiring a cessation from the active charge of a large congregation, he was released from his pastorate, and made "Pastor Emeritus."

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1868, by the University of Vermont. The wisdom of his counsel, with his executive ability, has often been acknowledged in high official places in the gift of the Presbyterian Church. For twenty-five years he filled the most important Presbyterial office in the Presbyteries of Champlain, and of Jersey City. In 1883-84 he was moderator of the Synod of New Jersey, and had twice previously presided over the Synod of Albany. He was Clerk of the General Assembly of 1879 at Saratoga Springs.

September 27, 1848, Dr. Bulkley was married to Miss Catharine F. Oakley of Huntington, L. I.

MR. DAVID B. IVISON.

David B. Ivison, ex-president of the American Book Company, a prominent figure in the organization and development of the borough of Rutherford in Bergen county, is a son of Henry Ivison, one of the pioneers in the school book trade of the country. Mr. Ivison is of Scotch ancestry, his father coming to this country in 1820, at the age of twelve years. Soon after completing an apprenticeship with the bookbinding and bookselling house of William Williams, of Auburn, N. Y., Mr. Ivison become the head of a prosperous business of his own. With a keen sense of the business conditions of the country, prevailing at that time, and with a full knowledge of the needs in his especial line, he decided to make the metropolis his field of operation. The business grew and prospered with the name of Ivison at the head of the firm, under the various names of Ivison & Phinney; Ivison, Phinney & Company; Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Company; Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Company and Ivison, Blakeman & Company. Mr. David B. Ivison began his business career with this house, under which he received a

only source of support. Rent paid by the Reading Club for use of the hall has added a little but much more is needed.

THE UNION CLUB.

M. W. HAWES. *

The Union Club of Rutherford was organized March 1st, 1892, when the following officers were elected:

Charles Burrows, President; E. J. Turner, Vice-President; W. H. Stevens, Treasurer; C. Dannheim, Recording Secretary; R. B. Beaumont, Corresponding Secretary. The first Board of Governors consisted of H. H. Copeland, T. W. Alyea, W. H. Smith, M. W. Hawes, G. V. Sloat and A. L. Watson. The Union Club was the successor of the Rutherford Field Club, which owned the building on the corner of Franklin Place and Chestnut Street, and which was organized by the combination of the Rutherford Wheelmen and the Rutherford Chess Club. The Union Club in 1892 had a membership of fifty-nine, which has increased to one hundred and seventy. The object of the Club is the social enjoyment of the members, which is supplied by committees appointed by the President each year, who arranges stage entertainments, billiard, pool and bowling tournaments, informal dances, receptions, card parties, &c. The charter of the Club prohibits the sale or use of intoxicating liquors in the club house, and by the rules and regulations of the club no gambling is allowed. These features make it a desirable resort for all the members and a place where their wives or parents can find no objection to their attendance. Friday evening of each week is set aside as ladies' night, on which night there is always a bowling match, dance, card party or a stage entertainment. The present officers of the Club are: Henry Prentiss, President; H. N. Bullington, Vice-President; W. H. Stevens, Treasurer; J. E. Spaulding, Recording Secretary; J. K. Watson, Corresponding Secretary. Board of Governors, W. Williams, M. W. Hawes, C. A. Goodspeed, G. T. Hollister, A. D. Wheelock, J. Zahn.

RUTHERFORD LODGE NO 240, I. O. O. F., NEW JERSEY.

The birth of Odd Fellowship in this country took place on the 26th of April, 1819, but it was not until August 3, 1833, that the Grand Lodge of New Jersey was instituted, while Rutherford Lodge No. 240 dates its existence from the 17th of October, 1893.

In 1891-92 certain residents of this borough, members of the order but away from home lodges, conceived the idea of forming a subordinate lodge here to which they might attach themselves, thus securing the benefits of a lodge home, so dear to every member of the order.

The following seventeen members of the lodge were the main ones instrumental in the organization of the order in this town: James Leyland, Charles T. Johnson, Wm. J. Singerland, George K. Thomas, Julius Jaeger, Horatio N. Fish, David R. MacNeil, John J. Dupuy, C. Henry Kotzenberg, William Henkelman, George Ruckstuhl, James H. Smith,

*From "Things Old and New."

D. B. Brisse

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*From "Things Old and New."

JOSEPH J. BLAKE.

Mr. Blake has taken an active interest in the affairs of the borough, and in 1892 was elected Councilman on both the Democratic and Citizens' tickets by a large majority. He has been an active member of the Fire Department twelve years, and is a member of Engine Company No. 2, of which he was assistant foreman two years and foreman three years. He was one of the originators of Company L, Second Regiment, N. J., and elected Second Lieutenant July 5, 1895, and First Lieutenant in the winter of 1896.

Mr. Blake is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Royal Aracanum, Order of United Workman, and Business Mens' Protective Association. He is also a member of the Rutherford Wheelmen of which organization he has been a trustee.

In 1891, Mr. Blake began business next door to the large, commodious structure he remodeled and occupied until called into the Spanish-Cuban war. After which he removed to New York, where he resides now. Mr. Blake, as the First Lieutenant of Company L, was one of the most popular officers of the Second Regiment.

In 1891, Mr. Blake began business in the store next door to the one he lately disposed of, remaining there five years. The present building is a pleasent and commodious structure which he remodeled in 1896.

CARL VON HARTZ.

Carl Von Hartz, president of the "Rutherford News Company," in the borough of Rutherford, is a native of Germany and was born in 1855 in Diepholz, Hanover. In 1873 he came to America, subsequently entering the employ of a banking house, but remained in this business only a short time when he became connected with the business of C. A. Auffmordt & Co., importers of dry goods. Following this he became associated with William Meyer & Co., lace importers.

Since becoming a resident of Rutherford, Mr. Von Hartz has identified himself with its interests, having been elected councilman in 1890, on the ticket brought out as the "Citizens' and Democratic" ticket, and two years later he was made a member of the finance committee, of which he was chairman, and was at the same time member of the committee on streets.

Mr. Von Hartz is one of the founders of the Union Club of Rutherford and served for three years on the Board of Governors, then as vice-president and president; is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, and Knights of Pythias of Rutherford. In addition to these social and fraternal organizations he belongs to the Leiderkranz and Free Mason Societies of New York city.

Mr. Von Hartz is a progressive man, and interested in all that pertains to the improvement and building up of his Borough.

MR. WILLIAM M'MAINS.

William McMains, now a resident of Bradley Beach, N. J., has been prominent in Rutherford during the past thirty years. He was

for mutual improvement. Twenty-two women soon after effected an organization, with Mrs. Riggs as president. Mrs. Castor, Mrs. Gnade, Mrs. Crear, Mrs. A. W. Van Winkle and Mrs. Henry G. Bell, succeeding to the presidency in the order named. The membership increased rapidly until a question of limitation was brought up, but that idea was abandoned, and all who sought for admission were received. When it became necessary to have more room, the Field Club kindly offered the use of their parlors. The offer was accepted and meetings were held in the home at the corner of Chestnut street and Franklin Place, until the Field Club, after changing its name to that of "Union Club," built its new house on Park Avenue. The Reading Club then met here until the winter of 1896, when they removed to the hall of the Library building. They are now investing a part of each year's income in a building and loan association. They have a choice collection of over two hundred volumes and a bookcase, toward the furnishing of the home they hope to have.

The question of a public library had been agitated to some extent, when Mr. H. S. Rhodes took the initial step by holding a concert for the purpose of starting a fund. This effort netted one hundred and ten dollars, but nothing further was done until 1893, when Mrs. Henry G. Bell opened the subject in the Reading Club. Mrs. Gnade, then president, appointed a committee, calling a meeting for February 16, which resulted in a good attendance, Mr. Joseph P. Cooper in the chair. On March 10, 1893, The Rutherford Free Library Association was organized, the constitution and by-laws, as reported, being adopted March 24th. Mr. Cooper as Mayor of the borough, was the first president, the other officers being elected by members of the Association. At a meeting held on April 17th about six hundred dollars was subscribed. This called out a spirit of helpfulness among the members of the Reading Club, when it was proposed that each member contribute a book, the whole to go as a gift from the Club to the Library. Nearly four hundred books were secured by this movement.

Rev. George H. Badger, who had had some experience in such work, undertook the business of arranging the details, shelving and cataloging. A room in the Shafer building was taken and furnished, when Miss Anna T. Cooper, who had just finished a course of study in the work, was engaged as librarian. May 4th, 1894, the library was opened with about eleven hundred volumes.

At present there are in all about twenty-five hundred volumes in various classes of literature. September, 1896, Mr. David B. Ivison presented to the library association the stone building on the corner of Park Avenue and Chestnut Street, formerly occupied by the Presbyterian Church. A reference and reading room was now opened and supplied with more than fifty volumes of cyclopedias, dictionaries, etc., with the principal current literature of the day.

The appropriations from the borough have been about two hundred and fifty dollars annually. This with members' fees and gifts are the

born in Myroe, county Derry, Ireland, August 6, 1828. In 1850, he came to New York and subsequently carried on the dry goods business in that city for five or six years. In 1867, he married Miss Susan Simpson of New York, daughter of Richard Simpson, of the firm of Simpson & Cooper, contractors, removing soon afterward to Burlington, Iowa. He now ventured his all in the grocery business, and having lost everything, a few months afterward, by being burned out, he returned to New York in 1868, without a dollar. He then went to work for Simpson & Cooper. Eventually Mr. Simpson retired and Mr. McMains succeeded to his place; but in 1871, he gave up the business and came te Rutherford, somewhat discouraged at his prospects. With the thought that others had risen under adverse circumstances Mr. McMains again started in business, this time being succeesful in accumulating a large amount of property.

He first built a house on River Road, Kingsland, but in 1876, he moved to Rutherford and this year erected the McMains building on Depot Square, using it as a hotel for a number of years. This was the second brick house built in Rutherford. It was burned in 1896, and was immediately rebuilt. He also built other houses in Rutherford, and in 1895, bought two cottages in Bradley Beach, N. J., where he now resides. Mr. McMains was Town Committeeman one term during which time some of the more important improvements in the little city were made.

CAPTAIN ADDISON ELY.

The subject of this sketch was descended from the Rev. George Ely, Vicar of Tenterden, county of Kent, England, through his son the Rev. Nathaniel Ely also a vicar of the Church of England and the latter's son Nathaniel who came to Massachusetts in the year 1634. Captain Ely's great-grandfather was Captain Levi Ely who was killed in the Revolutionary War in the Battle of Mohawk in 1780. His great-grandmother was Abigail Sergeant whose father Lieutenant John Sergeant distinguished himself in the French and Indian War. His grandmother was the daughter of Colonel Samuel Rose a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War. Captain Ely's mother was a Harrison, being descended from the same family of which William H. Harrison and later Benjamin Harrison were distinguished members. The subject of this sketch was born at Westfield, Mass., in 1853, and came to New Jersey in 1862 with his father who settled at Bloomfield, N. J., within a few miles of which he has since lived. Captain Ely was prepared for Harvard College at the Newark Academy and Philips' Exeter Academy, and afterwards was graduated at the Polytechnic Institute. In 1871 he became a teacher in the public school at Connecticut Farms, Union county, N. J,, and later acted as principal of the High School at Caldwell, Essex county, and in 1879 came to Rutherford as principal of the Public School. He joined Company C, Third Regiment, the crack military organization of the New Jersey National Guard in August, 1872, and in 1893 organized Company L, Second Regiment, National

WILLIAM M'MAINS.

Guard, N. J., which was mustered into the state service June 24, 1893, of which Company he has been captain ever since. Captain Ely and his company volunteered in a body for the Spanish-American War April 22, 1898, and were mustered into the United States service at Sea Girt May 14, 1898. On June 1st they were sent to the front being attached to the Seventh Army Corp of which General Fitzhugh Lee was the commanding officer, but remained in camp during the whole period of the war, at Jacksonville, Florida.

Captain Ely was admitted to the bar at the February term of the Supreme Court 1888, and as Counsellor-at-Law four years later, Since his admission to the bar he has been recognized as a successful lawyer, taking in all the important litigations in his part of the State. Probably no other lawyer in New Jersey has been counsel in so many cases involving the construction of Borough Law. The Borough Law of 1897 was formulated and almost entirely drafted by Captain Ely, and at present he is devoting a large amount of time to secure the passage of an act to give extra pay to the New Jersey soldiers in the Spanish-American War.

On December 29th, 1874, he married Emily J. Johnson at Connecticut Farms, N. J., and while Captain Ely and his wife are still young people they have a family of ten children, seven boys and three girls all of whom are living. The oldest son, Addison Ely, Jr., is editor of the Bergen County Herald. The other children are Seth Harrison, Sanford D., William H., Leon Abbett, Hiram Baldwin, James S. T. Stranahan, Abigail M., Emily J., and Clara Stranahan Ely.

With the exception of the term of one year as member of the Board of Education of the borough of Rutherford, Captain Ely never held a public office although he has been actively identified with public affairs and has always expressed a deep interest in their proper conduct. His views on public questions have generally been pronounced. He has always been a steadfast Democrat, insisting that the liberties of the people are best maintained and preserved through the success of that party. As a Democrat his influence is second to none in the county of Bergen. In 1896 he was nominated for Congress in the 5th N. J. Congressional District and made a thorough and brilliant canvas, but that was a bad year for Democrats.

DAVID BOSMAN.

David Bosman of Rutherford, prominently connected with the Erie railroad is a son of David and Sarah Bosman of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was born December 18, 1864. Young Bosman was educated in the "Old Public School No. 1," and in the High School of his native city, from which he was graduated in the class with Congressman Charles G. Bennett. For some time after leaving school he was engaged in commercial pursuits, later entering the office of Hon. William B. Hornblower of the New York bar, where he read law for several years. In 1887 he became an employee of the Erie Railroad Company in the office of the general manager. Soon after this he was appointed private

secretary to the president, John King, and continued in this capacity until President King's resignation in 1895. Previous to this in 1893, he was appointed secretary to the Receiver of the road, in which office he continued until the reorganization of the company in 1895, when he was appointed assistant secretary of the Erie Railroad Company, where he still continues. In 1890 Mr. Bosman was one of the incorporators of the Chicago & Erie Railroad, being elected secretary of that road in 1891 and in 1897 elected assistant secretary of the New York & Greenwood Lake Railway. All of these positions he still holds.

In politics Mr. Bosman is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the party, having served as delegate to numerous conventions and held various offices in the party organizations. He was nominated on the Republican and Citizens' ticket for the office of Councilman in the Spring of 1898, and was elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate in that borough. He is chairman of the Fire Committee and a member of the Finance, Police and Ordinance committee of the borough.

Mr. Bosman is a Past Master and member of the Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W., a member of the Union Club, Junior Order of American Mechanics, Alumni Association of the Brooklyn High School and of the Republican Club.

In 1892 Mr. Bosman was married to Miss Emily Sloane, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARRABRANT RYERSON ALYEA.

Garrabrant Ryerson Alyea, at one time postmaster of Rutherford and for twenty-five years teacher and superintendent of schools in and about Rutherford, is a native of Paterson, N. J., born December 18, 1841.

When eighteen years of age he came to Rutherford and began teaching school but in 1861 he left his chosen profession for a place in the Ocean National Bank, New York, where he remained seven years filling all the positions of trust in that institution except those of cashier and president. In 1868 he returned to Rutherford and to school work, giving his attention to pedagogy and didactics, nothing diverting, until 1892. At this time a change from a professional to a business career was made by accepting a position in the Peoples' Bank, Rutherford, remaining Cashier of that Institution until 1894. He then became postmaster of the borough, filling that position with credit to himself until relieved by change of administration in 1898. Mr. Alyea was also collector when postmaster, and in fact he has filled every position of trust in the borough except that of mayor and he was only defeated for that office by a few votes in favor of his opponent, Luther Shafer.

Mr. Alyea was marred to Miss Martha Brinkerhoff October 20, 1869, and not only by marriage but by both the paternal and maternal lines is connected with the Ryersons, Paulisons and Cadmuses, all old families of Holland ancestry and French Huguenot extraction. Mr. Alyea's oldest son William T. Alyea was, until his death, which occured Janu-

ary 13, 1899 a student-at-law. His oldest daughter Eva B., is a graduate of the State Normal School, and taught in School District 39 until her marriage.

Mr. Alyea is a Past Master in the Masonic fraternity, and is also a prominent member in the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows.

W. J. LAWRENSON & CO.

C. W. Lawrenson, who for twenty-five years has been manager for Spaulding & Co., of New York, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country dealing in Sporting Goods, removed to Rutherford from the city of New York in 1883.

His son W. J. Lawrenson, the head of the firm that now bears his name, was born in Rutherford in 1878, in which place he was educated and prepared for his business career. In 1897 he opened the well equipped and commodious establishment now occupied at 90 Park Avenue.

This business, though but two years old, has stepped to the front rank among the enterprising dealers of the town and enjoys a liberal and first-class patronage.

The company carry in stock a fine line of Spaulding's bicycles and other wheels of the "best make" which deserve the term "celebrated." Messrs. Lawrenson & Co. are business men and besides renting and repairing, which is promptly attended to, they also keep a complete assortment of bicycle sundries usually found in all well conducted establishments.

RUCKSTUHL BROTHERS.

George and Adam Ruckstuhl began the manufacture of pianos in Rutherford in 1893. The brothers are natives of New York city where they received skilled training in the art of piano making, the elder having been in the employ of Chambers & Co., the younger with Steinway, both having perfected themselves in the work years before beginning for themselves.

The Ruckstuhl piano is an instrument of high grade with fine tone and finished workmanship, its good qualities being protected by patents, the result of years of test and study. Besides the factory in Rutherford, the Ruckstuhl Brothers have salesrooms in both the cities of Passaic and Jersey City, where their trade is in keeping with their enviable reputation.

Mr. George Ruckstuhl, the senior member of the firm, has been an active enterprising citizen of Rutherford since his coming to the place in 1886. He has been identified with the fire department of Rutherford for ten years, and was foreman of the company. He was elected Justice of the Peace in the Spring of 1898 being the only Democrat elected on the ticket. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, of the Knights of Pythias, and is identified with other societies and enterprises of Rutherford.

They erected their new building in 1899.

FRANK E. HATCH.

About forty years ago, in the village of Watertown, Connecticut, the subject of this sketch first saw the light of day. His father was a mechanic and skilled worker in wood and iron; his mother of true Yankee blood had much to do wth the forming of his character. The son, Frank E. Hatch, inherited a taste for mechanical pursuits, and the genius of mechanism thus transmitted has proved a rich legacy. Without money but with a fair education, young Hatch when a lad entered the field of labor for himself. At thirteen years of age he was earning six dollars a week, and as experience and opportunity afforded, he was advanced in keeping with his abilities. Possessing an inventive genius he won laurels which soon distinguished him from the ordinary operator. Besides skill in handwork, he excelled as a designer. He was the first to build special machinery for drilling several holes in iron, at one and the same time, while he also originated the three spindle drills and the combination dies, inventing this machinery before he was sixteen years of age.

Mr. Hatch continued his work in New York and Brooklyn, where he was married to Miss Emily L. Bull, in 1878. The father, Mr. George W. Hatch, a few years afterward moved to Allendale, this county, where he now resides, and in 1887, the son moved to Rutherford, where he has become a known factor in the upbuilding of this little city. Some four years ago, following the charitable bent of his nature, he sought to aid another in a financial way which resulted finally in the purchase of the Park Pharmacy. This store with its trimmings and finished equipments, is one of the finest of the kind in Bergen county. It is under the management of an able pharmacist with a corps of competent assistants and is a credit to the town.

Mr. Hatch is constantly on the road, in charge of other interests that keep him traveling North and South and from coast to coast almost without cessation. He is sole agent for some half dozen large manufacturers of paper box machinery, for the United States, in which his father assists him. As a public spirited citizen, Mr. Hatch has been a leading factor in the Rutherford Board of Trade, and has identified himself with all the prominent societies and institutions of the place. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Free Mason lodge, was one of the charter members of Lincoln League and has been a promoter of nearly every enterprise looking to the growth of Rutherford, in which he takes great pride. Mr. Hatch is a self made man in the true sense of the term.

MR. GEORGE B. HOLMAN.

George B. Holman, proprietor of Holman's Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, is one of the bright men of the country. His father, George W. Holman, was a man of marked characteristics, who as a poor orphan boy made his way to New York state, then to Chicago, returning to New York in 1850, having succeeded in all his business enterprises.

He was married in 1861, to Miss Jane Crocker of Lyme, Conn., becoming a resident of Rutherford in 1872. After serving on the police force of New York for several years he was made Sergeant in 1866, and during the war acted for a time as government detective in the city. He died in 1872.

George B. Holman was born in 1866, and at nineteen years of age began business for himself. Upon securing the loan of ten dollars on the night of June 22, 1885, he took the initial step in his business venture. Although in ill health, he attended an ice-cream festival at the Methodist Church assisting at the table and under each plate as it was served he placed his business card, as an upholsterer. That night's advertisement brought him sixty dollars worth of orders. In one month from that time he was employing a man and had more work than they both could do. In December, 1886, he built an extension to his mother's house for a shop, and the following year bought the site which his house and other buildings now occupy.

In 1887 he erected a two-story building and in 1889 added Steam Carpet Cleaning Works. In 1891 he put up a three-story house for upholstering, and in 1892 converted the original two-story structure into a residence, by adding a front and other extensions. In October 1893 he was married to Miss Ethelyn R. Huntly of Lyme, Conn.

They have one child, a son. Mr. Holman does a large business, employing several men constantly.

CORNELIUS COLLINS.

Cornelius Collins the well known Coroner and undertaker of Rutherford, is of Irish descent, his father having emigrated from Ireland in 1803. Mr. Collins was born at Littleton, Morris county, N. J.. August 21, 1842, where he recieved his education in the public schools. At eighteen years of age the iron manufacturing establishment of William Berdan of Troy, New York, was entered where he learned the trade of making horse shoes, an industry which was carried on extensively and where he remained twenty-three years. In 1877, he came to Rutherford, finding employment in the locomotive shops of the Delaware and Lackawana R. R. In 1883, Mr. Collins opened undertaking rooms with his son John, under the firm name of C. Collins & Son, and three years later bought a lot on the north side of Park Avenue and erected a two story and basement brick building, where they opened a stock of furniture, and did an extensive business not only in furniture but in livery and undertaking. In 1892, this partnership was dissolved since which time Mr. Collins has carried on the undertaking business alone, being assisted in the work of embalming by his daughter Abby, who like himself holds a diploma from the National Embalming College, New York.

In 1863 Mr. Collins married Miss Healy of Albany, N. Y., their children are John, Cornelius, William, Abby and Annie, all living. Mrs. Collins died in 1882, and the following year he married Miss Alice Corbitt of New York. Of this marriage there is one child, Alice.

1888 the Rev. C. M. Anderson commenced his five years' ministry, during which the church grew, and a parsonage was erected on Passaic Avenue. In 1893 the Rev. W. Tumbower was appointed pastor, succeeded in 1894 by Rev. W. Day, who was suddenly removed by death before the close of his term. The next incumbent was the present pastor Rev. Charles L. Mead. During the ministry of Mr. Day, the old church building on Ames Avenue was sold, and the congregation met in the Union Club Auditorium, and later in Ivison Hall. The erection of a new edifice on the site adjoining the parsonage, followed in due course, the corner-stone being laid November 4, 1895, and the dedication occurring April 12, 1896. A fine organ has since been put in place, and general prosperity crowns the church. The parsonage and its lot are valued at $7500. The church and its lot at $22,500.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Upon the retirement of Rev. D. M. Walcott from the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in 1878, some eleven of its membership followed him and associated with others, became the Congregational Church of Rutherford, July 15, 1878. For a number of years they met in the brick building, at the corner of Park Avenue and Franklin Place. The small remnant then withdrew to the house of the pastor, in which they continued to hold services and enjoy his ministrations.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The first Unitarian service was held in Rutherford at the residence of H. G. Bell, October 3, 1891. From that time regular services have been continued, the "Unitarian Society of Rutherford, N. J.," being incorporated December 22, 1891. On May 26, 1892, Rev. George H. Badger was called to the pastorate, entering upon his ministry in Rutherford July 1st. A Sunday school was began immediately. Upon the settlement of the pastor the church organization, with a simple noncredal covenant, was effected September 13, 1892, under the name of "The Church of Our Father." A small, but tasteful house of worship, built on Home Avenue at a cost, with furnishings, of $6800, was dedicated December 15, 1892.

MT. ARARAT BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church (colored) was organized July 14, 1896, and incorporated March 12, 1897. It is under the pastoral care of Rev. W. H. Howerton, and worships at present in Union Hall.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE BERGEN COUNTY HERALD.

The Bergen County Herald, published by the "Bergen County Herald Publishing Company," with one exception is the oldest newspaper published in the county of Bergen. Its first issue came out about 1871, and represented a constituency in the neighborhood of Rutherford and Carlstadt. It soon passed into the hands of a Publishing Company con-

Mr. Brunner came to this country when a boy nine years of age. He attended public school in New York and at an early age entered the jewelry business to which he has ever since been devoted. He first became identified with Bergen county in 1866 when he moved to Carlstadt. In 1868 he purchased ground and erected a house at Woodridge. At all times interested in the development of the town, and especially interested in school matters, it was largely through his efforts, while a school trustee, that the handsome school building was erected. A few years later when the Corona Land Association was organized Mr. Brunner was chosen president. This was a prosperous organization until the panic of 1873, after which real estate was at an ebb for a long time, but with the name now changed to Hasbrouck Heights it is again in a flourishing condition.

In 1876 Mr. Brunner opened a small jewelry store in the McMain's Building in Rutherford, where by honest dealing and strict attention to business, it can safely be said that he now has the largest, best equipped and most modern jewelry establishment in Bergen county. In addition to a full line of jewelry, there is also in the rear of the store a private optical parlor which is in charge of a graduate optician. This department has made rapid strides in the past few years, and many people can testify to the care which is taken in fitting the eyes.

Mr. Brunner has erected a fine brick building at 60 Park Avenue for his ever increasing trade. He is ably assisted in the business by his two sons, Robert A. and Ferdinand, Jr.

ROBERT A. BRUNNER.

Robert A. Brunner, who was born in Bergen county, March 1869, was educated at the Park Avenue school, Rutherford.

At the age of sixteen years he was employed by one of the largest jewelry firms in New York, and a few years later decided to make watchmaking and optics a study. Since that time he has confined himself wholly to these two lines. At one time he was in business for himself on Maiden Lane, but owing to failing health was compelled to leave New York, when he entered his father's store to assist in his greatly increased business.

Mr. Brunner becoming interested in National Guard affairs, was one of the promotors of Company L, Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., in 1892. After the organization of this company he was elected a sergeant and in 1895 was made First Sergeant. In 1896 he was elected Second Lieutenant and now holds that commission. Upon the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he was among the first to volunteer and while in the service was an honest, courteous and hardworking officer. Lieutenant Brunner is also secretary and one of the directors of Company L Rifle Association, and ably assisted in building the handsome structure now owned by the company. Mr. Brunner is a graduated optician associated in business with his father in Rutherford.

GEORGE F. SCHERMERHORN.

George F. Schermerhorn, one of the promoters of Rutherford is a descendant of Judge Jacob Jansen Schermerhorn, who came to this country from Holland in 1640, settled at Fort Orange (now Albany, N. Y.), and purchased a tract of land on the Mohawk River in the vicinity of the present city of Schenectady. Simon (probably his son), according to record lost a son and three negroes, in the massacre and burning of that village by the French and Indians in 1689, himself being wounded. He was the first to give the report of that event to the citizens of Fort Orange.

During the Revolution, over sixty of this name appear on the roster of New York State troops. Cornelius, grandfather of George, was engaged in the Naval Service during that war and was afterward captain in the merchant service, having an interest in a line of packets between New York City and Charleston, S. C. He was also in the ship chandlery business in New York city. On an old map of the city, 1728, is to be seen "Schermerhorn Wharf," near the foot of Beekman Street. George F., son of James Stewart Schermerhorn, was in the book business for a number of years in New York. Having become a stockholder in the Mt. Rutherford Company in 1870, he moved to Rutherford in 1872, and has resided there to the present time.

JOSEPH W. BURGESS.

Joseph W. Burgess, Clerk of the borough of Rutherford, is an Englishman by birth, the year 1853 being the date of that event. When still in infancy his father, Robert Burgess, emigrated to America locating in the city of New York where young Burgess received his education. When fourteen years of age his parents located in Rutherford, where the father died in 1896. For many years the show card business was carried on in Canal Street, New York, by father and son, the son continuing with the father until recent years. Robert Burgess was also identified with the government of the borough of Rutherford having been one of its first councilmen when organized.

Joseph Burgess was made Borough Clerk in 1894 and has held that position with credit to himself since that time. By appointment he has been Commissioner of the streets and was elected Councilman for one term also. He has been Deacon in the Presbyterian Church for the past ten years, and is Treasurer of that Board. When in 1875 the Rutherford Mutual Loan and Building Association was projected, Mr. Burgess was active in the formation of that successful organization, and was shortly after made its Secretary, which office he held for seven years when he was elected to the position of Treasurer. This office he now holds, having been chosen for twelve successive terms. During this period, between one and two million dollars have passed through his hands, without the loss of a dollar to the Association. It may be said that it is to Mr. Burgess' twenty-two years of untiring effort in behalf of this association, that its successful career is largely due. He is one

of the charter members and was the first treasurer of the Royal Arcanum of Rutherford. He is also treasurer of the Exempt Firemen's Association of Rutherford and is in many other ways identified with the growth and prosperity of the borough.

BENJAMIN YATES.

Benjamin Yates, one of the promotors of Rutherford was born in the city of New York in 1831. His parents were Benjamin and Miriam (Le Count) Yates, the father coming from an ancestry in Nova Scotia, the mother being of Huguenot extraction. Mr. Yates, Sr., was an engineering ship builder and died when only thirty-two years of age, during the cholera epidemic in 1832. Benjamin's early life was spent in New York when that city hardly extended above Twelfth street.

He attended school in an old building yet standing on Madison Street, near Jackson Park, in the old Seventh Ward, and still known as School No. 13. His old teacher Andrew V. Stout afterwards organized the Shoe and Leather Bank, becoming its first president. He also organized the Police Department of the city and subsequently became City Chamberlain. Out of a school of about one hundred pupils, twelve are still living, all prominent men in the various walks of life to-day. These old school friends hold annual reunions. Their last meeting was in October, 1897, at Mr. Yates' residence on Orient Way.

Mr. Yates became an engineering ship builder, learning his trade in the Novelty Iron Works. He worked on the Arctic Ship which collided with the French steamer many years ago, a catastrophe in which so many lives were lost. He built a number of vessels which left the port of New York.

In 1857 Mr. Yates married Miss Tryphena Finch, of New York, and became the father of three children. In 1867 he came to Rutherford, engaging for a time in the manufacture of iron castings, subsequently becoming a builder; but after erecting about a dozen houses for himself he retired from business.

Mr. Yates is a member of the Methodist Church.

HARRY R. HARDEN.

Harry R. Harden, Cashier of the Rutherford National Bank, Rutherford, N. J., was born in New York city December 23, 1867. The family moved to Westfield, N. J., in 1875, where Harry R. was graduated from the public school at the age of fourteen years. After receiving a course of instruction at the New Jersey Business College, Newark, N. J., he entered the employ of the United States National Bank, New York city at the age of sixteen, and remained in the employ of that institution for about twelve years.

Mr. Harden was appointed cashier of the Rutherford National Bank, May 16, 1895, and opened the Bank for business June 27, 1895.

CHARLES EDWARD WATERS.

Charles Edward Waters, gold and silver refiner and assayer of New York city, is a son of John and Anna Waters, his father having estab-

lished this business in 1839. It is now carried on in the name of John Waters' Son. Mr. Waters was born in New York city, August 4, 1846, and was educated in his native city, afterward completing a course of instruction in the Commercial College at Middletown, Connecticut. He is a man of character and dignity, taking high rank in social circles, and other places in which he is called to act.

On January 7, 1874, he enlisted in Company A, 23d Regiment, N. G., State of New York, in Brooklyn, and was elected Corporal March 1, 1875; elected Sergeant May 15, 1876, 1st Sergeant August 7, 1878; 1st Lieutenant May 6, 1879; Captain March 4, 1880, and Major April 19, 1886. On June 20, 1892, Major Waters was honorably discharged, having missed but three roll calls during his term of service.

During his residence in Brooklyn, he was a member of all the leading social Clubs, of that city; the Oxford Club, Union League Club and Marine and Field Club at Bath Beach. Since his removal to Rutherford, he has become a member of Union Club, the most prominent social organization of that locality. Major Waters' wife was Miss Belle F. Keeney of Hartford, Connecticut.

REV. WILLIAM WICKHAM CASE.

Rev. William Wickham Case, son of Rev. John B. Case and Elizabeth Wickham, is a native of New Jersey, born at Perth Amboy August 30, 1839, and was graduated from Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, July, 1863. His first charge was at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, following which were New London, Connecticut, and other places. Mr. Case served at Hamilton Square, N. J., ten years and was at Holmdel, N. J., for a period of twelve years. In 1896 he came from Hoboken to Rutherford where he is located at this time.

CHARLES R. SOLEY.

Mr. Charles R. Soley, is a native of New Jersey, born at Lyndhurst forty-three years ago. He began business as contractor and builder, in 1878. Eventually he improved his fortunes by launching out in the broader field of steam sawing, moulding, turning, &c. Experience had taught him the wants of the trade, and the necessity of good and well manufactured material, in carrying out specifications in detail. In 1890, Mr. Soley built his factory in Rutherford, N. J., where he carries a heavy and varied stock, and is able to fill orders without delay. Mr. Soley is prepared to furnish any article in wood or glass, in the construction of a house. He is serving his second term as freeholder; was a member of council one term; and takes an active interest in the fire department of the borough, having acted as its chief for several years.

EDWARD W. DEAN.

Thirty-one years ago, Mr. Edward W. Dean, a New Englander by birth, and a Bostonian by education and prestige, changed his residence from New York city, to Rutherford, N. J., where he has been recognized as a leading factor, in the growth and development of that little city. His father, Christopher C. Dean, was a well known publisher of

religious books, in Boston. His mother's maiden name was Martha W. Peck, both families being well known throughout the country generally. Mr. Edward W. Dean, the subject of this sketch, inheriting the literary tendencies of his progenitors was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., but failing health necessitated his entering at once upon a business career, which now, at the age of sixty-nine years, can be reviewed with a feeling, somewhat akin to pride. In Boston Mr. Dean became associated as partner, with Stoddard, Lovering & Co., importers, and in 1866, he came to New York city, and opened a branch store, where a large business was carried on till 1887, when he retired, the firm going out of existence. Mr. Dean's wife was Miss Sallie B. Emerson of Cincinnati, Ohio, whom he married November 1, 1859. In 1867, ground was bought, and building begun for the new home in Rutherford. The house which is on the plan of an English cottage with commodious apartments and all the appointments of a comfortable home including gas and water, was erected at a time when Rutherford had no public water or gas. It was named "The Deanery," and completed in 1868, when the family took possession. The death of Mrs. Dean in December of 1893, left a vacancy in the beautiful home, which can never be filled. Mr. Dean has been prominently identified with church work, in connection with the Presbyterian church of Rutherford, and superintended the building of their elegant church edifice. He has been a leading citizen in all public improvements and affairs in the little city. Mr. Dean has traveled extensively in many lands.

MAJOR RICHARD ALLISON.

The first ancestor of the Allison family in America was Lawrence, who is supposed to have emigrated to this country with Robert Winthrop and Sir Richard Saltonthal in 1630. In direct line from him came John, John second, and following him Joseph, the great-grandfather of the present Richard. Joseph married Elizabeth Benson, and their son, Richard, married Eliza Ruckel. Mr. Allison's parents were Michael Allison and Susan Gentil, whose home was in New York city where Richard was born July 7, 1838. After receiving his education in the public schools of New York, he immediately entered upon a business career, acting as clerk for John W. Quincy at 98 William street from 1853 to 1861. When the war broke out Mr. Allison joined the Seventh Regiment N. G. I., N. Y., April 19, 1861, and was made Captain in the 127th New York Volunteers in 1862, serving during the war. He made an enviable record in the army and after the surrender, he was made Provost Marshal of Charleston and commanded the "Boat Infantry" in Charleston Harbor during the siege. He was further honored by being made Inspector General, of the Northern District of the South. Upon his return at the close of the war Mr. Allison was elected a captain in the Seventh Regiment, N. G. I., N. Y., serving fifteen years and was then elected Major, after which he resigned upon the completion of twenty-five years of service.

Major Allison is a progressive man along all lines which tend to high citizenship, culture and refinement, and to the best growth and development of his borough. He was president of the Rutherford Improvement Association out of which grew the Borough of Rutherford; president of the Protective Association, and active in all public and social events. Mr. Allison is a member of Union Club and nearly all the clubs or associations leading up to the promotion of Union Club.

Mr. Allison's wife was Miss Mary A. Love. His brother, Thomas Allison holds a judgeship in New York city.

While in command of the Boat Infantry, in Charleston Harbor, with three boats he made on August 2, 1864, a reconnoissance of Fort Sumter, which General Foster formally acknowledged as follows: Headquarters, Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C., August 6th, 1864.

"The Major General commanding, desires to express his thanks to the officers and men who made the reconnoissance of Fort Sumter on the night of the second of August and is much pleased with their energy in the enterprise." Signed, Thomas J. Robinson, A. A. A. G.

MR. COOK CONKLING.

The Conkling family came to America from Staffordshire, England, in 1639. Ananias Conkling, the first of the name to come to this country settled in Salem, removing with his brother John to East Hampton, L. I., where he married Mary Gardiner, daughter of Lyon Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island, near Moutauk Point. Many of the descendants of Mr. Conkling are still residents of that part of Long Island, although others, among them Alfred, the father of Roscoe Conkling, have removed to other parts of the state of New York. About forty-two years ago, Calvin B. Conkling the father of Cook, removed from Sag Harbor to the farm in Morris county, New Jersey, where he still lives. It was upon this farm, near Stanhope, that Cook Conkling was born, November 4, 1858. Mr. Conkling's mother was Harriet A. W. King, daughter of Silas D. King, Silas D., being a son of John Phœnix King.

The paternal grandmother of Mr. Conkling was descended from the Cooks of Lancastershire, England, who became famous as merchants and shipowners. She was a relative of Aaron Burr.

Mr. Conkling was educated in Stanhope, N. J., public school and prepared for college at Stoutenbourgh's Latin School at Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J. Afterward at Mount Union College, Ohio. After leaving college he taught school for three years, following which he travelled in a business capacity through the United States and Canada. In 1888 he formed a partnership with Addison Ely and in 1898 a new partnership was entered into with Luther Shafer, Mr. Conkling being admited to the bar, in November of this year, continuing practice as Shafer & Conkling. Mr. Conkling has resided in Rutherford since 1888, conducting a private banking business and reading law. In 1895, he procured the organization of the Rutherford National Bank, was

elected Justice of the Peace in 1897, and is now devoting all his time to the practice of law in connection with farming on a large scale.

MR. PETER H. KIP

Peter H. Kip is a descendant of Roeloff De Kype, who distinguished himself in the war waged against the Huguenots in the 16th century by Catharine De Medicis through her weak son, Charles IX.

Roeloff, fled to Holland and remained there till 1559, when he returned to France and assisted the Duke of Anjou to subdue the Protestants. A son of Roeloff, embraced the Protestant faith, however, dropped the "De" and became the parent stem of the Kipp family in America. His son was prominent in the organization of the company which dispatched Hendrick Hudson to explore the New World, and he himself came to New Amsterdam, where the family from the first have played an important part in the public life of New York.

The first to settle in New Jersey was Nicholas, who bought a large tract on the Polifly road in 1865, and became the progenitor of all the Kips, now residing in this vicinity. His eldest son Hendrick, in due time, bought a large tract of land in that part of Boiling Springs township now constituting Rutherford and built a fine mansion of cut brownstone, which is still standing on the Meadow Road in the borough where four generations of the Kips were born. Peter Kip, his son, occupied the homestead and married first Clarissa Marcelus, and after her death he married Sally Van Iderstine. His children were Henry, Edo, John, and Peter, who was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Peter H. Kip is a prominent land owner and a director in the Rutherford National Bank. He was born in 1843, in the old homestead where he still resides. Mr. Kip is a man of simple tastes and habits, and is unmarried.

MR. THEODORE MUEHLING.

Mr. Theodore Muehling is a native of Germany, born in the city of Leipzig, January 2, 1843. Coming to America with his parents in 1849, the family lived in New York until 1855, when they removed to Carlstadt, N. J. At the age of fifteen years his father apprenticed him to a cigar manufacturer in the town, where he continued until the death of his employer in 1863, when he succeeded to the business. By dint of industry and perseverance, he soon established a flourishing trade and a reputation as a manufacturer of fine cigars, and is known as a conscientious and reliable business man. In 1879, he built the fine brick building at the corner of Hackensack and Broad Streets, known as Odd Fellows' Hall, he occupying the lower part of the building as a factory, the upper being used for lodge purposes. Mr. Muehling is a charter member of the Carlstadt Fire Department, organized in 1872, of Wieland Lodge I. O. O. F., organized in 1879, and of William Tell Council O. C. F., organized in 1886. He has also been an active worker for many years in other fields of labor, which have for their object the advancement of our youths both mentally and physically. He has served on

the Board of Trustees several terms, on the Township Committee and Board of Chosen Freeholders. Mr. Muehling has been an active fireman ever since the first organization, and was Fire Commissioner nearly as long. He was also a trustee of the public schools for many years. Mr. Muehling moved his business to Rutherford in 1893, where he built the handsome brick building which he occupies, and now resides in Rutherford. He employs eight hands, while he looks after the sale of his goods himself. He is thorough master of all the details of the manufacturing part of the business as well as the selling part.

EAST RUTHERFORD.

That portion of the old township of Union, known as East Rutherford, after the organization of the borough of Rutherford, became incorporated by an act of the Legislature in April, 1899, under the name of "Boiling Springs Township."

The first election was held May 1st of that year, and was as follows: Judge of Elections, William Begnell; Inspector of Elections, James Talbot, David Taylor; Township Clerk, Luther M. Axford; Assessor, Peter J. Post; Collector, Edward A. Jeanneret; Chosen Freeholder, Louis Lane; Township Committee, Louis H. Beck, William Sanders, Joseph Huber; Overseer of the Poor, William Conirie; Commissioner of Appeals, Jules Ducommun, Theodore Wood, John V. S. Van Winkle; Surveyor of Highways, George Stettler, Henry Bachmann; Justice of the Peace, Edward J. Sutton, Charles E. Griffith; Constables, L. B. Van Alstyne, Henry Quintle, Paul Jeanneret; Pound Keepers, John Tuma, Louis Handel, John Miller.

Township Purposes, $800; Township Roads, $900; Poor Purposes, $50; Fall and Spring Elections, No. 3. Engine House.

In March, 1891, Mr. Axford was succeeded by W. H. Taylor, who has held that office both for the township and borough, virtually, since that time. During a portion of the months of April and May, 1894, P. B. Spencer Hodges was clerk of the borough, and Luther Shafer has been the only counsel for these two corporations.

The election of Borough officers, for East Rutherford, took place April 17, 1894, Theodore G. Hoster, serving as Mayor until released by William McKenzie in May following who has filled that office to the present time.

On May 23, 1893, the last meeting of the Committee for Boiling Springs township was held, for the purpose of closing up the township business and for making transfer of all properties to the borough officers.

The officers of the borough for the year 1897 were as follows: Mayor, William McKenzie; President of Council, William Gramlich; Councilmen, James P. Edwards, Charles Uhl, Charles Albertine, J. V. S. Van Winkle, John F. Randolph; Clerk, William H. Taylor; Assessor, Henry Bachmann; Collector, Edward A. Jeanneret; Counsel, Luther Shafer; Recorder, James A. Morgan; Engineers, Wise and Watson.

THE EAST RUTHERFORD LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

This institution with its several advantageous features has become one of the useful organizations for the poor men of this borough. It owes its promotion to a number of citizens of East Rutherford and vicinity who in a public spirited manner incorporated for business in 1895. Among those who were the first to promote this enterprise should be mentioned the names of William McKenzie, president of the Company from the first; E. A. Jeanneret, first vice president; Rudolph Dannheim, second vice president; William Fleming, Sr. secretary; J. F. Randolph, William H. Taylor, E. H. Turner, Theodore Wood and Charlotte Cooper, all of whom belong to the Board of Directors at the present time.

One of the useful features connected with this association is its Juvenile Savings Bank. The liabilities to the association from this

EAST RUTHERFORD SCHOOL

source alone during the last year amounted to $1158.88. The number of shareholders belonging to the association is two hundred and sixty-two, total liabilities $79,794.80 and net profits for 1898 $4,764.15.

CHURCHES.

The Methodists erected a building for Worship in East Rutherford in 1898. The Rev. Mr. Hubach was the first pastor. The congregation is constantly increasing, and a flourishing church is in prospect. There is also a gospel Mission here which is a branch of the Passaic Mission Church Society, Rev. James R. Morris in pastoral charge. Besides a flourishing Sunday School, the Mission, though small in membership, exercises the influence and does a work creditable to a good

sized church organization. It was this mission that sent one hundred Testaments to Company L at Sea Girt, N. J.

WILLIAM M'KENZIE.

William McKenzie, Mayor of East Rutherford borough, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on August 22, 1841. From a boy the business of cotton bleaching possessed a strong attraction for him, and he was already proficient in the art when, in 1866, he came to the United States. In Norwich, Conn., and in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, he followed the business, winning a high reputation as superintendent in a large concern. With the natural energy of an active man, Mr. McKenzie constantly sought opportunities of improving his position, and in 1885 he took advantage of the opening which has resulted in his becoming so largely interested in East Rutherford and Bergen county.

Standing alongside the Erie Railway track at Carlton Hill at that time was a large brick building which had become known in the neighborhood as a white elephant. A cotton bleachery had been established their fifty years ago, and its record had been one of ruin for the men who put their money into the enterprise. Mr. McKenzie, whose knowledge of the business was accurate, and who was sanguine of success under the right conditions, interested John Ward, a wholesale jeweler, in a plan for starting up the works; the place, including machinery which had lain idle for years, was bought and the wonderfully successful career of the Standard Bleachery, with a reputation for fine work as wide as the continent, began. Obstacles which appeared to be insurmountable were overcome, and success was fairly forced from apparent failure by the indomitabe energy and enterprise of Mr. McKenzie. This to-day is one of the most important industries in Bergen county, and gives employment to nearly 500 people.

Like many men deeply immersed in business cares, Mr. McKenzie reached middle age before taking any active part in public affairs. When the call came for him to take a part in the government of his town, which was then Boiling Springs township, he reluctantly consented, and served two terms as chairman of the Township Committee. His judicial temperament and unvarying fairness quickly made for him a name which went far beyond the confines of his town, and strong pressure was brought to bear to induce him to run on the Republican ticket for Assemblyman in 1892. This was the year of the Democratic tidal wave, and Mr. McKenzie was defeated; nevertheless, he headed the ticket, and was beaten by a margin so small that his prestige was greatly increased, in a county hitherto always Democratic.

Mr. McKenzie was still chairman of the Township Committee when the movement began which resulted in the changing of Boiling Springs township into East Rutherford borough. The success of the movement was largely due to him, and he became the first Mayor of the borough. His entrance into the office was marked by a stirring incident, the local election board having unwittingly counted him out in favor of another

Wm. W. Kenzie.

man. An appeal to Judge Dixon, however, led to a recount, and he was seated. In 1897 he was elected for the third time, and he had no opposition.

For many years Mr. McKenzie had served as a member of the Bergen County Republican Executive Committee, and his marked services to the party were recognized this year by his election as chairman of the committee, to succeed Judge D. D. Zabriskie. He is also vice president for the Fifth Congressional District of the Republican State League.

Recognizing the need of some association to set forth the advantages of Rutherford and its neighborhood, Mr. McKenzie last year took an active part in forming the Rutherford and East Rutherford Board of Trade, of which he was chosen president, a place which he now holds. He has just been re-elected vice president of the Rutherford Public Library Association. He is a director in the Rutherford National Bank, of which institution he was one of the founders.

Being a strong believer in the maxim that "a penny saved is a penny earned," Mr. McKenzie has for years been interested in loan and building associations, being a pronounced advocate of local associations. Three years ago he was one of the active organizers of the East Rutherford Savings, Loan and Building Association, of which he accepted the presidency, which he still holds, and the remarkable progress of the young association has been due largely to his interest and to the prestige which his name bestowed upon it. He is a Governor of the Passaic Hospital, and, in addition to being President of the Standard Bleachery Company, holds the presidency of a Paper Manufacturing Company. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Union Club of Rutherford.

Mr. McKenzie lives in a handsome residence at Carlton Hill, surrounded by acres of grounds, and located near the bleachery. He is married and has four sons and a daughter. His eldest son, James J. McKenzie, is actively connected with the management of the Bleachery, and his third son is a student in a textile college at Philadelphia. His only daughter is married and lives near Boston, Mass.

Mr. McKenzie is a man of sanguine temperament; level-headed, warm-hearted and true; a staunch friend and a manly foe. A deep interest in all that tends toward the uplifting of his community has been marked by many unostentatious deeds of generosity on his part; but no man can be sterner toward an unworthy cause. A mental habit of looking difficulties squarely in the face makes him a tower of strength in trouble; and his advice is constantly sought by those who know his absolute integrity. A certain sturdy independence of manner and an insistence upon his rights have combined to attract toward him a circle of friends whose entire confidence in him is at once a tribute and a sign of proper appreciation of his worth. His fine mental fibre has been shown in every position of trust which has been given to him, and a deep strain of reverence in his nature for what is grand and ennobling has left its impress on his life. He possesses a rare sympathy for those who are

engaged in the battle of life against odds, and enjoys that faculty of discernment which permits him to guage accurately the motives of men. Of an intrepid nature himself, he appreciates courage in others, and has all that catholicity of view which enables men to judge their fellows leniently. While a lover of peace Mr. McKenzie never avoids a conflict where a question of principle is involved. His rapid business advancement has, in no instance, been accomplished to the detriment of others, and no ruins mark the path that he has trod. He is an illustration of what a sound head and a willing heart can accomplish, when united with the other sterling attributes of an upright man, and his prosperity to-day awakens nothing but satisfaction in the minds of those who know him, for no man's sorrow has contributed thereto, and no man is the poorer because of his splendid rise.

MR. JOHN J. DUPUY.

Mr. John J. Dupuy, proprietor of the Hoffman House, and a well known official in municipal and county affairs, passed his early days in the busy city of New York, where he was born August 6, 1855. At the age of thirteen years he left school and since that time his life has been a busy one.

In 1876, he came to Rutherford, where he was employed in a watch case factory for five years. In 1881, he opened a store which he conducted till 1886. During this time he began in a small way to manufacture base balls and other sporting goods, eventually becoming very successful in this business, His factory was in Rutherford and his salesroom at No. 112 Chambers Street, New York. At one time he had in all nearly one hundred hands employed and in one season manufactured 365,000 dozen balls. He conducted this business and at the same time a dry goods store in Rutherford, until the panic of 1893 caused him to relinquish both enterprises.

As an official Mr. Dupuy's career has beeen successful also. He served the borough of Rutherford, first, in the capacity of constable from 1880 to 1885, was Town Collector from 1886 to 1888, the only Democrat elected on that ticket. He was Coroner from 1887, to 1889, running ahead of his ticket in that election. It was during his incumbency the inquest was held over the remains of Sherff Demarest who was killed at the Erie crossing.

Mr. Dupuy was elected Justice of the Peace in 1882, serving five years, and again elected in 1893. In 1891, he was elected Assemblyman from the second Assembly District, and re-elected the following year. He is Chief of the State Detective Bureau, and has been prominent, in fire circles having served in the department as foreman, chief and president of the organization.

Mr. Dupuy is also a member of the Boiling Spring Lodge, No. 152, F. and A. M.; Rutherford Lodge, No. 240, I. O. O. F.; Passaic Lodge, No. 387, B. P. O. Elks; Rutherford Lodge, No. 42, Foresters of America; Rutherford Council Royal Arcanum; United Friends Council and other social organizations.

JOHN J. DUPUY

PETER J. POST

PETER J. POST.

Peter J. Post, a resident of East Rutherford from 1875 till his death, was a prominent business man in New York for over fifty years. He was born in Rockland county, N. Y., in 1821. When a youth he went to New York and learned the clothiers' trade, subsequently going into business for himself at Eighth Avenue and Twentieth Street, where he remained twenty-five years, He then joined his brother of the firm of A. J. Post & Son and carried on business with them at two places in the city for twenty years or more. In 1875 Mr. Post purchased property in Rutherford where he remained until removed by death. From 1875 till 1884 he was a commuter, at which time he retired from active pursuits. In 1843 he married his first wife Miss Caroline Canfield, and after four children were born of this union she died. The children are all dead also. His second wife, who was Miss Elizabeth A. Owens, survives him. She was born in Bangor, North Wales, and was married at the home of her uncle, James Loyd, in Sullivan county, N. Y. She is a Christian woman, highly respected by all who know her. Mr. Post was a religious man and greatly devoted to his church. He was a life member of the American Institute Missionary Society, and belonged to the Baptist Church in Sixteenth Street, New York. He was a Free Mason, also. Mr. Post is missed the most in his home, for those who knew him best loved him most. He died in 1897, and was buried by Stephen Merrit, his intimate friend, who also buried General Grant, Bishop Simpson and other persons of note. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHN F. RANDOLPH.

The earliest paternal ancestors of the Randolph family in America, of which we have a record, was Basil F., born in Virginia. His son, Justice F., was born in Elizabeth, N. J., and was the father of Absalom Fitz Randolph, also a native of Elizabeth, and the grandfather of our subject. Edwin Fitz Randolph the father of John F., was born in Jersey City, November 9, 1812. He married Hannah Goetchius, of Paterson, a grand-daughter of Rev. Henry Goetchius a Dutch Reformed minister of early days. They had ten children, two boys and eight girls.

Of these children John Fitz, was born at Lodi, January 31, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of Rutherford. After leaving school Mr. Randolph turned his attention to the nursery business and horticulture, and since 1872, has devoted his energies to this line of trade. His nurseries and greenhouses are located in East Rutherford, where he has built up a successful and growing industry.

Mr. Randolph's military record covers a period of five years in Company L, Second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. He served a term of two years as member of Township Committee and three years as borough Councilman. He has been a trustee of the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church since its organization; was for thirteen years a fireman and for fifteen years belonged to the order of United Friends, in addi-

tion to several other clubs and organizations of minor importance.

Mr. Randolph was married May 15, 1890, to Miss Mary Emma Ostendorff, daughter of Louis H. Ostendorff of Hoboken.

ARTHUR ANDERS.

Arthur Anders in real estate and insurance business in East Rutherford is a native of Berlin, Germany, and was born July 22, 1859.

Mr. Anders acquired his education in his native country, first in the public schools, following this by a High School course. In preparation for a business life, Mr. Anders immediately entered a business college in Berlin, and after completing the prescribed course of instruction, began his career by spending three years in commercial business in that city. After coming to America, in 1884, he occupied various positions in New York business houses, beginning at a small salary, but building up until in 1890, his accumulations enabled him to come to East Rutherford and purchase property.

After establishing a general agency business, he continued in it until 1897, when he turned his attention wholly to real estate and insurance, in which he has been successful. Mr. Anders takes pride in doing his share toward the development of his village, and the vicinity. He organized a Board for the Metropolitan Savings and Loan Association, a prosperous organization of Newark, N. J., which is of great benefit to those who have a small income.

Mr. Anders married Miss Margaret Mutter, of Berlin, Germany. He is a progressive man in every sense of the word, having taken advantage of all the privileges of an American by acquiring his citizenship in 1890.

JAMES A. MORGAN.

James A. Morgan, Recorder for the borough of East Rutherford, is a native of England, born in 1846. In 1847 his father emigrated to this country, where James received his education in the public schools of New York city. Subsequently he went to Franklin Grove in Illinois. In 1861 he enlisted in a New York Regiment volunteers, and served in the army until honorably discharged in June, 1865. After a visit to England in 1866, he followed his trade of marble cutter, coming into the employ of S. Klauber & Co., eventually working for them from 1873 to 1897.

In 1871 he married Miss Kate Corrigan, who has shared in all that has made his social and business relations successful in the home of his adoption. Judge Morgan was elected Justice of the Peace in the Spring of 1896, and was appointed Borough Recorder in the Spring of 1897. He is manager of the Thespian Institute of Carlstadt, which organization he effected in December, 1897. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, belongs to the Army of the Republic, and is an esteemed citizen of Bergen county.

LOUIS BECK.

Louis Beck of East Rutherford, N. J., is a man of varied and wide experience. He was born at Homburg, Germany, February 1, 1846, and

is of pure German descent by both paternal and maternal lines. He was educated in the public schools of his native country, going to sea when but fourteen years of age and remaining until his twentieth year. The last two years of this time he was Quartermaster in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and before that in the Anchor and Allen Line, and also in the American, Bremen and Brazilian Lines. In 1861, when fifteen years of age, he came to America, entering as cabin boy on the Vanderbilt line of steamers, "Northern Light," but had to leave after a few trips to Aspinwall on account of being sick with fever. In 1865 he left the service coming from Liverpool to New York in the steamer St. David of the Allen Line, which was thirty-three days making the trip. He then began work as a painter remaining with one man nine and one-half years. He came to Rutherford in 1871, and has seen the place grow from nothing to its present rather prosperous proportions. In 1877, he opened business on his own account, and in 1892, started in the building and contracting business.

Mr. Beck is a public spirited citizen, is president of the Union township committee and Board of school trustees in District No. 40½. He belongs to the "Order of United Friends," the "Fraternal League," and the "Odd Fellows." Is a member of the German Presbyterian Church. His wife is also German; she was Miss Caroline Greyner.

CHARLES DANIEL BROOKS, M. D.

Among the prominent physicians of the county, having a large practice, may be mentioned Dr. Brooks, of East Rutherford. He was born near St. Paul, Minnesota, thirty years ago and spent the first nineteen years of his life on his father's farm. Having natural inclinations to the study of medicine, he began a course in that science before leaving his early home. His educational career began in the public school, which in time was supplemented by special courses on subjects looking towards the profession he intended to espouse. In time he was graduated from Bellevue Medical College, New York, taking his degree from that institution. He also completed a course of instruction in the New York Midwifery Dispensary, April 6, 1892, and on January 22, 1894, passed the examination by the State Board of Medical Examiners, at Trenton, N. J. Dr. Brooks is a brother of Dr. Harry H. Brooks, a professor in Bellevue College, New York, who is also one of the visiting physicians at Sing Sing, on expert cases, for testimony.

THEODORE WOOD.

Theodore Wood, a citizen of East Rutherford since 1870, and one of the original councilmen of that borough is a native of New York city, and was born in 1840. He is the son of John and Maria Wood, both descendants of old New Jersey families, members of the old Holland Church. Having received a good education in the public schools of New York, Mr. Wood learned the trade of bookbinding, taking up the work in the employ of Beatty & Stevenson, with whom he remained thirty-five years,

the last ten years of which, as a member of the firm. In 1890 he established himself in business on Dutch street, New York, where he still remains as the head of the firm of Wood & Salter, binders and manufacturer of blank books. The firm employ from fifteen to twenty hands constantly, and do a large business. In 1865 Mr. Wood was married to Miss Mary E. Rodman of New York, and in 1870 they moved to East Rutherford. They have four children. Mr. Wood has been a member of the Masonic Lodge for thirty years.

JAMES P. EDWARDS.

James P. Edwards, son of James B. Edwards, a former wholesale drug dealer of Jersey City, was born in Morrisania in 1862. When four years of age his father removed to Jersey City, where he lived the remainder of his life dying in 1881. James P. was brought up in that city coming to Boiling Springs in 1886. He then bought property and built several houses. In 1888 when a vacancy occurred in the Township Committee the office was tendered him which he declined, but three years later he appeared as an independent candidate and was elected over two other regular party nominees. He has been councilman in East Rutherford for eight years.

Mr. Edwards is of English descent. His grandfather Major John Edwards of Paterson was born in the town of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, October 14, 1808, and came to this country when but fourteen years of age. Making his way to Paterson, he learned the trade of machinist, finally becoming a member of the firm of Danforth & Cooke Locomotive Works, from which he retired with a comfortable fortune to spend his last days in peace and rest. Our subject is a progressive citizen in the best sense, and looks to the interest of his borough. In 1893 he built his own residence, where he now lives, enjoying the confidence and respect of all.

JACOB H. VREELAND.

Mr. Vreeland's ancestors came from Amsterdam, Holland, and settled in Bergen county at a very early date. The old homestead is on the Polifly road, the site of which is now Hasbrouck Heights. His grandfather, Abraham Vreeland was an officer in the Revolutionary war, his grandmother drawing a pension until her death which occurred in 1856. Mr. Vreeland was educated in the public schools of his native place, and in a private high school at West Hoboken. Upon leaving his father's farm at sixteen years of age he became apprenticed to the firm of Hogg & Delameter, marine machinists, located at the foot of Thirteenth Street, New York city. After serving his full time a position was immediately offered him as assistant engineer in the Russian Navy, which he declined.

In 1861 Mr. Vreeland removed to West Hoboken and in 1863 he was elected a member of the Township Committee and by them was made president of the Board. Returning to Boiling Springs (now Rutherford) in 1865 he was elected president of the township committee, serving two

terms. He was also school trustee for fourteen years, being president of the board of trustees for a period of ten years, and was collector of the town three years.

While serving the public he was not neglecting his own interests, being the inventor of a "Patented Hydraulic Jack," for removing and replacing locomotive drivers without disturbing the height of the engine. This device is in use on all the prominent roads in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

In 1864 and part of 1865 he was employed by Commodore Stevens of Hoboken, superintending his machine shops. At this time he was offered a situation with the Erie Railroad Company at Jersey City. He accepted a position as foreman, soon after becoming general foreman, and later master mechanic of the Eastern division and all its branches, including the care of about three hundred locomotives, and a fleet of ferry and tugboats. He remained with the company until 1888.

Mr. Vreeland married Miss Frances Ferritt whose ancestors are of the Morgan family of Connecticut. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been Master three successive terms. In his religious connections he is a member of Grace Episcopal Church of Rutherford. He is a son of Lawrence and Mary (Smith) Vreeland, his grandparents being Abraham Vreeland and Rachel Ackerman. He was born in Bergen county, August 16, 1834.

ADOLPH GUHL.

Adolph Guhl, wagon manufacturer and general blacksmith, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 11, 1850, where he learned the trade of wheelwright with his father. He came to New York in 1873, and the year following to Carlstadt, where he worked three years as a hired hand. In 1878 he started business for himself, but after two years he again began working for wages remaining in his position until 1896, when he built his present brick shop. Since that time he has been manufacturing wagons and doing all kinds of blacksmithing, employing at times a dozen or more hands. In 1879 he was married to Miss Freda Guckelberger, and in 1882 purchased his present residence. Mr. Guhl belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the Foresters.

EDWARD A. JEANNERET.

Edward A. Jeanneret is of Huguenot extraction born in Locle, Switzerland, in 1840. His father August Jeanneret, was a manufacturer of watches and lived for a time in St. Petersburg, where he married Amelia Walter in 1836. Her father was a Polander. She is still living and is now ninety-four years old. In 1859 Mr. Jeanneret came to America, and in 1872 located in Rutherford, N. J. He died in 1882.

Edward Jeanneret learned the trade of manufacturing watches in Switzerland and worked at his trade for a time in New York. In 1867, he married Juliet Guinand whose father was an old watch case manufacturer in New York for many years, and when he died in 1881 Mr. Jeanneret succeeded to the business.

In 1885 his brother, Paul Jeanneret, who had been with him for a time, succeeded as sole owner. The brothers were successful manufacturers and often employed twenty-five and thirty men. Mr. Edward Jeanneret came to East Rutherford in 1870, and has been in the real estate business ever since. Soon after coming here he was made Tax Collector and still holds that office. He is vice president of the East Rutherford Building and Loan Association and has been president of the Fishing and Gun Club since August 1888. His wife died in 1895.

VALENTINE GRAMLICH.

Valentine Gramlich was resident here since 1853, is a native of Baden, Germany, and was born August 1, 1830. He came to this country in the William Tell in 1853. In 1856 he built the first five houses in Carlstadt for the German Land Association. In 1863 he began business in coal and wood and during that same year married Miss Mina Hobe. They have five sons and one daughter,

William Gramlich, the eldest son is president of the Borough Council, having been a member of that body since 1892, and chairman of the Board since 1895, He has been in charge of the Station on the Erie Railroad at Carlstadt for many years.

WILLIAM E. VOLMER.

William E. Volmer, florist, conducts a profitable trade in flowers on the Paterson Plank Road, East Rutherford, N. J. He was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1856. His early training in the business was obtained in the Botanical Gardens of his native town, and a diploma conferred upon him in 1891 in testimony of his advancement in the knowledge of plants and flowers.

After coming to America in 1892, he was in the employ of De Forest, at Summit, N. J., four years, in charge of an extensive place, the orchids alone numbering 125,000. In 1896 he began business for himself on Jersey City Heights, and in 1897 Mr. Volmer bought three acres of land, where he is at present located, and has about 10,000 square feet of this under glass. He enjoys a liberal patronage in his new field.

JAMES R. TOLESON.

James R. Toleson was born in Paterson in 1843, and is a son of Robert Toleson of that city. He received his education in the public schools, after which he was apprenticed to the moulders' trade at the Danforth & Cooke Locomotive Works, where he remained until 1861. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in the First Regiment of Sickles' Brigade (70th N. Y. Volunteers) as a drummer boy. Before he had been out a week he exchanged his drum for a gun, and at Chancellorsville was promoted to Color Sergeant. Not long after this he was recommended by his superior officers for a lieutenancy and papers were forwarded for his promotion, but on July 2d, at Gettysburg, he lost an arm, which

unfitted him for duty. Upon recovery he was placed in charge of the guards at the Jarvis General Hospital in Baltimore, and was subsequently transferred to the Court Martial building in Washington, where he remained until mustered out of service after having been in the war three years. After Mr. Toleson returned to Paterson, he was elected Poormaster in 1868, but soon afterward became superintendent for T. Frank Hoxsie at that time one of the leading contractors of the state. He remained in this capacity until his removal to Bergen county in 1890, at which time he purchased his present property. He is a prominent contractor in this part of the county, and for a period of three years filled the office of Freeholder, having been elected on the Republican ticket, defeating both the Democratic and Citizen's candidates. As a contractor, Mr. Toleson built the bridge over the Lodi at that village; macadamized Washington Avenue from the river to Kingsland Lane, making it one hundred feet wide, and one of the best graded streets of the kind in the county. He did similar work on the other streets, including Bloomfield Avenue, Irvington Road and other thoroughfares of Rutherford, and has also done extensive work for the Erie Railroad Company.

CHAPTER XXVII
RIDGEFEILD TOWNSHIP.

ORIGINAL TOWNSHIP--EARLY SETTLEMENTS—CIVIL LIST—COMPANY E—VILLAGES--REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS--SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—FORT LEE, RIDGEFIELD PARK, COYTESVILLE—BIOGRAPHICAL.

RIDGEFIELD.

This township embraced originally the earliest settlements in the ancient township of Hackensack, and was the first the traveller entered in passing up the Palisades. The valley of the Hackensack invited settlers early in the seventeenth century and the valley of the Overpeck Creek, a navigable arm of the Hackensack, also attracted settlers quite as early in this direction. Overpeck Creek is navigable for small vessels as far up as the nothern boundary of the township. Originally the township of Ridgefield included the villages of Fairview, Ridgefield, Palisades Park, Leonia, Nordhoff, Shady Side, Edgewater, Fort Lee, Taylorsville, Coytesville, Ridgefield Park and Bogota, but now the boroughs of Undercliff, Palisades Park, Bogota, Leonia, Fairview, Ridgefield and the village of Ridgefield Park and Overpeck township have been taken away leaving but a small portion of the original town for the present township. The original township was bounded on the north by Englewood, on the east by the Hudson, on the south by Hudson county--Bellman's Creek forming part of the southern boundary line and on the west by the Hackensack River. The southern boundary was less than two miles in extent, the nothern less than four, and the length of the township from North to South did not exceed four miles. The town was well watered while various railroad lines furnished the people with ample facilities for travel.

RIDGEFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The early settlements of Ridgefield township antedates even the organization of Hackensack township in 1693, and of the county of Bergen in 1675. There seems to have been no town or village compactly built, like the village of Bergen, but there were settlements both of Dutch and English in and about what was subsequently known as English Neighborhood prior to 1675. The Westervelts, the Zimermanns, the Bantas, and the Blauvelts, all coming from Holland, settled in the middle of the seventeenth century in that locality. The ancestors of Jacob P. Westervelt, now of Hackensack Village, with himself, were born in English Neighborhood. His father was born there in 1776, and was the son of Christopher Westervelt, who was born there certainly as early as 1690. He was the son of the original ancestor of his family, who came from Holland and settled on Overpeck Creek, within the present limits of Ridgefield township, probably about 1670.

The earliest mention of the name of Westervelt that can be ascertained in Holland is that of Dirck Van Westervelt, who was born between 1475 and 1500, and married into the Van Wenkom family, and from them sprang a large and influential family now living in Holland.

The earliest settlers bearing the name in America were Lubbert Lubbertson and Willem Van Westervelt, who came from the town of Meppel, province of Drenthe, Holland, on the ship "Hoop," in April, 1662, and settled on Long Island, (as given in other portions of this volume). The fact of settlement is established from records, showing that a son of Willem purchased in 1697 considerable property in New Utrecht, which he sold in 1708 to Anthony Holsart, and also that Willem married Dericke ——, and lived for some time there, as Dericke Willemse Van Westervelt names in her will, her husband, Willem, and also her son, Abraham Willemse, whose wife was Margaret. Their children were Alltie, born in 1651; Abraham, 1653; Willemtie, 1654; Femmetie, 1658; and Jan, 1660.

Lubbert Lubbertson Van Westervelt had children: Lubbert, born in Meppel, and married Belitje Bouluse, March 4, 1680; Roelof, also born in Meppel in 1659. Jumen, Jan, Margrietie, and Maritie were born in this country.

Deeds and papers in possession of their descedants show that the Van Westervelts were among the early settlers of old Bergen county, as Cornelius, son of Lubbert, settled at Acquackanonk, and was one of the original fourteen patentees who purchased the Acquackanonk patent in 1684, containing some thirty thousand acres. He did not remain long there, as there is only one conveyance afterwards, and then settled on the other side of the Passaic River, in what is now Bergen county, and hence originated the Van Westervelt name here. Like other families from Holland when first coming to America, they had no surname, but added to their baptismal name the name of the place from whence they came in Holland. Hence Jan, from the west of Holland,—"wast valt," a west field,—would be "Jan Wast Valt," or John Westervelt.

The grandfather of Samuel D. Westervelt lived at the Hopper gristmill. The Hoppers settled in the valley of the Wagzaw in 1711, and owned nearly all the land in that section on the Passaic River.

Of his children, Lucas, the youngest, was born in Pompton, March 17, 1788, and upon the death of his mother, when he was only seven years old, he came to Teaneck, where at the proper age he learned the mason's trade. He married Belinda Demarest November 5, 1803, who was born November 24, 1784, and died January 6, 1858. After his marriage he settled at Tenafly, where he built a stone house, in which he resided until his death, March 17, 1825. The house was standing in 1881, and is one of the monuments left of "olden time," and showing his chosen occupation.

His children were Simon, John, Cornelius, Samuel D., Elizabeth, Eve, and Ann, wife of Albert Winant, of Hackensack.

Lourens Andriessen Van Buskirk, signifying "from the church in the woods" (sometimes calling himself by the former and sometimes by the latter name, and whose name is frequently mentioned in the recital of early events in this history) jointly with others purchased, January 6, 1676, a large tract of land, then known as New Hackensack, upon which he resided as early as 1688.

The De Mott family were Huguenots, and settled in English Neighborhood in the seventeenth century. Mathias, the ancestor of this family was born in France, and settled in Bergen county in 1685. His son Jacob was father of John De Mott, who died in 1832, aged eighty-four. Jacob, the father of Jacob J. De Mott, was born March 11, 1794, and succeeded to the ancestral home on the Tenafly road. John De Mott, son of Jacob, lived in English Neighborhood where he carried on a saw and grist mill.

Richard Paulison was descended from an early settler in English Neighborhood. He was born October 1, 1773, and lived all of his life in the present Ridgefield township and died in 1873, at nearly one hundred years of age. He was the father of John R., and other children, who have left a large family of descendants, among whom was the late Judge Paulison and Paul Paulison.

Robert Earle, one of the pioneer settlers of Bergen county, located in Ridgefield township, and purchased a large tract of land, beginning at the North River, from thence to the Hackensack, and running thence to Bull's Ferry, from thence to Five Corners (or Bergen), near Fort Lee, as early as 1650; and as there were no white inhabitants near Mr. Earle, he gave several acres of woodland to a number of white families to locate on, with a view of forming a settlement. The only descendant of which there is any knowledge was Robert, who married Mary Smith and located in Ridgefield township. His children were Daniel, Robert, Philip, Joseph, John, Charles, Edward, Elizabeth, Jennie and Mary.

Andrew Engle, a native of Germany, settled on Bull's Ferry Hill, Ridgefield township, in about 1779, and purchased a large tract of land, and engaged in tilling the soil. His family consisted of John, Jennet, Sarah, Maria, Margaret, Andrew S., and James.

John married Mary Day, and settled adjacent to his father. His children were Jennet, Andrew, Henry, Sarah, Catherine, John, Margaret, Eliza Ann, James, Wilmina, Louisa.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The act of 1871, erecting the township of Ridgefield from the southern part of Old Hackensack, defines its lines of boundary as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the Hackensack River where the Cedar Lane road strikes the same, running thence in an easterly direction along the middle of the said Cedar Lane road to the middle of the Overpeck Creek; thence in a northerly direction along the easterly branch of said creek to where the same strikes the line of lands formerly of John

I. Demott; thence easterly along the southerly line of said Demott's land to the east line of the township of Hackensack."

Edward Jardine became the first chosen freeholder under this last organization, and served for the year 1871, and followed by Hugh Brosnaham for 1872 and 1873, followed by Thomas Goulard for 1874, by Isaac R. Vreeland for 1875-77, John Winterburne for 1878, John J. Wood for 1879 and 1880, by Stephen H. V. Moore for 1881 to 1890 and by Cornelius J. Terhune to 1895, John C. Abbot to 1896, and by William B. Pugh to 1899.

The assessors of the township since its organization are as follows: John V. H. Terhune, 1871-75; James Armett, '76-77; John Fletcher Burdett, Jr., '77-79; William E. Taylor, '80-85; John Burns, '85-86; John C. Abbott, '86-87; John Burns, '87-88; John H. Mannix, '88-91; Thomas F. Mallon, '91-94; Henry Benecke, '94-97; Charles Corker, '97-99.

The collectors, Nicholas T. Romaine, 1871-72; John H. Winant, '73-75; William P. Degraw, '76-78; James Christie, '80-84; Charles H. Lozier, '84-86; J. Fletcher Burdett, '86-90; James Christie, '90-94; J. Fletcher Burdett, '94-99.

Township Clerks: James Christie, 1871-73; Andrew S. Engle, '73-75; Arthur J. Pollock, '75-77; J. H. Mannix, '77-80; Charles H. Lozier, '80-84; Daniel Manning, '84-87; John H. Monahan, '87-89; Edward M. Fitzgerald, '89-90; Fred. Marsden. '90-92; James F. Tracy, '92-99.

The justices of the peace, Charles W. Chamberlain, 1872; James C. Hazelton, '73; Thomas Dunn English, '76; Maurice Fitzgerald, '77; Arthur J. A. Pollock and Alexander Clendenin, '78; Samuel E. De Groot, '79; James Day, '80; Joseph L. Greeley, '85; Joseph Coyte, '86; Cornelius D. Schor, '81-96; Alexander Clendenin, '83-88; Maurice Fitzgerald, '80-90; Daniel Manning, '90-99; S. G. H. Wright, '86-92; Henry W. Mabie, '89-94; James F. Tracey, '94-99; Edward A. Gauterl, '98-99. The population of Ridgewood Township in 1875, was 3576. The official vote cast at the November election after six boroughs had been taken out was 527.

FREEHOLDERS.

Names of members of Ridgefield Township Committee: 1871, Maurice Fitzgerald, John R. Paulison, Nicholas Jocobus, David Christie, Joseph Coyte; 1872, Maurice Fitzgerald, Nicholas Jacobus, Jacob V. Banta, David Christie, Albert Z. Bogert; 1873, Maurice Fitzgerald, Albert Z. Bogert, Nicholas Jacobus, John W. C. Van Winkle, WilliamL. Jones; 1874, Maurice Fitzgerald, S. H. V. Moore, Henry D. Engle, John H. Brinkerhoff, Jacob V. Banta; 1875, Maurice Fitzgerald, S. H. V. Moore, Henry J. Kipp, Nicholas Jacobus, Charles W. Chamberlain; 1876, Henry J. Kipp, James Christie, John Monahan, Charles W. Chamberlain, Charles E. Richter; 1877, John Monahan, James Christie, Charles E. Richter, Henry J. Kipp, John H. Williams; 1878, James Christie, S. H. V. Moore, Jacob Terhune, William E. Taylor, John D. Probst; 1879, S. H. V. Moore, Jacob Terhune, James Day; 1880, Peter Bogert, Jr., Albert B. Christie, Joseph Coyte; 1881, Nicholas Jacobus, Peter Bogert, Jr.,

John S. Watkins; 1882, Peter Bogert, Jr., Nicholas Jacobus, Joseph Coyte; 1883, John S. Edsall, Peter Bogert, Jr., Frederick R. Grace; 1884, Peter Bogert, Jr., Frederick R. Grace, John S. Edsall; 1885, Peter Bogert, Jr., Frederick R. Grace, John S. Edsall; 1886, Peter Bogert, Jr., John S. Edsall, Frederick R. Grace; 1887, John S. Edsall, Peter Bogert, Jr., Frederick R. Grace; 1888, John C. Abbot, John S. Edsall, Frederick R. Grace; 1889, Joseph Schlosser, Jr., John C. Abbott, John S. Edsall; 1890, John S. Edsall, Joseph Schlosser, Jr., John C. Abbott; 1891, Albert Ravekes, Joseph Schlosser, Jr., John S. Edsall; 1892, Joseph Schlosser, Jr., Albert Ravekes, John S. Edsall; 1893, Peter Spindler, Joseph Schlosser, Jr., Albert Ravekes; 1894, Albert Ravekes, Joseph Schlosser, Jr., Peter Spindler; 1895, Joseph Schlosser, Jr., Peter Spindler, Albert Ravekes; 1896, Samuel Mabie, Joseph Schlosser, Jr., Albert Ravekes; 1897, Julius M. Dubois, John A. Brandt, Samuel Mabie; 1898, Julius M. Dubois, John A. Brandt, Samuel Mabie; 1899, James A. Brandt, James Burns, John Brown.

COMMENCEMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS TO GRAND, PALISADE AND BROAD AVENUES.

In 1869 an Act was passed by the Legislature of New Jersey to widen, straighten, grade, macadamize and put in good order all that part of the public road heretofore known as the English Neighborhood road, in the township of Hackensack, in the county of Bergen, from where it joins the Bergen turnpike in Ridgefield to Palisade Avenue in Englewood in the said township; and appointed Garret A. Lydecker, Nathan T. Johnson, Samuel E. De Groot, J. Vreeland Moore and Nicholas T. Romaine commissioners for five years, in which to make these improvements.

In 1870 the Legislature amended the Act of 1869, and largely increased the powers of the Commissioners; also specifying that the English Neighborhood road should be known as Grand Avenue; and also added all that part of Palisade avenue from Grand avenue westwardly to the bridge on said Palisade avenue near the blacksmith shop of Henry West, in said village of Englewood. Said Commissioners were also authorized to open, alter, grade and put in good order a new public road, to be known as Broad avenue, from Ridgefield to Englewood. In 1871 and 1872 there was additional legislation; and the Commission finally completed their work July 4, 1874, at an expense of a little over thirty-five thousand dollars.

SCHOOLS.

From a report of the schools of Ridgefield township, dated April 10, 1843, we extract the following:—

"No. 2, at Fort Lee was visited on the first Monday in March. The school building appears to be the best, largest, and most commodious of any in the township. A becoming spirit animates all in the furtherance of popular education. The average number of scholars

taught is fifty-two, the terms of tuition $1.50 and $2.00; the school has been kept open the whole year; the amount of money received $92.44. Out of this was paid for interest debt on school house, $30; to paying teacher $30; for stove and fuel $24, leaving an unexpected balance of $8.40 Poor children are admitted free of charge, the teacher being engaged by the year at a fixed pension.

"All of which is respectfully submitted."

(signed) John Van Brunt.

COMPANY E, 2ND REGIMENT, N. J. VOL. INFT.

This company was organized May 1, 1861, the recruiting having been done largely in Ridgefield township. The armory is at Leonia. The first officers were James Vreeland Moore, Captain; Garret L. Edsall, First Lieutenant; Stephen H. V. Moore, Second Lieutenant; John H. Brinkerhoff, First Sergeant.

The company was organized for the New Jersey National Guard service, and during the railroad riots of 1877 took part in the quelling of that disturbance. From the Adjutant General's report of 1877 we find that the 2nd Battalion was commanded by James V. Moore, Major; his staff officers being Charles W. Springer, Adjutant; Jacob J. DeMott, Quarter Master; William P. DeGraw, Paymaster; Melancthon S. Ayers, Surgeon.

Company A, of Leonia; B of Englewood, and C, of Hackensack, 1st Brigade composed this Battalion. Company A, at that time, was commanded by Stephen H. V. Moore, Captain; Emanuel G. Gismond, First Lieutenant; Frederick G. Bennett, Second Lieutenant.

During the Spanish American war, this company, (known as Company E, Second Regiment, N. G., N. J.), was recruited to the war standard largely from Leonia, Fort Lee, Coytesville and Englewood, and was mustered into the United States service at Sea Grit, N. J., May 2, 1898, for the Cuban war. On June 1st the Company left there for Camp "Cuba Libre" Jacksonville, Fla., and was attached to the Second Brigade, First Division, 7th Army Corps, General Fitzhugh Lee commanding. It returned home September 24th, and was mustered out of U. S. service November 17, 1898, at Paterson, N. J. The company was commanded by Captain Henry R. Goesser; First Lieutenant, Lorenzo Gismond; Second Lieutenant, John Brinkerhoff; First Sergeant, George M. Williams, and upon the return of the command the entire company received a royal welcome at Leonia and also at Fort Lee, September 26, 1898. One private of Company E, died during their absence. In compliance with general orders No. 6, A. G. O., dated Trenton, May 2, 1899, the National Guard of New Jersey, was re-organized to conform as nearly as possible to the organizations in the United States Army, and reducing the number of infantry requirements from six to four. A number of the companies were also disbanded, including the infantry Company at Leonia.

FORT LEE.*

"As the traveller passes up the Hudson, he will observe that a point nearly opposite Carmansville the mass of rock known as the Palisades, which from below Hoboken recede for some distance over the river, and have their basis studded with towns, villages, and country seats, are suddenly forced apparently to the edge of the stream by a deep and narrow ravine. Thence they approach so close to the water's edge that their columnar wall seems to rise nearly direct over the bed of the river, In the circular bend made by this change of position lies the older village of Fort Lee, formed by about fifty dwelling houses, an exceedingly uncomfortable schoolhouse, a shackly building that was once a piano manufactory, a dilapidated barn, and four wharves that seem to have been erected about the time that Charles II gave to his brother that portion of the New Netherlands, now known as New Jersey. This is the original settlement which grouped itself around Berdette's house after the Revolution. The modern portion of the village, embracing the minor hamlets of Coytesville, Taylorsville, Pond Park and Irishtown, lies above the summit of the Palisades, and occupies about four square miles. This part contains nearly three hundred and fifty buildings, irregularly scattered over the surface, and fashioned in every style of architecture known to civilization, including some erections that seem to be modelled after the style of Kamtchatka and Central Africa. The roads and streets are graded and covered in a way that would break the hearts of McAdam and Telford, could either of these famous engineers see them.

"The Palisades, which first show at this point their most striking peculiarity of formation, commences at Bergen Heights and extends to the New York line, a distance of about twenty-four miles. Their height varies from two hundred to five hundred feet, and their average width is about one and a half mile. They are composed of metamorphic rock, particularly trap and green stone, with occasional thin seams of zoolite, maguesite and amethystine quartz. The summit of the Palisades from Bull's Ferry upward remain in an almost primitive state of wildness. The timber is mostly of second and third growth, but it contains many beautiful trees that might have been standing when Hendrick Hudson ascended the river.

"In the rocky clefts, and through the rarely trodden woods that have thus far escaped the axe, there is to be found a choice variety of insect and reptile life not to be seen on the other side of the Hudson. The deer and panther have long since gone with the red men; and the fox and American hare, and that handsome little animal which defends himself against all comers by a perfume more potent than agreeable, make all the fauna of to-day. Snakes there are in abundance; copperheads, black snakes and blowing vipers abound, while occasionally a rattlesnake gives warning that he has not yet entirely yielded to the approach of civilization. For miles and miles a foot traveller may pass

*From a sketch on Fort Lee by Dr. Thomas Dunn English in 1871,

along the summit of the Palisades and find no trace of man, but of the wild beauty of nature he will find enough. The artist who makes his annual weary pilgrimages to the White Mountains or the Adirondacks in search of subjects for the pencil, rarely knows that within less than an hour's journey from the Art Building he can find studies enough to keep him busy for a lifetime at his easel, and that he has a choice between inland scenes of great variety and beauty, and water views, with an extent of panorama and apex of light, shade and atmosphere to be surpassed in few portions, if any in the United States."

"During the Revolution Fort Lee was the theatre of many exciting scenes, and raids were made by the British and Tories along the Hudson from Weehawken to Tappan, driving off cattle and destroying property of the settlers. South of Fort Lee, above Bull's Ferry, on Block-house Point, stood the famous block-house, the refuge for the most unscrupulous Tories of the Revolution. From the block-house frequent raids were made upon the settlers. Washington ordered General Wayne to attack this neighborhood, and on July 20, 1780, Wayne left his headquarters at New Bridge, and, leaving two regiments at Fort Lee, proceeded with the remainder of his force to the attack. On the morning of the 21st the attack was made, and after a fierce encounter General Wayne was forced to withdraw, first destroying the Tories' boats on the river front, and driving off their cattle.

"This attack brought forth a sarcastic poem entitled "The Cow Chase," written by Major Andre, the unfortunate British officer who was executed as a spy, just beyond the border of this county, near the village of Tappan.

"It was at Fort Lee that the noted Thomas Paine wrote one of his famous political papers, the one beginning with the often quoted phrase: "These are the times that try men's souls." In a short account of the battle and evacuation of Fort Lee, Paine says:

"It is stated that Washington saw the assault and its result and wept at the sight in the presence of Burdett, who lived in the house below the cliff, which, part of the time was Greene's headquarters, and still stands with a modern addition. This account is implicitly believed by Dr. Dixon. Burdett was evidently one of those prudent men who kept on good terms with both sides. With a large force ready to cross at the ferries above, and powerful enough to force a passage, Fort Lee and its dependencies became unattainable, and preparations for retreat was made at once. The movement on the 20th, was that of the rear guard. The distance was not more than five miles by the direct route, but a part of the forces moved up a lower road, traces of which exist and have furnished the artist with one of his views. The main road now a little south of the present turnpike, arose on the hill, so as to strike just back of the present residence of Henry J. Irving, running close to the farm house, now occupied by William Taylor. As General

Washington lodged at this last house for a short while, it forms one of the many Washington headquarters. The exterior of the house, built in the Dutch style, has been recently modernized, but the interior of the sitting room remains,—except the furniture—in its old condition. There is a bullet hole in the jamb of one of the doors, a relic of a Revolutionary skirmish. Mr. Trylor took out the bullet some years since and then replaced the casing leaving the hole unfilled. Down these two roads the army seems to have marched, with the exception of a few who retreated in a path further south above a beaver dam, which may still be seen, minus the beavers. The British pursued as far as the Hackensack river where they encamped.

"Fort Lee did not grow for a long time after the Revolutionary war. At one time it was the seaport town of the county. Here the farmers of the neighboring valley used to embark with produce to seek a New York market, first in periaguas, then in horse-boats and finally in the steamboat. Turnpike roads first and railroads afterward, diverted this stream of travel. Then came a piano manufactory. After some years this passed. Then came the shoe interest, which had its day, and gave place to the Belgian block-makers, who now form the industrial element of the neighborhood. With all these the lower village does not grow, for mere want of space. As for the upper village, that is gradually expanding. In 1776 there were farms on the hill. War swept all that, and Demeter fled before Ares. The embankment was thrown up in a cornfield, in which were a number of bearing pear trees that were cut down to form abatis. When the war was over the place was covered with copsewood and brambles, with young trees, and liquid ambers and hickories here and there, that gradually formed a grove. As the proprietors of the ground were Tories, and Toryism got the worst of it, their property was confiscated and sold to the highest bidder. The highest bidder was a very low bidder indeed. A few shillings per acre was considered a high price for land that was made up of rock and swamp and low growth, There is a tract in the neighborhood, held partly by position, and partly through reference to it in the conveyance of an adjoining plot of ground. The owner did not think the ground of enough value to pay for, according to the original deed, which was afterward lost. Yet part of this wild property sold for thirty dollars per acre less than thirty years since and recently changed hands at over one hundred and eighty-six times that price.

THE BOURDETTES.

Fort Lee was commenced on the 12, of September, 1776, and was situated on the western side of the road that leads up the hill from the steamboat landing, about three hundred feet behind Palisade rocks which skirt the river. Its southern bastion is situated directly behind the Episcopal Church. It was about a quarter of an acre in extent, and was surrounded by an embankment, still traceable, though nearly obliterated by the plough.

Some four hundred acres—comprising the whole of the village proper, together with the landing and the hill on which the hotel stands—were purchased about twenty years before the Revolution, by Stephen Bourdette, who, in connection with William Bayard had received from the King a grant of a large tract of land, comprising Weehawken and Hoboken. The house is still standing at Weehawken Hill, in which he lived. He purchased the land at Fort Lee from an old slave who had been made a free man by his master, and lived in solitude by fishing and trapping the animals that abounded in the vast forest about that place.

The father of Stephen, Etienne Bourdette, was the son of a French gentleman who had left his native country many years before the Edict of Nantes and settled in one of West India islands as a planter. Etienne had been sent to New York by his father, to acquire an education, about eighty years before the war.

Stephen Bourdette lived in Pine street and cultivated the beautiful region of which we write—purchased the entire place, and erected a spacious stone house afterward occupied by Robert Annette, proprietor of the hotel and landing. This exceedingly valuable and commanding situation, was given to an old man for constructing a few hundred yards of wall, to hold up the old road leading from Mr. Burdette's house to the cow pasture on top the hill.

The stone house occupied by Etienne Burdette, was the only one then standing on the place. This was the headquarters of Washington, and after the death of Etienne it was left to his son Peter, and his wife, who had been living at Hackensack, but came to take charge of their father in his extreme old age. He died there, aged eighty years. Peter Bourdette, with his excellent wife, came to the place about fifteen years before the war, and soon made it an abode of great comfort and hospitality. There the miserable and afflicted always found a comforter, and were never turned away empty.

Upon the death of Etienne, several years before the war, the place was given by Stephen to his brother Peter, who with his eldest son (also Peter) and his wife Rachel Bush, then seven years old, afterwards the mother of Edward H. Dixon of New York, passed through the stormy period of the Revolution. In November, 1776, Washington having issued orders to General Mercer to summon all available troops and erect a fort there, hundreds of tents appeared on the high ground that commands the river, the general himself coming on the 13th of that month.

Washington became the admiration of the Bourdette family, he having taken up his abode in the old Bourdette homestead. On more than one occasion it is said a son of Peter Bourdette, a youth of sixteen years rowed to the city at midnight and brought papers and intelligence of the anticipated movements of the British army which threatened Fort Washington, and then the illustrious chief would retire to his room and peruse the papers after which he would walk to the Fort and inspect

through his glass the movements at Fort Washington on the other side of the river.

One night, when the brave youth was approaching the shore after one of his night visits to the city to get the news for the General, and to convey some provisions to her poor friends from his excellent mother, who never forgot the needy, the wind prevented his signal from being heard by the sentinels who guarded the shore, and supposing an enemy to be approaching, a rifle ball cut his oar into two pieces. As he had but one oar left, he managed his boat with it as well as he could, and landed, at great risk of being shot, about a mile down the river, and made his way home on foot. On this occasion, the chief stood by while his mother ripped up the lining of the boy's great coat, and receiving the papers, complimented him warmly for his bravery.

* Dr. Edward H. Dixon in writing of the battle at Fort Lee, and its evacuation by Washington, says:

My grandmother and the children were obliged to flee to the English Neighborhood, two miles off, so as to escape the immediate consequences of the free plunder that they knew was to come—my grandfather and his son remaining, to collect, if possible, any property that might be spared.

What valuables and money they possessed were buried, and they soon had occasion to summon all their fortitude. Some thousands of Hessians and mercenary soldiers devastated the place. A perfect saturnalia now commenced. A barrel of whiskey and another of sugar were rolled out of the cellar, and thrown into a rain-water cask standing at one corner of the house, in the court-yard. My good grandmother's dairy room yielded its aid, and a puncheon of milk punch was made, and stirred with a rail. My grandfather begged a British officer to try to preserve at least a single pail of milk for his children's evening meal. Overcome with sympathy at the request, he was too much excited to carry out his benevolent intentions judiciously. Approaching a Hessian soldier, who was coming up the cellar steps with a flat vessel of milk (called a "keeler" in dairy phrase) on his head, he struck him slightly on the back with the flat side of his sword. The cowardly creature jumped aside at his officer's frown, the bottom of the old vesse broke, and he became in a moment a personification of plenty—literall flowing with milk. There was a shout of laughter, in which my grandfather was too much of a Frenchman not to join.

When the punch was prepared, my grandfather was impudentl requested to drink the King's health by those wretched creatures, th Hessian soldiers. They were using their shoes by way of drinkin g cups. Several British officers were present, and it is but doing the justice to say that they seemed to sympathize with the inhabitant s. One of them immediately stepped up to my grandfather, and advise

*The above sketch is taken from work now out of print entitled "Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon" and written by Edward H. Dixon, M. D., who was a grandson of the Mr. Bourdette above mentioned.

aim to go through with the formality only, as the soldiers continued to call loudly for him. There were hundreds of soldiers present. He said he feared it would be the cause of personal danger to him if he refused; but he had stern Huguenot blood in him, and replied that if he drank at all, he would say what he pleased. They immediately made way for him to approach the puncheon, and the officers, who well knew his boldness, surrounded him completely. Uncovering his head and dipping his hand into the liquor, which he only pretended to drink, he bowed to the name he was about to utter, rather than to the officers, and exclaimed in his clearest tones, throwing a Frenchman's kiss over the mountain where he had that morning taken leave of his beloved and great friend, "The health of General Washington, confusion to King George, and destruction to his hireling Hessians." It was well for him that the officers were attached to him, or he would have been cut to pieces by the infuriated soldiers. Why he was not killed by some of them when the officers were absent, is to me, a wonder, for his fearless utterance was always exasperating.

At the end of ten days the British troops had evacuated the place, and were proceeding toward Newark under Cornwallis. Washington had crossed the Passaic on his way to New Brunswick, and my grandfather and his son went in pursuit of the family to bring them back to their ruined household. My mother and the other children were brought over, and they were about being sent supperless to such beds as could be prepared for them out of the torn fragments which the infuriated soldiery had not entirely destroyed, when my good grandmother appeared, coming down the hill on an old wooden sled, drawn by a beautiful horse, the only living animal they now possessed, driven by a black man. All the cattle and other horses were, of course, carried off by the British troops, and she had, herself, driven this horse to the English Neighborhood, when the family fled from the old house with a bag of flour and a few pounds of butter, and secreted him in the cellar of an old deserted house I have often seen. Here he remained for three days, without food or drink, and would have died but for the kindness of a British officer, who was attached to my grandfather, and to whom she communicated the hiding place of her beautiful pet. He kindly went over and fed him and gave him drink, during those three days, when the British had extended themselves from Fort Lee, and were foraging the southern portion of the English Neighborhood, where she, of course, could not venture to go.

Hearing their mother below stairs, the children were clamorous for food, for they had not eaten since morning. The poor little creatures were fain to content themselves with a raw turnip till some cakes could be hastily made for them. The wholesome milk and the pet cows - each one having its name and its owner—were all gone; and had it not been for the providence of a mother who combined all the affection of the woman with the firmness of a most determined man, they might have well nigh starved to death; for, as we have already said, there was no

other house near, and the people for miles were robbed of all their food and cattle.

"Bless God for all his mercies. Here you are, and here are we all together; and here is food, too," said this excellent woman to her husband. "I feared your tongue would cost you your life." She little knew how nearly true her anticipations had proved.

My mother, who was but seven years of age, and her sister mounted the old sled, and begged a turnip to appease their hunger. She had found her doll and her pet cat near the wood-pile, and seated herself on a log, perfectly happy, eating her turnip.

"This is hard to bear," said my grandmother; "but God will yet prosper our cause, if we follow the counsels of Washington."

"Yes," said her husband; "and they now know my sentiments adding an expletive in French, which his feelings will pardon.

"What's that?" said she. "Some more imprudence, I dare say."

A few days after, my uncle told her the story of the punch and the toast, to which she jocosely replied, looking nevertheless proudly at her husband: "Pity it is your father had not a little Dutch blood in him. These Frenchmen are always half crazy. Thank God, my son, your father was not killed before your eyes."

The family were now in still greater danger than before, for they were entirely unprotected, as the entire American army were west of the Hackensack, and what was worse, the country was continually ravaged by tories and robbers. What money and valuables they possessed were buried, and my grandfather abstracted from time to time only enough to procure bread for his family during the winter. It was useless to purchase many cattle, for he could not be sure of preserving them over a single night. The family managed to subsist during this hard winter; but it was necessary for my uncle to visit the city, often at great risk of life, to procure food; and when I last saw him, at ninety years of age, firm and erect, with the voice and will of a lion, his immense features and grey hair adding great dignity to his appearance, I could not but think that the sage was right when he said, "Difficulty is good for man".

An event occurred shortly after the evacuation of Fort Lee, which I have often felt would have graced the page of history, although it never probably occurred to its chief actor that it was worth recording; for he never seemed to think it of much moment. General Knyphausen continued in command of the fort and the division of the army on the northern part of the island of New York. But a few days elapsed after the family had returned, when they were alarmed by the rude midnight summons of a British officer, followed by several soldiers, and a demand that my grandfather should immediately cross the river to the fort. They were all dreadfully alarmed; but the officer assured them he would be permitted to return before day, as General Knyphausen merely required some information, which would insure his safe return. This was equal to an assurance that he would be sent to one of the city prisons, as the

family knew he would communicate nothing to the enemy, and that he had greatly exasperated the Hessians by the toast. It had now obtained general currency, and every one supposed him a doomed man. My uncle most earnestly begged to be permitted to accompany his father, but was not allowed. He was hurried off to the fort, none supposing they would again see him in weeks or months, if ever. On his arrival at the fort, he was immediately introduced to General Knyphausen, who treated him very courteously, offering wine and refreshment.

The General soon commenced the conversation by alluding to the trouble my grandfather had already undergone, and made some remarks on the unequal contest. My grandfather replied that when a whole nation were of one mind, and a country as extensive as America, he could scarcely believe it possible to subjugate them without years of sacrifice and expenditure. General Knyphausen smiled, and asked if the recent results showed much determination on the part of the Americans. My grandfather had it on his tongue to refer him to General Rawlings and the northern bastion of the fort, within the enclosure of which they were then sitting; but prudence prevailed and he was silent. General Knyphausen was not a rude man, and made no further effort to prolong the conversation; but drawing from his pocket a heavy purse of gold, he threw it upon the table, and assured my grandfather that he would be pleased to extend to his family, in his present dangerous position on the lines, the aid and protection of a guard, and that he would be happy in return to receive some necessary information about the future movements of the army; that as General Washington had been his guest, he must possess more knowledge of the plan of action than any other person; ending with the assurance that he would be pleased to possess his personal friendship, and in return he would supply his more immediate pecuniary necessities, pointing to the purse. My grandfather felt as though every drop of blood in his body had mounted to his face. He immediately arose, and walking towards the further entrance of the tent, replied: "Permit me, General Knyphausen, to draw this conversation to a close; and excuse me for the remark, that if you insist upon its further continuance, I cannot but feel it will be discreditable to both of us. I have already been too long here; but what could a man, seized at midnight, surrounded by a helpless family do, but yield to superior force? I am ready to accompany your soldiers to your prison, for I suppose that is to be my fate?"

"That is not the way, Mr. Bourdette," replied General Knyphausen. "I have no such intention. But you are a bold man thus to trifle with your family. I will return you to them for the present, but cannot always promise to be so lenient."

"General Knyphausen," replied my grandfather, "it may save you and my helpless family further trouble should the chance of war again bring General Washington under my roof, if I inform you that I am not advised of his intended movements. They will doubtless be dictated by the emergencies brought about by your superior numbers and appoint-

ments; but I trust in God for my poor country, they will result in good. Good night, General, I am certainly indebted to you for your clemency, and hope you will save yourself and me any future trouble of a character like the present."

"Good night, Mr. Bourdette. You are a bold man, and if your countrymen were all like you, we would have harder duty before us."

My grandfather reached home in safety, and was awaited by the whole family, who had not slept since his departure.

But my pen betrays me, and I must close this tribute to the memory of the past. The family underwent many vicissitudes during the subsequent six years of the war.

The old house was rebuilt shortly after the war, and its rooftree a second time became grey with moss whilst it covered the venerable heads of its owners, and they recounted to their grandchildren the scenes they had witnessed, and again made it the abode of comfort and hospitality. Often, as in my schoolboy days, I have sought the old mansion through the forest of Weehawken, and could see the venerable pair seated on the porch, and hear the echo of the woodman's axe and the tinkling of the cow-bell, I have thought, even in my early youth, that a life thus spent, and nearing its close, was far more congenial with nature and true dignity of character, than all the applause of popularity or the fawning sycophancy of luxury and fashion.

ROBERT ANNETT.

Robert Annett was born in Ireland of French ancestry September 1988. In company of his brother James and sister Mary, he came to this country when eleven years old. After landing he worked for a Quaker family in New York city, and was by them apprenticed to a ship carpenter. Being early thrown upon his own resources he did not stay long as ship carpenter, but became the owner of a small sloop, (Perry Atger), carrying freight along the Hudson and was for a time engaged in running a ferry from Hoboken to Christopher Street, New York. with Barnet De Klyn, in 1806, he opened a grocery store in Vessey street, North side, between Greenwich and Washington streets. While running this store old Commodore Vanderbilt would bring from Staten Island in his sloop a load of oysters to the oyster market. The old Commodore after selling his goods would often visit Robert Annett's store and buy his groceries. A strong friendship grew up between the two men and lasted during their lives.

In 1805 Robert Annett married Catharine, daughter of Samuel Moore. From this union were born twelve children, four of these dying in infancy. Those growing up were Mary, James, Stephen, Catharine, Robert, Jr., Alexander, Hannah and George W. Robert Annette moved to Fort Lee in the year 1824 and purchased a plot of ground between the old Fort Lee road and the river, from one —— Sloat, he constantly added to this in time owning most of the Bluff property.

The first ferry was run from Fort Lee to Spring street by John Degroat. Boat named "Echo" two trips a day. This was in the year 1825. The trip took two and a half hours time. The steamer "Sheppard Knapp" took the place of the "Echo" in 1829, owned by Joe Coffee. She was replaced by the steamer "Boston" afterwards named "Robert Annett" also run by Coffee, Captain Ike Scott in command. Then the steamer "Frank," Captain Rodger; steamer "Flora," Captain Hanes; then "Thomas E. Hulse," Captain George W. Annett.

BERGEN COUNTY TRACTION COMPANY (TROLLEY) RAILROAD AND RIVERSIDE AND FORT LEE FERRY.

The trolley which runs through Fort Lee from the ferry to 130th Street, New York, was commenced in March, 1895.

The Riverside and Fort Lee Ferry removed from the old landing at Fort Lee Under-the-Hill to Pleasant Valley April 20th, 1896. On that day the trolley and the ferry, which is its terminus, were opened for public traffic. At that time the road extended only as far as Leonia Heights, but has since been extended to the city of Englewood, and Bogota, on the Hackensack River, and will shortly run into Hackensack with which it is now connected by stage. After leaving the ferry the road runs up the Palisades by means of a switchback, thence along the Palisades along Palisade Avenue to Main Street, Fort Lee, continuing along Main Street to Leonia. The cars and other equipments of the line are of the most approved modern appliances known in trolley construction.

The road is owned and operated by Philadelphia people, the resident officials of the company being William N. Barrows, Secretary and Treasurer; E. W. Lawson, Superintendent.

PALISADE RAILROAD.

The construction of this railroad was commenced in the year 1893 and completed and opened for traffic in the early part of 1894. It was first operated as a steam road, but has since been changed to Trolley. At first its northern terminus was at Fort Lee, but now extends to Coytesville, and is operated by the North Hudson Railroad Company, its terminus being the West Shore ferries at Weehawken, connecting with Hoboken, Jersey City, and the entire system of North Hudson Railroad Company.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

On the 2d of May, 1899, a meeting was held and appropriations made for lighting Fort Lee and Coytesville with electric lights. A contract was signed by the Township Committee with the Hackensack Gas and Electric Light Company, and the erection of the poles is now in progress. Everything will be in readiness for lighting by July 20th.

FORT LEE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fort Lee Fire Protection Association, No. 1, was organized as a volunteer fire company July 18, 1888. A handsome fire house was

erected on the south side of Main street, two stories in height, with engine room down stairs and large meeting room upstairs. September 14, 1898, under an ordinance passed by the Ridgefield Township Committee, this company was accepted as the first company of the Ridgefield Township Fire Department, and is now under township control as regular firemen.

MADONNA CHURCH.

Catholic services were first held at Fort Lee at the residence of Dr. H. Anderson, and in 1859 the present church was erected principally by Dr. Anderson. The pastors who have supplied this church are Fathers Anelli, 1859-62; J. Heyman, 1862; Patrick Corrigan, 1863-66; H. A. Brann, D. D., 1866-67; Patrick Cody, 1867-69; O. J. Smith, 1869-97; G. Spierings, 1870-76; Rev. Daniel, 1876-82; Rev. Dominic, 1882-86; Rev. Hyacinth, 1886-91; J. A. Huygen, July 25, 1891, to the present time.

The membership of the church including Coytesville, Nordhoff, Palisades Park and Undercliff is twelve hundred and sixty-five, men, woman and children.

INSTITUTE OF THE HOLY ANGELS.

This institute for young ladies under the Sisters of Notre Dame was chartered by the Legislature in June 1890. The convent was once the residence of the late Dr. Anderson, a well known scientist and philanthropist who desired that his home should one day be converted into an institution of learning. The doctor did not live to see his wishes fulfilled but his plans were carried out in the purchase of his home together with the eleven acres of ground with it, by the Sisters of Notre Dame on the Feast of the Guardian Angel, October 2, 1879. In 1890 a new school building was erected on the north side of the old residence facing Linwood Avenue.

The building is furnished with every accessory for comfort, convenience and safety, and in dimensions is one hundred feet long by sixty-five feet in width, and three stories high.

The Sisters began the erection of the Chapel of the Holy Angels in March, 1894, and on the Feast of Annunciation, 25th of March, 1895, it was dedicated by the Right Reverend W. M. Wigger, Bishop of the Diocese, under whose lordship, also presiding on June 20th, 1899, the twentieth annual commencement of the school was held.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

Rev. Ralph Hoyt held Episcopal services in Fort Lee from 1852 to 1853 in a small church erected at a cost of four hundred dollars, but the church was never organized. Owing to Mr. Hoyt's ill health he abandoned preaching and since 1880 no services have been held in the church. The house is now used for business purposes.

STONE CHURCH.—(PARKER PLACE.)

This building was erected in 1867 by General Edward Jardine, John G. Cunningham and others at a cost of eight thousand dollars. The

first trustees were J. G. Brown, J. G. Cunningham and General Edward Jardine.

The church passed through many hands, owned at one time by J. R. Hoadley, of New York, who let it out to all denominations for religious purposes, and it was so used from 1880 to 1889. In February 1899 it was purchased by the "Good Shepherd Mission" of the Episcopal Church, and is now owned and occupied by them, having a good and steadily increasing membership. The pastors from 1889 to date are as follows: Reverends Matthew A. Bailey, Walter M. Sherwood, J. Byron Curtis, M. M. Fothergill, James McCleary, and Charles M. Douglass. From the date of its erection to the present time, Charles Wilson has been sexton.

Reverend B. C. C. Parker came to Fort Lee in the year 1851, and built a home on what is now known as Parker Place. He came originally from Boston, and settled in New York where he preached in the Seaman's Floating Church at Peck's Slip. He made many improvements about his home at Fort Lee, employing a number of men. He died January 3, 1859.

THE CHURCH OF THE PALISADES.

The Church of the Palisades, (Dutch Reformed), in Coytesville, owes its origin, under God, to the self denying labors of Mrs. Catherine F. Dana, wife of Mr. William B. Dana.

On the 15th day of February, 1863, she organized a Sabbath school at her residence near Englewood, which rapidly increased in members and interest, and soon led to the establishment of a monthly preaching service conducted by the neighboring clergy. A little later, in response to an application made by Mr. Dana to the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church, an appropriation of three hundred dollars was made by said Board, in part payment of the support of a missionary to the people living in the vicinity of Mr. Dana's residence, and the Rev. Dr. Puytren Vermilye was put in charge of the Mission.

On the 22nd of May, 1866, a church was organized by the Classis of Bergen at the house of Mr. Dana; and in September, 1867, the "Church of the Palisades" was incorporated in accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey.

In November, 1867, Mr. Joseph Coyte presented to the church two building lots in the village of Coytesville, and sold to the church a third lot adjoining, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. On this site a chapel was erected, and was dedicated to the worship of God on the 14th of October, 1868. A loan of $1000 was made to the church from the Building Fund of the Board of Domestic Missions, which made the erection of the chapel possible.

The connection of the Rev. Mr. Vermilye with the church was severed in January, 1868, and he was immediately succeeded by the Rev. Isaac M. See as Missionary. Mr. See withdrew in 1871, and following him the Rev. J. A. Davis, January 28, 1872; the Rev. Henry Maltice in

1873, the Rev. F. M. Bogardus in 1879 and the Rev. W. E. Buckelew in May 1888.

In the Spring of 1888 a considerable number of the congregation became disaffected and withdrew from the church, and organized a Congregational Church. Mr. Buckelew's health failed, and he was dismissed from his pastoral charge in the early part of 1893, and in May of the same year the Rev. Artemas Dean, D. D., was installed and still remains pastor of the church.

"The Church of the Palisades" has ever been small in numbers, and until May 1894, regularly received large aid from the Board of Domestic Missions. Since that date it has been self supporting. Mr. William B. Dana, though no longer a resident in this neighborhood, has continued to this day to be a princely contributor to the treasury of the church, and without his aid it is difficult to see how the regular worship of the sanctuary could have been maintained. A Christian Endeavor Society organized six years ago, has done good work, and during two years of its history gave more per capita to the Mission Boards of our order than any other Christian Endeaver Society in New Jersey. Two years ago it raised funds and purchased a free circulating Library numbering over nine hundred volumes, which is kept in the gallery of the church, under the care of the Society.

There are sixty-four names on the roll of church members.

CHARLES VOGEL.

Charles Vogel, inventor and machinist was born in Germany August 22nd, 1843, and eight years later his father, Ludwig Vogel, with his family set sail for America, landing in New York where Charles was educated. At the age of twenty-two he began the career of inventor, since then having taken out about fifteen patents on various kinds of machines. His first patent, granted in 1867, was for a machine for cutting files. Many previous attempts having been made by prominent inventors without success, it was the general opinion that the only way to cut a file was by hand. Mr. Vogel's invention, however, refuted this idea, his files comparing favorably with the hand made, both in durability and cutting qualities.

In 1874 he moved with his family to Fort Lee and established a machine shop, where he continues to construct the machines of his own invention. The last two, which are manufactured mostly by himself, are an improved steam engine, and an especial contrivance for burning crankshafts for engines, etc. This engine has three cylinders and but one rotary valve making half as many revolutions as the main shaft. It is perfectly balanced, and can be run slowly on account of having no dead center and can also be run rapidly, several engines running now at the rate of fifteen hundred revolutions per minute. It is light in weight, very compact, economical in the use of steam, entirely enclosed, and can be started or stopped at any point, and can also be instantly reversed.

CHARLES VOGEL

Any one familiar with the process, is aware of the tedious task of burning a crank in a lathe on account of the vibration of the unbalanced and unsupported mass of metal, and as only light cuts can be taken, the necessity of using long cutting tools in order to reach the crank pin, adds to the vibration and uncertainty of the work. On this machine crank pins are burned with the shafts remaining in the main centers, thus assuring perfect alignment in every direction, the crank remaining stationary while the cutter travels around the crank. A rest easily adjusted holds the crank perfectly rigid while being burned, thus preventing vibration and enabling it to produce a round crank pin on shafts which would be considered too weak to be burned by the old way." A change can quickly be made to a greater or less throw of crank without removing shaft from main centers.

In 1862 Mr. Vogel joined the New York National Guard and as a member of the 11th Regiment took part in the campaign when the New York National Guard was called upon in 1863 to repulse the invasion of the Confederate General Stuart in Pennsylvania and Maryland. He continued an active member of this regiment until 1871, when he resigned. Since 1870 Mr. Vogel has been a member of Copestone Lodge 641, F. and A. M., of New York.

He was married in May 1873 to Miss Elise Gulde of New York. She died in 1891. Their children were Charles, Alfred and Paul. In 1893 Mr Vogel married Miss Marie H. Campbell of Fort Lee, and two children have been born of this marriage, Henrietta and Weston.

GEROME SARDI

On Third Street, New York. near West Broadway, is one of the largest plants in the East for the manufacture of artificial flowers. The business was established in 1878 by Gerome Sardi who mastered the intricacies of manufacturing and trade in this line of goods, after years of experience and close application, having successfully met the requirments of the most fastidious, for beauty and personal adornment, not only in flowers but also in feathers and piquets.

The business is carried on under the firm name of G. & M. Sardi, importers and manufacturers, and gives employment to nearly five hundred hands. The trade has almost a world wide patronage in the wholesale line, and Mr. Sardi has a favorable and extensive acquaintance, especially in the East. They have offices in Paris, at the Rue des Petites-Ecuries, 54.

Mr. Sardi was born in Italy in the city of Genoa in 1855. When sixteen years of age he came to America and worked for a pittance until he amassed a small sum for his business, which he finally succeeded in establishing on a small scale, in 1878. In 1888 he came to Fort Lee in which place he now resides, having always taken an active interest in the prosperity and growth of the place. Mr. Sardi is foremost in all progressive movements looking toward the improvement of the place of his adopted home.

J. FLETCHER BURDETT.

J. Fletcher Burdett is the son of John F., and grandson of Peter Burdett, of whose ancestry a full history is given in this chapter on Fort Lee. J. Fletcher Burdett was born in March, 1843. After his education in the public schools, which was completed when he was fifteen years of age, he apprenticed himself in the carriage making business at Rahway, N. J., where he remained until the war broke out in 1861, when he went with his company, being one of the members of the Twenty-Second N. J. Regiment of Bergen county. Upon returning home from the South Mr. Burdett fitted himself more completely for business by taking a course of instruction in the College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., after which he began carpentry in Fort Lee and vicinity, and during the succeeding five or six years erected many houses in this part of Bergen county. He built his own residence in 1896. Mr. Burdett has also been successfully engaged in the real estate business for many years. As a public official he has filled the offices of assessor and collector for a number of terms, as will be seen by reference to that chapter. He is at the present time collector of the township.

In 1868 Mr. Burdett was married to Miss Susan Mannix, daughter of David Mannix of Fort Lee, and is the father of five children. His eldest son, George Burdett, was educated in Manhattan College, and is now successfully engaged in the grocery business in Fort Lee. He married Miss Ada Dubois. The other children are Catherine, Laura, Harry, Lester and Grace.

JAMES F. TRACEY.

James F. Tracey, present township Clerk of Ridgefield township, was born at Fort Lee, Bergen county, N. J., January 23, 1864. He has spent all his life here, where he was educated in the public schools, supplemented by a course of instruction in the parochial School.

Mr. Tracey is of purely Irish origin, both of his parents having been born in Ireland. He takes a lively interest in the affairs of his township and has served in the office of township Clerk, to which he was elected March 8, 1892, and re-elected March 14, 1893. He was elected Justice of the Peace March 13, 1894, and served to May 1, 1899. On March 10, 1896, he was again elected township Clerk and was re-elected March 14, 1899. He has been secretary of Madonna Benevolent Society of Fort Lee, since 1892. In private life Mr. Tracey is engaged in real estate and insurance, conducting a profitable business. He has never married.

MAX WYLER, M. D.

Dr. Wyler, a young man peculiarly fitted for the profession of medicine, is a native of Switzerland. He was born in 1864, and was educated in his native country, in the cities of Zurich and Berne, taking a full course of instruction in the institutions of those cities. From Switzerland he went to Germany for further study and research, the great centers of learning, Munich, Heidelberg and Wurzburg attracting him, in the pursuit of a course of preparation for his proposed profes-

JAMES F. TRACEY

sional career. After completing his studies in those institutions he came to America, first settling in Burlington, Vermont, but later coming to New York city, where he entered the Harlem Dispensary for eye, ear, throat and nose diseases. In 1892 he located in New York city, and remained until 1896, at which time he came to Fort Lee, bought property and is building up a lucrative practice, making a speciality of the eye, ear, nose and throat, besides his general pratice.

Dr. Wyler is a member of the Bergen county Medical Society, and of the New York Physicians Mutual Society. He was married in 1895, to Miss Miriam Schreiber of New York.

CHARLES J. HIRLIMANN.

Charles J. Hirlimann an expert in electric batteries and a manufacturer of prominence, was born in France, September 1, 1849. Mr. Hirlimann has been a resident of Fort Lee, Bergen county since 1873, although his business is located in New York city, at 17 Laight street. He is not only a manufacturer but an inventor as well, and during his professional career in the United States has made many improvements in the "Disque Leclanche Battery," of which he was the first manufacturer in this country. Mr. Hirlimann's batteries have been adopted and are in constant use with the Telephone companies, Railroad and Steamship companies in the United States, as well as in Canada, Mexico and Cuba. The Industrial Academy of Paris, in 1891, awarded him a gold medal. The "Electrical Age" of October 17, 1891 devotes a considerable space to the "Disque," in which it exhorts the public to maintain the integrity of this battery above all others.

In politics Mr. Hirlimann is prominent in Democratic circles. He was married June 1, 1885, to Miss Aimee Dubois of New York. He is a member of several clubs and organizations, among which are the Circle Francaise de l'Harmonie, New York; Mardi Gras, New York and the Fort Lee Fire Company.

JOSEPH SCHLOSSER.

Joseph Schlosser, proprietor of the Fort Lee Club House, was born in Fort Lee in 1857. His father, Joseph Schlosser, was a native of Germany, but was in business in Leonia and Fort Lee the greater part of his life. He came to Leonia in 1855, and in 1859 bought the property in Fort Lee, afterward converted into a hotel, but which was first used for a few years in part as a meat store. The interests in the last named business were sold to his brother-in-law, Philip Hook, who moved across the street, and where he has been in business since that time.

Mr. Schlosser then began the manufacturing of stone blocks for street paving purposes, and carried on that enterprise successfully for a few years. In 1869 he opened the hotel, subsequently making such additions to the house as were necessary for that purpose. Here he remained until his death, in 1891.

Joseph Schlosser, son and successor to the hotel property, is one of six children. His four sisters, Mrs. Benecke, Mrs. Cherny, Mrs. Heft and Mrs. Saita, all live in Fort Lee.

While Mr. Schlosser has confined his attentions wholly to business, he is, nevertheless, a public spirited citizen, and has frequently been called into positions of honor and public trust. He was a member of the Township Committee from 1889 to 1897, and was appointed in January 1898 as a member of that body to fill out an unexpired term. He is a member of the Pioneer Lodge, F. and A. M., of Hackensack, and a charter member of the Fort Lee Fire Department, and is treasurer of the company. He also belongs to various other organizations.

RIDGEFIELD PARK.

Although Ridgefield Park began to attract the notice of land speculators as far back as 1870 when the Ridgefield Land Company parcelled a section of the town into building lots and sold them at what is even now looked upon as high prices, it was not until ten years ago that the home builder put in his appearance. Soon the little ridge midway between Hackensack and the Palisades caught the infection and developed into a community of commuters. Speaking of commuters, Mortimer Smith and Peter Kenny deserve mention as the oldest. They formerly went to New York by way of the Northern Railroad at Leonia three miles away. Mr. Kenny died two years ago; Mr. Smith is still travelling every day, but has the pleasure of using the New York, Susquehanna and Western at Ridgefield Park. He collected over two hundred dollars to build this station, and speaks with pride of his efforts to establish it.

With the advent of the home builder and his beneficient help mate, (The Building Association), came a demand for better and more modern improvements. It was thought that the old township form of government, run exclusively by the politicians of Fort Lee, or those under their direction, was inadequate for the needs of this growing hamlet, and soon a question of change was agitated. The good offices of Senator Winton were obtained and he framed a law which was called the "Winton Act" and under which Ridgefield Park was incorporated as a village, in the summer of 1892. Many, however, thought this form of government was not suitable as the vote by the people was eighty-four in favor and sixty-two against. The interest in the first primary, however, was intense, twenty-three candidates for village trustees being nominated, while only five were to be elected. The village Board met at the residence of Thomas M. Brewster on July 11, 1892. They were Andrew Gaul, Dr. Adolph Dexheimer, Thomas M. Brewster, John W. O'Brien and John A. Crandall. Andrew Gaul was elected the first president of the village; Dr. Adolph Dexheimer its first treasurer; Joseph A. Behan, clerk; and James A. Stratton, superintendent. The Board decided that eight hundred dollars would be sufficient for current expenses and ordered the Assessor to levy that amount. The tax offi-

cials were still controlled by Ridgefield township. Ridgefield Park was not entirely out of its grasp. At the Spring election of 1893 George E. Helm was elected to succeed John A. Crandall whose time had expired. John E. Hoey was appointed clerk. Owing to a lack of funds very little work was done during the first year. During 1893 nearly all the streets were dedicated and made public thoroughfares, the exception being those in the northern section, known as Westview. Garden Street was cut through to Brinkerhoff Street making a much nearer outlet from the southern end of the village. The grade map was made by Williams Brothers.

On March 12, 1894, Mr. O'Brien introduced the first sidewalk ordinance, providing for Central Avenue between First and Fourth Streets.

In the Spring of 1894 a complete change was made in the personel of the Board, the terms of Messrs. Gaul and Dexheimer expiring. Mr. Gaul was re-elected, but Dr. Dexheimer was not a candidate, while W. H. Hobart was elected after a very close and exciting contest. Three or four votes would have turned the election either way. After election day four citizens were indicted for alleged illegal voting but were subsequently released the indictments having been quashed for lack of evidence. Mr. Hobart was elected president of the Board; George E. Helm, treasurer, and Joseph A. Behan, clerk. From that time bitter feeling among the citizens sprung up and resulted in two factions, both evenly dividing the two great parties. One was the Brewster and the other the O'Brien faction, both Democrats. Messrs. Brewster and O'Brien retired from the Board of Trustees on April 9, 1895, and were succeeded by John H. Ficken and Milo H. Morgan. Mr. Hobart continued to be president but Mr. Ficken assumed the office of treasurer. Nothing of particular interest occurred during 1895. George E. Helm was re-elected village trustee at the Spring election, 1896, for three years, and Alfred W. Price supplanted Joseph A. Behan as Clerk of the Board. After a few months Mr. Helm objected to the methods of the Street Superintendent and with the assistance of Messrs. Morgan and Gaul dismissed Thomas Marshall and installed Thomas R. Lindley in his place. Mr. Price then came under the ban and was removed, Mr. Behan taking his place. These changes caused a bitter feeling and Mr. Helm was roundly denounced by some of the citizens. One of the village notes went to protest through lack of harmony in the Board, and an indignation meeting was called which was largely attended. The Board was censured for its indifference to the credit and reputation of the village. The legislature of 1896 and 1897 passed an Act making Ridgefield Park a township, which was called Overpeck, thus taking the village out of the semi-control of Fort Lee. The new law did not interfere with the village government. A snag was struck later, however, when the village trustees endeavored to make a settlement with Ridgefield township. The latter's town committee refused to recognize the trustees; a mandamus was applied for but the Supreme Court decided against Ridgefield Park. The fact that Ridgewood was a village in a

township was cited, but Ridgewood had no settlements to make with other townships, and the right of a village trustee, to be a town committeeman without election to that office was disputed successfully. The village was not declared illegal as some believed, but it was necessary to have a town committee to transact business, which the law did not confer on the village trustees. Thus it came later that trustees and committeemen were elected. Frank C. Lowe and John L. Oberg were elected trustees March, 1897, with the remaining township officers necessary to transact business. Mr. Oberg held office as trustee for one year. In March, 1898, D. S. Servoss was elected trustee for two years; W. N. Schwab and Hugh Innes each for three years. They were also elected township committeemen. W. A. Wilcox is the township clerk elected in 1897.

Practically all the business is transacted by the Village Board, and since the new board was installed the streets have been lighted by electricity; gas mains are in nearly four miles of street, and two miles of new sidewalks have been laid, with no village bonded indebtedness. We have sprung from a hamlet of a few families to a population of nearly two thousand five hundred in ten years. Over five hundred children are on the school census rolls. Two schools with nine teachers, six churches, two railroads, and other virtues too numerous to mention.

The first Board of Education in the township of Overpeck consisted of Conrad W. Mergler, H. W. Brewster, John E. Hoey, P. W. Johnson, Adolph Dexheimer, F. C. Lowe, E. S. Ferris, Carl Damcke and C. Oberg. The first meeting of the new board was held at the school house on April 6, 1897, when they elected Conrad W. Mergler president, and John E. Hoey district clerk, immediately proceeding to a final adjustment of details incident to the new conditions.

On account of the overcrowded condition of the one school in the township, a building had been secured from the district known as Westview, which was made to serve the purpose until the completion of the new building, then in process of erection. This house, built at a cost of six thousand five hundred dollars, was dedicated September 6, 1897. The enrollment at this time in School No. 1 was two hundred and fifty, and in School No. 2 one hundred and forty.

In March, 1898, a new board was elected as follows: John E. Hoey, Conrad W. Mergler, H. N. Brewster, Carl Damcke, P. W. Johnson, James M. Shourt, William F. Dowell, Jesse Gregory and Alfred Price. John E. Hoey was made president and Conrad W. Mergler district clerk.

The present board (1899) consists of John E. Hoey, president; William F. Dowell, district clerk; Louis Weiss, Samuel J. Shaw, H. M. Brewster, Carl Damcke, P. W. Johnson, James M. Shourt, Conrad W. Mergler.

The total enrollment of the schools in Overpeck township at present is four hundred and eighty.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF RIDGEFIELD PARK.

Although organized in 1892 it was not until March 2, 1896, that the Ridgefield Park Hose Company, No. 1, and Friendship Hook and Ladder Company were brought into department form, and put under control of the Board of Village Trustees, which enacted an ordinance creating the offices of Chief and Assistant Chief Engineers, and formulated rules and regulations for the government of the newly made fire department. The first officers elected were: Fred A. Lyman and Charles M. Brewster. The following year Mr. Brewster was promoted to Chief; and Mr. A. E. Innes, D. A. Christie, Samuel J. Shaw and E. S. Carr have since served as chief and assistant chiefs.

On August 15, 1899, E. S. Carr and John E. Hoey were elected for the ensuing year.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Firemen's Relief Association was organized April 22, 1895. This organization is managed by a "Board of Representatives" elected annually from the two companies. This board provides out of the fund furnished by the state, for members who are sick or disabled. They also elected delegates to the State Firemen's Convention, held annually.

RIDGEFIELD PARK HOSE COMPANY NO. 1.

Ridgefield Park Hose Company No. 1 formed a temporary organization on December 9, 1891, enrolling fifty citizens who agreed to become volunteer firemen, A permanent organization was effected February 10, 1892, with the following officers: President, C. W. Calloway; Vice President, W. H. Hobert; Secretary, J. H. Ficken; Treasurer, J. A. Behan; Foreman, F. S. Sturgis; Assistant Foreman, F. H. Rudolph; Trustees, C. W. Mergler, C. W. Reinhart and J. A. Crandall.

The event leading to the formation of the Hose Company, was the burning, one night, of the dwellings of Messrs Reinhart, Henderson and Enders, on Preston Street. The entire population turned out to see the blaze, but owing to a lack of proper facilities, were unable to subdue the flames.

Since March 2, 1896, the Board of Trustees have, among other things, provided a Jumper and two hundred and fifty feet of hose, which with a first class Hook and Ladder Company, insure protection to the town.

FRIENDSHIP HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.

The Friendship Hook and Ladder Company was organized February 22, 1892, with twenty members and was incorporated on April 5th of the same year. The officers elected were: President, A. P. Carpenter; Vice President, E. S. Carr; Secretary, Isaac B. Winn; Treasurer, M. T. Brewster; Foreman, C. K. Brewster; assistant Foreman, Austin Wolf; Trustees, E. M. Lemarie, James T. Donnelly, D. A. Christie. A hook and ladder truck having been procured the company was ready for business.

The company set to work to secure funds to build a house, and have now a commodious home on Garden Street. The membership numbers twenty-seven, and that of the Hose Company twenty-eight. In the department are men prominent in all the walks of life, and from its inception has made itself felt in local affairs.

UNION CHURCH.

This church owes its origin to Mrs. E. W. Barnes, a daughter of Mortimer Smith, in whose parlors a Sunday School was opened in 1884. From this small beginning came the congregation, which is apparently doing a good work. Organizing in 1890, they built their house of worship in 1891 and dedicated it the following year, the present pastor being installed June 4, 1893. This church has now a membership of one hundred and fifty, is non-sectarian, and supports two Sunday Schools of about three hundred scholars, a Young People's Society

UNION CHURCH

of Christian Endeavor of fifty members, a Ladies' Society of sixty and a Junior Endeavor Society, of ninety, educating two of its members in schools. They also publish the "Union Herald," a monthly paper support a "Winter Night College," a "Penny Bank" and a Boys' Athletic Club and Fife and Drum Corps.

The pastor of this church, Rev. Allan MacNeill, is of Scotch and English parentage. On the paternal side he is of Scotch descent, while his maternal ancestors are English. He was born on Prince Edward's Island, August 22, 1860, and was educated in Prince Edward's Island public schools, and in the night schools, and Denver High School. He then took a course in Amherst College, after which he entered Union Theological Seminary, where he studied for his professional career, finishing his school work with Post Graduate studies in the University of New York. He was graduated from the Seminary immediately preceeding his installation in 1893.

Mr. MacNeill is president of the Public Library Association; a member of the Reading Club; of the Athletic Club; and of the Society of Comparative Religions, being also president of the Township Sunday School Association.

Mr. MacNeill married Miss Fanny Pomeroy Cutter, of Amherst, Massachusetts.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Ridgefield Park, is the result of a service looking to the formation of a church of this denomination, held in Republican Club Hall, November 16, 1890. At this meeting Rev. J. R. Daniels of Hackensack preached to about fifty people. A Sabbath school was organized soon after, and March 9, 1891 the church was regularly incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey. The first regular preacher was Mr. C. E. Schenck, from Drew Theological Seminary. A Ladies' Aid Society was an early helper financially. After incorporation, the subject of a church building was discussed, when the Board of Trustees appointed a committee to select a site. Two lots, previously donated were sold and the proceeds applied toward the purchase of more suitable ground, upon which a church was built and the same dedicated on July 7, 1895. The present pastor, Rev. Alfred Evans, resides at Ridgefield Park. He was graduated from Drew Seminery in the class of 1893.

ST. FRANCIS' ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first church edifice erected in Ridgefield Park was that of St. Francis.

The Catholics of the Park having met on February 24, 1889, formed themselves into what was called the St Francis Association, for the purpose of devising means to build a church. Plans were adopted, means secured, and the building begun immediately, the corner-stone being laid on Thanksgiving Day, November 28th of that year. The work was carried forward without delay and on July 27, 1890, the church was dedicated. The first pastor, Rev. John F. Duffy, took charge on August 3, continuing until November 14, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. Russell. Pastor Russell remained until March 25, 1891, and was followed by Rev. John Hennes who had pastoral charge until March 15, 1892, when the present pastor the Rev. John E. Lambert assumed the care of the little flock.

The membership at present numbers about fifty families or two hundred and fifty souls.

Rev. John E. Lambert was born in Philadelphia February 20, 1864, and received his Parochial school education in that city, graduating from the grammar department. He then took a classical course in St. John's College, Brooklyn, N. Y., and was graduated from that institution in 1885. After pursuing theological studies in Seton Hall at South Orange, N. J., for a time, he went to Genoa, Italy, continuing his studies in that city for a period of four years, subsequently completing

his course in theology at the University of Innsbruck, in the Tyrol (Austria), and was ordained by the Archbishop of Brixen (Tyrol), July 28, 1890.

Returning to America Rev. Mr. Lambert became assistant at St. Peter's, Newark, N. J., until March 25, 1892. Since then he has been pastor in lower Hackensack and Ridgefield Park.

HOTELS.

There are three hotels in Ridgefield Park. The one at Little Ferry was erected by Michael J. Collins in 1893 at a cost of seven thousand dollars and serves the travelling public to a considerable extent as a depot, there being no suitable accommodations provided by the railroad company at that place.

Mr. Collins has conducted hotels during the most of his business career. He was born fifty-three years ago in Ireland and came direct from Mayo, the people of which province are among the most hospitable in the world. His father was a farmer. His parents both died when he was a youth, and he then sailed for this country landing in New York city, where he served first as an orderlie in a hospital for sixteen years, then for nineteen years in the hotel business at 59 West Street. He came to Ridgefield Park in 1893.

MORTIMER SMITH.

Among the residents of this part of the old township of Ridgefield should be mentioned the name of Mr. Mortimer Smith, of Teaneck Ridge, who has been living here for the past thirty years. Mr. Smith is a native of the city of New York, where he has maintained business relations with two of the old insurance companies for over forty years. He was with the Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, as an appraiser, twenty-one years, and has now been with the New York Life Insurance Company in the same capacity over twenty years.

Mr. Smith has a life membership in the National Academy of Design, having been a fellow of that institution since 1860. He is a lover of fine art, a man of public spirit, interested in all charitable and benevolent work, and one of the founders of the Ridgefield Park Free Public Library.

THE OLD CHRISTIE HOMESTEAD.

This home, prior to November 6th, 1844, belonged to the farm of Paul Paulison, at which time it was conveyed by commissioners H. W. Banta, David D. Demarest and William DeWolfe, to David Christie of English Neighborhood for his son Albert, and upon his death in 1848, Albert became absolute owner and lived there until his father's death in 1887 or '88. All his family of nine children were born there, but since his death the family have removed to a new residence on another part of the farm. The house was presumably built by Paul Paulison, and is no doubt nearly if not quite two hundred years old.

THE OLD CHRISTIE HOMESTEAD.

CORNELIUS CHRISTIE.

Cornelius Christie, train master for the West Shore Railroad at Weehawken, N. J., is distinctively a railroad man, having spent his entire business life in that line. His grandfather, David Christie, upon his marriage to Anna Brinkerhoff, removed to New York city, where he accumlated a fortune in his trade of stone cutting, and in 1835, bought the farm of Garret Meyer at English Neighborhood and retired from business. His son, Albert Brinkerhoff Christie, the father of Cornelius, went to Ridgfield Park about 1830 where he died in 1888, nearly seventy years of age. His wife who was Miss Lydia Ann Christie (not a relative) died in 1896 at the age of seventy-two.

Cornelius Christie was born at Ridgefield Park September 24, 1864, and was educated in the public schools. He was graduated from Washington Public School, No. 32, Hackensack, in July 1881. Beginning business as a telegraph operator in the office of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad, in May 1881 he continued in their employ until June 4, 1883. At this date he entered the office of the West Shore Railroad Company as telegraph operator and so continued until March 1888 when he was promoted to the position of train dispatcher, which he held until April 1, 1895, when by a second promotion be became train master. Mr. Christie has about five hundred men under his supervision, directly and indirectly, more than half of whom may trace their examination, discipline and employment to his management, conductors, brakeman and baggagemen all coming under his surveilliance.

Mr. Christie was married October 12, 1898, to Miss Selena Wells of Goshen, N. Y., only daughter of J. E. Wells, for many years Supervisor of the Town of Goshen and also general superintendent of the Orange county Agricultural Society. The bridal trip of Mr. and Mrs. Christie extended over nine thousand miles of travel throughout the Western States. In this long trip they never passed over the same road a second time between any two points.

ALBERT RAVEKES.

Among the names of those who have become identified with the growth and prosperity of the village of Ridgefield Park, is that of Albert Ravekes, which stands prominent among the first of those, in this part of Ridgefield township. Mr. Ravekes is a native of New York city where he was born fifty-six years ago. He attended school in that city until eleven years of age, and then began a business career. In 1857 he became apprenticed to the carpenter trade, an occupation which he has successfully followed ever since, having had his offices at one place on Mulberry Street, New York, forty-two years.

In 1885 Mr. Ravekes removed to Hackensack, N. J., but the year following he moved to Ridgefield Park where he erected a beautiful home and is surrounded by his married children, who also occupy homes of their own.

RESIDENCE OF CORNELIUS CHRISTIE.

Before the incorporation of the village of Ridgefield Park Mr. Ravekes served his township as committeeman for six years, having been the first representative of the western district elected to that position, serving as treasurer of the township at the same time. The duties incident to a large business interest, however, prevented him from serving further in any politicial capacity, nevertheless, he has been kept foremost in various other positions before the people. He is president of the Sherwood Land and Improvement Company and also president of the Ridgefield Park Town Hall Company. He has been president of the Ridgefield Boat Club during the past five years. Among the fraternal organizations, he is Past Regent of the Ridgefield Park Council Royal Arcanum No. 1428; member of the Masonic Order, of which both he and his son Oliver have taken the highest degrees, while they are also members of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Ravekes has been a liberal contributor to all the churches in Ridgefield Park; was one of the promotors of the village organization, and has been identified with all its interests since its incorporation.

JOHN H. FICKEN.

John H. Ficken, cashier for Charles H. Zinn, of New York, was born in the city of New York in February, 1858, where he was educated in the public schools. Upon leaving school Mr. Ficken became connected with a commercial house in the city, holding responsible positions continuously since that time, first in the tea and coffee business, and then, for twelve years, in the cotton trade. The past nine years have been spent in his present position. In 1883 he married Miss Annie S. Beaven, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and since then has resided in Ridgefield Park, where he has been prominently identified with the living issues of that village, having been treasurer from 1894 to 1897, and a member of the School Board appointed when the present law went into effect in 1894. He was a charter member of the Royal Arcanum, and has also held the offices of secretary, vice-president and president of the Fire Department, holding each office for a term of two years. He is a trustee and assistant treasurer of the Union Church, Ridgefield Park, besides being prominent in other organizations.

CHARLES W. CALLOWAY.

Charles W. Calloway, private secretary to Mr. J. P. Morgan, Banker, New York, is a native of the Isle of Wight, England, and was born forty-seven years ago. He is the son of George Calloway, who died in 1898, at the age of seventy-nine years, having been an officer in the British navy for nearly a half century.

Mr. Calloway graduated in 1865 and after several years of mercantile life in Buenos Ayres and the Island of Ceylon, became connected with the house of J. P. Morgan & Co., reaching New York in 1879, being the only one of his family who ever came to this country.

Mr. Calloway married Miss Maud Glover of Brooklyn, a lineal descendant of General Burgoyne of Revolutionary fame. In 1889 Mr.

Albert Rawlins

Calloway took up his residence in Ridgefield Park. His son Alfred Calloway is superintendent of the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal Company, at Adrian, Pa., and Ernest Evelyn, a second son, is assistant cashier for Price McCormick & Co., Bankers and Brokers, New York.

CONRAD WILLIAM MERGLER.

Conrad William Mergler, is of American birth and education. His ancestors in the paternal line are purely German, while the maternal line is French, making a good union of the stolid, plodding German temperament with the mercurial French spirit. Mr. Mergler is himself a good illustration of this combination especially in his business enterprise. Coming to Ridgefield Park in 1887 with but a meagre sum as capital, he had a fund of "energy and pluck," which no doubt were the chief powers in securing his success.

Mr. Mergler is the son of Jacob Mergler, whose father was Philip. His mother was Elsie Archard, a direct descendant of a French Huguenot family who in the time of Catherine de Medici, fled from France to Germany, where they made a home prior to their emigration to America.

Conrad W., was born in New York city February 5, 1861, and was educated in the public schools of that city, afterward taking a course in civil engineering, in Cooper Institute. In 1888, with a capital stock of fifty dollars, and in a room twelve by thirteen feet in dimensions, this young man started to build up his fortune. Faithful attention to business and continuity of purpose have gained success. He has not only made a home for himself, but has helped build up the village. What was formerly a bog, is now one of the finest corners in the town, a handsome store covering eighteen hundred square feet and holding a stock of goods valued at not less than five thousand dollars, adorns the spot.

In 1888 Mr. Mergler was appointed postmaster, continuing in the office four years; he was elected member of the local Board of Education in 1889, being re-elected four times since, and holding the office at the present time. He is a charter member of local council of the Royal Arcanum; member of Pioneer Lodge, Free Masons, Hackensack; member of New Jersey Sovereign Consistory Scottish Rite F. M. and of Kismuth Temple Mystic Shrine, Brooklyn. He is president of the local Building Association, re-elected three times, and also charter member of local Fire Department.

Mr. Mergler married Miss Louise Rech of New York city.

JOHN EDWARD HOEY.

John Edward Hoey, a progressive citizen of Ridgefield Park, was born in the city of Philadelphia, September 6, 1866, receiving a common school education in his native place.

In 1890 Mr. Hoey came to Ridgefield Park for the purpose of making it his home, and immediately becoming identified with all the interests of the village, political, social and religious, has ever since taken an active part in its development and growth. In 1894 he was appointed village clerk serving one term, and was subsequently in 1896,

elected member of the Board of Education of Ridgefield township, which embraced several communities including Coytesville, Leonia Heights, Palisades Park and Ridgefield Park. Upon the organization of the board he was elected district clerk, serving until 1897, when by an Act of the Legislature, Ridgefield Park was made the township of Overpeck. He was then appointed district clerk by Superintendent John Terhune, to serve until the regular election of 1898, at which time he was elected for a term of three years. In the same year (1898), he was chosen president of the Board of Education and re-elected in 1899. Mr. Hoey acted in the capacity of village clerk during the fiscal year of 1898 and 1899, and while district clerk of Ridgefield township took an active part in the erection of the new school building at Westview, being chairman of the committee on site, and subsequently on dedication. He also helped organize and became a charter member of Ridgefield Park Hose Company No. 1 in 1892, and also of the Royal Arcanum Council No. 1428, organized in the same year. Mr. Hoey is president of the Hose Company; trustee of the Royal Arcanum and assistant chief of the Fire Department of Ridgefield Park.

ANDREW GAUL.

Andrew Gaul, first president of the village of Ridgefield Park, is a native of Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y., and was born fifty-two years ago. His father John H. Gaul, was a prominent merchant in that county.

Mr. Gaul received an academic education and then selected the business of engineer for his future career. His license dated from 1868 and his field of labor covered the rivers of the American continent and its coasts, trading on the Atlantic in all kinds of vessels, in which a valuable experience was gained which fitted him for the position he now holds. One of the first vessels on which he served as fireman was the dispatch boat Greyhound carrying dispatches from the seat of war to Jamestown Island whence they were wired to Washington.

He began as assistant engineer on the steamship Ladona, a vessel plying between New York, New Orleans and Havana, and was subsequently advanced to the position of chief engineer. After an experience of nearly thirty years he was commissioned in 1897 United States Inspector of Steam Vessels, which position he holds at the present time.

Mr. Gaul was married to Elizabeth Smith of New York city in 1873. In 1889 he moved to Ridgefield Park, since which time he has borne his share of political responsibilities. He became one of the promotors of the village government; was its first president, and served two terms as trustee on the village board. His eldest son, Andrew Gaul, Jr., is cashier for Johnson & Wood, brokers New York, and is also doing a brokerage business on his own account. John, the next son entered service in the Cuban war, stationed in the hospital ship, "Missouri," returning to his home in perfect health, but died a few days afterward. Ray, Anniedeal and Alexander complete the names of the other members of the family.

OVERPECK PARK, HOTEL AND LAKE L. A. EUCHER, PROP.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BOROUGHS OF OLD RIDGEFIELD TOWNSHIP

RIDGEFIELD — FAIRVIEW — PALISADES PARK — LEONIA — UNDERCLIFF. BOGOTA.

RIDGEFIELD BOROUGH.

The village of Ridgefield is situated on the New Jersey and Northern Railroad ten miles from New York and is the center of what was known as English Neighborhood.

Many English people had settled in this locality, hence the origin of the name. The old stone church standing just west of Ridgewood depot, erected in 1768, is a memento of former years. There is also in the village an Episcopalian church, a hotel, two stores and a town hall. The borough has a population of about six hundred.

STORES.

Samuel DeGroot built the first store in Ridgefield in 1875, and which is now occupied by A. M. Lemm. This building was first occupied by Mr. DeGroot, then by his stepson, Mr. Lozier, after whom came W. G. Christie, and, in 1877, John Brinkerhoff began business. In 1888 he sold to Christie & Ackerman who disposed of the property to W. B. Pugh in 1891. Mr. Pugh came to the village a few years prior to this time continuing to occupy this store until 1895, when he opened his present office since which time many sales of real estate have been effected by him. He was the first mayor of Ridgefield elected to that office, which he held two terms. He was a freeholder of the town from 1896 to 1899. A. M. Lemm, the present owner of the store, and the postmaster of the village, began business here in October, 1895,

Mr. Lemn is a member of the Building and Loan Association, of the Board of Health, also of the Fire Department of Ridgefield, and belongs to a number of clubs and societies. Frank A. Kiel began business in Ridgefield in 1889. At that time he erected a building adjoining the one he now occupies, and kept a barber shop and stationery store. Three years later he built his present store and carries meat and groceries. He also owns a store in Hasbrouck Heights. He was born in Bergen county in 1859.

The borough of Ridgefield was incorporated May 26, 1892. Peter Hall was the first mayor. The first councilmen were as follows: N. Jacobus, W. H. Goodday, D. V. Brower, J. V. Banta, W. B. Pugh, E. H. Platt, J. R. Beam, E. B. Meyrowitz. George S. Wood, borough clerk; S. E. DeGroot, collector; Frederick G. Bennett, assessor.

W. B. Pugh was elected Mayor and held the office two terms, being followed by the present officers, Alexander A. Shaler, Mayor; J. V. Banta, Charles E. Boardman, Charles Englehardt, James E. Maxfield, L. K. Cotton, P. A. Meserole, Council; C. B. Wilson, Borough Clerk;

Board of Health, Marion A. Lemm, Dr. B. F. Underwood, W. B. Rueckart, James McGill.

The Reformed Church of the English Neighborhood can only trace its written history to a few years prior to the Revolutionary war, the records of the most interesting period of its existence having been lost.

The two churches, located at Hackensack and Bergen Hill, respectively, were the easiest of access from this part of the county. The church at Hackensack called the "Church on the Green," was attended by many of the settlers at English Neighborhood, prior to 1768, when on November 18, a meeting was called and steps taken toward the erection of a church at this place. The records of the society of this date, contain this entry:

"English Neighborhood, in the County of Bergen and Province of New Jersey. November 18th, Anno. Dom. 1768.

SCHOOL.

"As Mr. Thomas Moore has conveyed to us, the underwitten trustees, one acre of land, on purpose that we should erect a church on it agreeable to the constitution of Thirteenth Reformed Church of Holland, established by the National Synod of Dort; and as the minister, elders, and deacons, and also the members and all their successors, which shall be elected, appointed, and established in the said church, now actually building in the English Neighbourhood, are to be conformed to the doctrine, discipline, and worship established in the United Provinces by the National Synod of Dort aforesaid, we promise according to engagement to endeavour that such minister, elders, deacons, and members shall now be called and appointed in said church; we all promise that we will keep out of the debate that is now between Coetus and Conferentie as much as in us lies, and we will indeavour to live in Christian peace with

both parties, as we have agreed from the first, on purpose that all the inhabitants of the English Neighbourhood and members of the said church may live in peace and love among themselves and others, for a divided house must fall, but a well united house or church shall stand.

"(Signed),

"ABRAHAM MONTANY,	MICHAEL MOORE,
"STEPHEN BOURDETT,	THOMAS MOORE,
"JOHN DAY,	JOHN MOORE."

The strife between Coetus and Conferentie was disturbing the Church at this time and in this new organization its members sought to avoid as much as possible a discussion of these questions, the record stating that:

"The people of the English Neighbourhood, being unanimous, agreed to erect a congregation, and having thus accomplished their desire and intention, they proceeded by a free vote of the people to call Mr. Garret Lydecker, then Candidate of Divinity, who, having accepted their call, was ordained and installed in the congregation by Dominies Ritzma and Vanderlinden, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy, and in the said year the consistory, to wit, Abraham Montany and Michael Moore, elders, and John Day and John Lozier, deacons, were elected and constituted by Abraham Day, form Hackensack congregation, and Dominus Garret Lydecker."

The record also adds this entry,

"N. B. The above is a small statement of the building of the church and of organizing the congregation. The congregation being deficient, on account of Dominus Lydecker removing in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six from this congregation to New York, who at that time took with him all the papers and writings belonging to the congregation, from the time of his removal we were destitute of the preaching of the gospel, excepting some temporary supplies which different ministers favored us with, until the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two. The consistory, in behalf of the congregation, entered into a combination with the congregation of Bergen to call John Cornelinson, their present candidate, who accepted our call, and was ordained and installed in the church of Bergen by Dominus Froeligh, Lansen, old Dominus Cooper, and son, W. Cooper, on the 26th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three."

The Rev. Gerrardus Lydecker referred to above went with the Tories in the Revolution. After officiating for a time in the Dutch Church in New York city, he went to England, and died at the house of his son at Pentonville, at the age of seventy-five years. A record dated July 1, 1770, says:

"Then were constituted members of the Reformed Dutch Church in the congregation of the English Neighborhood the following persons after due examination, viz.: Michael Moore, Abraham Montany, John Lashier, John Day, David Day, Thomas Moore, Edward Bylestead,

Samuel Moore, Benjamin Bourdette, John Cahy (and nine females). At the same time were nominated and chosen Michael Moore and Abraham Montana as elders, and John Day and John Lashier as deacons of the aforesaid congregation. Garret Lydecker, V. D. M., examined the above named persons and nominated the aforesaid members of the consistory.

During these times of strife this church was sixteen years without a pastor, the Rev. John Cornelison (spelled Cornelinson in the church record) was called to this church, November 28, 1792, and on May 26, following was ordained and installed pastor of this church and the church at Bergen, by Revs. S. Warmoldus Kuypers, William Prevoost Kuypers, Nicholas Lansing and Solomon Froeligh. Only one-third of Mr. Cornelison's time could be devoted to this church, and service in Dutch was only occasional. In 1793 a new church was built, but before a new one was begun the following document was issued, apparently as a precautionary measure: "That Catharine, widow of Michael Moore, deceased, and Michael, Jacob, and Samuel Moore, his sons, gave full power to the elders and deacons for building up or pulling down or removing the (old) church without any molestation from them or any person claiming under them." Subscriptions came in freely, the highest amount subscribed being twenty-five pounds and the lowest, two shillings. The subscribers were to be credited *pro tanto* in purchasing pews. Everything was planned in detail as the description here given will show: "Plan for building the Reformed Dutch Church of the English Neighborhood, 1793:

"Whereas, The Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Dutch Church of the English Neighborhood, in the county of Bergen and state of New Jersey having long seen the necessity of having a place of public worship, having by consent, and it also appearing to be their right, thought most beneficial to the said congregation to pull down the old church, and have laid a plan to build and erect a new one in a more proper place, and

"Whereas, It has pleased the Omnipotent Disposer of Public Events to bless the land with peace and plenty, and we also, wishing harmony in the said congregation having, with the advice of our minister and the congregation in general in the fear of the Lord, to proceed in building said church according to the following plan:

I. "The place proposed is to be on the Point Field west of an apple tree, and according to the following dimensions, viz: 40 feet wide by 52 feet long, and with two 'gallereys.'

II. "The stone and timber to be brought on the ground free gratis, and no money to be paid out unless it be for 'meteriels' until the carpenters' and masons' work is begun.

III. "The following persons are appointed 'managers:' Messrs. Cornelius Vreelandt, Garret Banta, John Williams, John Day, Rinier Earl and Samuel Edsall, whose business it shall be to engage workmen

and laborors, procure 'meteriel,' superintend the work, and do everything necessary to promote the said building."

IV. "The congregation shall immediately take in voluntary subscriptions in order to defray the expenses of the building. The money subscribed is to be in two equal payments, viz.: The first at the time of subscribing, the second immediately after the roof of the new church is raised.

V. "After the church is finished the pews shall be divided into convenient seats, except as many free seats for strangers as the managers shall think proper, and also Elders' and Deacons' pews, and a pew for the minister's family. The said seats shall, after due notice given at an appointed time and place, be disposed of at public auction to the highest bidder, and the several subscribers shall have credit for all moneys by them subscribed, provided, they purchase to the amount of the moneys so subscribed.

VI. "In seats or pews. If any person shall become heir to, or shall purchase from another any of the said seats, and shall not apply within one year and one day after such purchase or the obtaining of such right or legacy, to have such seat transcribed, they shall be deemed the property of the congregation, and the church masters have a right to sell them. The price for transcribing shall be four shillings, New York currency, per seat."

Many of these records are curious reading at this day. Among others we find a bill for an item of repairs as paid in so many shillings "and a gallon of rum."

The work and material in this structure were of such a substantial kind, that the roof lasted over seventy years. The house was built without chimneys, and all the heat the people had was from the little portable foot stoves they carried, which were filled at the corner by Mr. Vreelandt, (who kept a supply of coals) and yet they attended church in midwinter, sitting in these straight backed pews without a murmur.

On January 8, 1795, a public auction was held at which the pews were sold to the highest bidder. The highest price paid was thirty-five pounds, and the lowest, four pounds and twelve shillings. The total sum realized at this sale was £1292, 1s. The ground upon which this church was built was bought from Cornelius Vreelandt, for £40, "being one-half acre, whereon the new church is now erected," and adjoining that upon which the old church stood. Stipulations with reference to the use of the graveyard were as follows:"

"The following rates shall be paid by the strangers for the privilege of burying grounds of this church: for an adult, two dollars per grave: all under twelve years, one dollar per grave. "The following persons shall be considered as strangers: all those who live in the congregation but pay nothing toward the support of the Gospel."

"All those who live out of the congregation, except such as have paid toward building the church, purchasing the parsonage lot, and

building of the house and buying of the burying-ground and their children while remaining under their jurisdiction."

Mr. Cornelison's pastorate covered a period of thirteen years, closing November 1806, and during this time thirty persons were added on confession and eleven by certificate. Rev. Henry Polhemus became the next pastor on February 17, 1809, and remained until February 1813, and during this time twenty-six were added. On the 29th of December 1809, the church was incorporated, and on the same day Mr. Polhemus deeded to the church a desirable tract of land he had secured for a parsonage, at a purchase price of eighteen hundred and thirty-two dollars, and upon this they built a commodious parsonage. Rev. Cornelius T. Demarest succeeded Mr. Polhemus as pastor of this church, April 26, 1813, pleasant relations existing until the troubles of 1822 arose, and which resulted in the formation of the True Dutch Reformed Church, the pastorate of Mr. Demarest over this people terminating in 1824.

The first feeling against Mr. Demarest arose through his sympathy with Dr. Froeligh, who had received suspended members from other churches, and aroused the enmity of those who may have misunderstood his motive. Mr. Demarest was afterwards the victim of charges and criminations, leading later on to the accusation that, as Clerk of Classis, he had returned copies of minutes which were materially false and incorrect; of deliberate falsehood and prevarication; of abusive and false slanders in public and private, and also of public schism. Mr. Demarest disregarded the citation to answer these accusations. The trial proceeded and judgment entered by default declaring him guilty, and suspending him from the office of the ministery. Sixty-two members of the church and congregation united in a complaint against the elders and deacons, because of their adherence to the suspended pastor. They were tried, their seats declared vacant and they deposed.

From February 1825 to July 1828 Mr. Abeel served the church and was followed by Rev. Philip Duryea, who was installed in December 1828 and continued with them until 1848. The next pastor was Rev. James McFarlane, installed April 1849, who remained with them six years. The next pastor was Rev. Andrus Brown Taylor who was with them thirty-eight years. After him came a number of pastors, the Rev. Marcus J. Roop, the present incumbent coming to the place in 1896. Mr. Roop is also Sabbath school superintendent. The elders are Peter Acker, John Bush and Mr. Geo. C. Gausman. The deacons are W. P. DeGraw, Thomas Moore and Martin Jacobus. Mr. Acker has been elder of the church for eighteen years. He was born in Dobbs Ferry, New York, and was connected for many years with the New York and New Haven Railroad. He married Anna Belle Martling, daughter of Stephen Martling in 1867 and has had a residence in Ridgefield for over thirty years. He also has a residence in Washington, D. C. and spends his winters there.

The Building and Loan Association was organized in Ridgefield in 1889 and has capitalized stock of two hundred thousand dollars. The

officers are W. B. Pugh, President; M. S. Ayers, M. D., Vice-president; George S. Wood, Secretary; P. A. Meserole, Treasurer; Samuel G. H. Wright, Counsel.

The Fire Department of Ridgefield was organized early in 1895 and has an efficient force of twenty-two members, with all the appliance necessary for extinguishing fires. The officers are: Edward Servaize, Foreman; John S. Van Sciver, Assistant Foreman; Gustavus Hausman, Secretary; Frank Hill, Treasurer.

SAMUEL EDSALL DE GROOT.

The ancestors of Samuel Edsall DeGroot, were among the early settlers of "English neighborhood" in Bergen county. The DeGroots were French Huguenots, and like many others of their race, went first to Holland, and subsequently came to America. John DeGroot the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was the first of the name to locate in Bergen county. He married a Miss Demarest, of Bergen county, whose family were French Huguenots, and had left their native land because of religious persecution. Of the three sons from this union, his son John DeGroot, married Johannah Day, and settled on a tract of land which has ever since been the DeGroot homestead. He was a farmer, a man of affairs, a Justice of the Peace for a term of years, and in various ways was thoroughly identified with the history of his county. John Day the maternal grandfather was also a prominent public man. He was a farmer and surveyor, was a member of the Old Dutch Church, and politically was an influential Whig. Samuel E. De Groot's father was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Edsall, whose children were John, Naomi, Samuel E., and Leonard. His second wife was Maria Scott, whose two children were Gustavus, Abeel and Sarah.

Mr. S. E. DeGroot was born June 9th 1819. His early life was spent on the farm, where he attended the district school, afterward spending four years in the Academy at Caldwell, N. J. Following this he took a course in the Columbia College Grammar school, upon the completion of which he entered the University of New York. Law was his chosen profession, but after studying for two years, failing health compelled him to abandon his plans and take up farming. In addition to agricultural pursuits which proved not only profitable but pleasant, time was also found for public affairs.

In 1849, Mr. DeGroot was elected town clerk, serving four terms in succession. In the mean time, in 1853, he was elected Assessor, in which office he served four successive terms. In 1861 he was elected choosen Freeholder and at the first meeting of the Board after being elected a member of that body, he was made director and each term thereafter for three terms. Mr. DeGroot was elected a member of the Township committee a number of terms, and twice elected a Justice of Peace. The Court, recognizing his ability and superior judgment, many times appointed him appraiser to estimate and award damages for land

SAMUEL E. DE GROOT.

colonel of the First Regiment, Hudson Brigade. In 1860 he resigned his command in New Jersey, and was commissioned major of the Seventh, New York.

When Fort Sumter was fired on in 1861 he went with his regiment to the front and after remaining away about six weeks they returned when he was commissioned by the President, lieutentant colonel First United States Chasseurs, afterward the Sixty-fifth N. Y. V. After the Peninsula campaign he was promoted the colonelcy. His regiment formed part of the Sixth Corps and took part in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. After the assault on Mayre's Heights, Fredericksburg, Va., May 1863, he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers, and assigned to the command of the first brigade, third division, sixth corps. He conducted the memorable march of that corps, thirty-four miles in nineteen hours, to reach the battlefield of Gettysburg. May 6, 1864, during the Wilderness fight he was taken prisoner and after six weeks he was exchanged. After his exchange he was assigned by General J. J. Reynolds to third brigade, second division, nineteenth army corps; and by General Solomon Meredith, commanding the department of Kentucky, was ordered to the Post at Columbus, Ky., where headquarters were established November 1, 1864. In December 1864, General Shaler was placed in command of the second division, seventh army corps, and of the White River District, Department of Arkansas, with headquarters at Duvall's Bluff. In 1865 while in this command he was appointed by the President a brevet major general of volunteers.

In civil life General Shaler was in 1866, elected a member of the New York Board of Supervisors, and in 1867 appointed a Fire Commissioner and also made president of the Department, and held this office for three years. He was a commissioner until 1873. At the request of the municipal authorities of Chicago, he reorganized the fire department of that city, after the fire of 1871. Prior to that time, in 1867, the fire department of New York was reorganized under act of the Legislature, requiring the Government to appoint a fifth fire commissioner, when General Shaler was made commissioner. He was one of the organizers and for four years president and vice president of the National Rifle Association, and incorporator of the Army and Navy Club, commander of the Loyal Legion of the United States, member of the Union League Club, the New York Historical Society, the American Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and other organizations.

In 1883 he was appointed president of the New York Board of Health, and in 1884, was made a member of the board to provide armories for the city militia.

General Shaler has done much for the prosperity of Ridgefield. He was connected with the organization of the present borough government. For six years he was president of the Board of Education, and

NICHOLAS JACOBUS

was also president of the Board of Health of the borough and is now (1899) mayor.

General Shaler was married March 31, 1847, to Miss Mary McMurray of New York city. Of their five children his only son, Ira Alexander Shaler, was graduated as civil engineer in Cornell University, and served in the late Spanish-American war in Porto Rico as major in the First Regiment U. S. Volunteer Engineers.

NICHOLAS JACOBUS.

Nicholas Jacobus, for the past forty years a resident of Ridgefield, N. J., is a native of the city of New York, born July 30, 1829. He is son of David and Elizabeth Ryerson Jacobus, old residents of the city, where his own life was spent until his marriage and removal to Ridgefield, just prior to the Civil war. David Jacobus was a manufacturer of sash, blinds, doors, etc., first on Spring street and finally on Wooster street, New York, where his business was continued for many years. He retired from business about five years before his death which occurred November 22, 1875. He was born in Morris county, N. J., June 21, 1804, and at fifteen years of age went to the city to carve out a fortune for himself, which he did, unaided by any resources save those created by himself.

The mother of Nicholas was born June 5, 1807, and died July 29, 1890. She was a native of Pompton, N. J. The issue of this marriage were Nicholas, the subject of this sketch, and Hannah Maria, who was born September 5, 1831, and died November 2, 1840. The homestead is at No. 325 West 28th street, New York, where Mr. Jacobus resides during the inclement season of the year, the house and belongings being preserved intact out of regard for the home made sacred by parents now gone.

Mr. Jacobus received his education in the Mechanics Institute of New York, a school under the auspices of a society, which gave the youth of the city the advantages of a collegiate training before the present course of study in high schools, was adopted. As the only son and heir Mr. Jacobus has necessarily been kept busy looking after the business interests of a large estate, first before his father's death and subsequently until his own retirement from active life, when he was succeeded in the management by Martin R. Jacobus, his son. He was Township Committeeman of Ridgefield for 1872-73, 1875-76, 1881-82-83.

On March 29, 1861, Mr. Jacobus married Miss Sarah Catherine Carpenter, of Orange county, New York, and during that year took up his residence in Ridgefield, his summer residence at the present time. She was the daughter of John and Agnes [Fulton] Carpenter and was born in 1839.

The property purchased in Ridgefield was originally owned by Samuel Edsall (an account of whose life is given elsewhere). Mr. Jacobus bought the property from Gamaliel Rose who had purchased the estate from James P. Demarest, by whom it was conveyed to Mr.

Rose May 3, 1837. Mr. Demarest had lived here about thirty years, and the old stone house, a landmark of those early years is still standing.

There were seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacobus.

David S., the eldest son, is Professor of Experimental Mechanics and Engineering Physics in the well known Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken. As a student, he won a free scholarship for the course at the institution, given to the graduate of the preparatory school standing highest in a competitive examination. He was appointed an instructor when he was graduated from his Alma Mater in 1884, and has remained there since that time. On April 5th 1899, he married Miss Laura Dinkel of Jersey City.

In addition to his work as an instructor Professor Jacobus has undertaken a large amount of practical engineering work, and served as an expert in investigating the feasibility and actual performance of new machines and processes. He has been given every encouragement in such work as it is appreciated by those in charge, that an engineering school should have among its faculty, men conversant with the practical side of the profession, and his training has been with this end in view. He has made numerous tests of Mechanical devices to demonstrate certain physical laws, and has made these the basis of a number of papers presented to scientific societies, the majority being published in the Transactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which society he has long been a member. He is also a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; The American Mathematical Society, and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and is Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science: He has contributed to the transactions of all these societies and also to the transactions of the the Civil Engineers of Great Britian. He is a member of the Engineers' Club, the Arts Club and the Holland Society of New York and of the Technical Club Chicago. The other children of Mr. Jacobus are Mrs. Agnes Pratt, wife of Elisha Pratt; Daniel C. Jacobus of the Fifth Avenue Bank, New York; Nicholas Jacobus who died in early life; Martin R. Jacobus, Manager of the Jacobus estate and deacon in the Dutch Reformed Church, Ridgefield; Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Mr. Roop, pastor of the same church, and Robert Fulton Jacobus, the youngest member of the family.

JACOB V. BANTA.

Jacob V. Banta, coal merchant of Ridgefield, is a descendant of Yan Banta, who early settled in English Neighborhood, now Ridgefield, from which place he removed to Pascack about 1750. Captain Banta a descendant of Yan Banta lived in a stone house in Ridgefield, which had been built prior to the Revolution. This house became the property of Stephen Martling, one of the projectors of the Northern Railroad who moved here from New York in 1840, and remained until 1865.

This was the homestead of the Banta family for many years. Here Cornelius, the father of John V. Banta, died in 1819. John V. Banta, the father of Jacob V., died in 1876, seventy-one years of age. He was the founder of the house, first, Banta & Son, then Banta & Brother, now Banta & Son again, coal merchants and feed dealers, well known throughout this part of Bergen county. Jacob V. Banta was born in the Vreeland homestead in 1829. In 1856 he married Clarrissa Ann Demarest, daughter of Cornelius Demarest of Saddle River township, and by this union had two children, Cornelius and Naomi. The son is a member of the firm, Banta & Son. Mr. Banta cares little for political preferments though he has served in the Council since the organization of the borough.

FAIRVIEW.

This village is at the sonthern end of the township, spreading itself partly into Hudson county. It is a small, thriving village, where the descendants of the Bantas, Herrings and Garrabrants could once be found in numbers, but these are fast giving away to new comers. Among the mansions of the place stands that formerly owned by Thomas H. Herring, an old New York merchant and one of the early presidents of the Northern Railroad, who was at one time president of the New Jersey State Senate. He died July 1st, 1874.

The Garrabrants here and in Hudson county are from a family at one time numerous in Bergen county. The name is taken from the Christian name of the founder, Gerbrand Claesen, his sons and daughters taking the name of Gerbrandsen, of which Garrabrant is a corruption.

Henry Day, father of Dr. W. H. Day, for many years a well-known physician in this town, was a prominent man, known as the hospitable landlord on the old stage route from Albany to New York. He was born at Leonia in 1775, where his father owned a hotel during Revolutionary times. He married Catherine Banta, who died in 1840, and by whom he had one son, W. H. Day. Henry Day bought the property now owned by George Hornecker, and carried on business as an innkeeper until his death in 1852. Gus De Groot and John Scott carried on blacksmithing wagon making in one end of the old Day homestead. Dr. W. H. Day was born in this house July 6th, 1810. He practiced medicine many years before the law was passed requiring a license. A diploma was granted to him dated May 28th, 1852. He continued his practice at Fairview until 1867, when he moved to Fort Lee, where he remained until his death, which occurred June 23d, 1876. Dr. Day was an able physician, was one of the founders of the District Medical Society, and was held in high esteem by every one who knew him. December 31st, 1839, he married Eliza, daughter of Peter Wake and Elizabeth Hatfield, of Fort Lee. Their only child, Anna Blanchard Day, is the wife of Benjamin R. Burdett, at whose residence the mother now lives, and she is now in her eighty-ninth year.

John and Peter Garrabrandt were both contractors, and erected several of the buildings in Fairview. Conrad Sedore, a prominent builder in New York, learned his trade in New York city and assisted in the building of the Day homestead in 1854. He also helped to build the residence now owned by Dr. M. S. Ayers. About this time Edward Earl, one of the early and prominent deacons of the Church at English Neighborhood, died (1854) aged seventy-six years. He was the father of Mrs. Mary Sedore, the mother of Conrad Sedore, and she is still living in the place eighty-nine years of age; she was married to Alexander Sedore in 1827, the old Monahan place now owned by the Mabie heirs, having been their homestead. During these days the old Deezer hotel stood on the southeast corner of the Hackensack Plank Road and the old Bulls Ferry Road. This inn was afterward kept by Abraham Carlisle, then by John Lovett, and later by James and George Weaver. A Mr. Bankroft had a grocery store sixty years ago, afterward owned by Henry Tracy who died of cholera in Fairview in 1852. The ravages of this fearful disease sorely afflicted almost every home in Fairview during those dreaded days; it not unfrequently happening that one, two and three members of a family would be taken away in a single night. David McDonald, the father of Jeremiah, the first victim of cholera kept a grocery in one part of the old Deezer hotel, but after the death of Henry Tracy he purchased the property and continued business at that stand.

There are several stores here at this time, also a post-office, a school and a church.

THE BOROUGH OF FAIRVIEW.

The first vote for this borough was cast on the 14th of December, 1894, and the first election for officers was held in February, 1895, followed in March by the selection of permanent officials. Dr. M. S. Ayers was elected the first Mayor of the borough, and has been re-elected, holding that office continuously since that time. The first Council was as follows: Benjamin R. Burdett, John N. Nicholson, Conrad Sedore, William Donaldson, William H. Wendall, Harry D. Fink; F. B. Wallace, Clerk. The present officers are as follows: Dr. M. S. Ayers, Mayor; F. B. Wallace, Clerk; Council, Conrad Sedore, Girard Farenholtz, Andrew Grim, W. H. Wendall, Taylor Hurley, F. H. Egbert. The vote cast in November, 1895, was one hundred and thirty-five. The population of the village is about seven hundred.

SCHOOLS.

There are two School Districts in the borough, Nos. 1 and 2. No. 1 was originally the old Bulls Ferry School, the house of which was moved to the top of the hill, and is now used for the primary grade. Miss Laura Clarke, teacher. No. 2 has two departments, Miss Ethel Powel Harris, principal; Miss Nellie Boos, assistant. The School Board consists of eight members, of which F. Y. Pond is president.

ROYAL ARCANUM NO. 498.

Royal Arcanum, No. 498, was organized in 1890. The charter members were Doctor and Mrs. M. S. Ayers, George Bruce, Jr., J. Nicholson, Frank Murphy, John S. Tracy, E. M. Pawsen, Dr. M. S. Ayers was the first Regent. The names of other Regents who have filled this office are Charles Merrick, Henry Wilson, George Nash, Albert Lussen, F. D. Murphy. The present officers are George A. Storms, Regent; A. H. Wendall, Vice-regent; E. M. Pawsen, Secretary; F. D. Murphy, Treasurer; John S. Tracy, Collector; J. D. Cowan, Orator; N. Samler, Warden.

The society has a membership of one hundred and eighty, and holds its meetings in the Town Hall.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Protection to property was organized in 1894, The leaders in this movement consisted of B. R. Burdett, W. H. Tracy, John S. Tracy, Taylor Hurley, Malcolm Long, Harry D. Fink, Frank D. Murphy, John Nicholson and Conrad Sedore. W. H. Tracy, foreman; Jacob H. B. Day, assistant foreman; John P. Haas, treasurer. The present foreman is Jacob H. B. Day, and F. Y. Pond is treasurer.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

For some time previous to 1848, the people of English Neighborhood, (now Fairview) under a council of ministers and delegates, organized an independent Baptist Church at this place, to be called the First Baptist Church at English Neighborhood. Among those at Fairview instrumental in securing this organization, was Mary Sedore, who is the only one of the nineteen persons of that number, now living.

Rev. William H. Spencer, pastor of the Bloomingdale Church, was chosen moderator; Rev. George F. Hendrickson, pastor of the church at Perth Amboy, was chosen clerk of the council; Rev. Richard Thompson, pastor of New Durham Baptist Church, read a portion of Scripture from the second chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The joint letter of dismission from the New Durham Baptist Church, containing the names of nineteen members, as follows: James D. Demarest, David McDonald, Ephraim Tracy, William H. Tracy, David C. Dyer, Andrew Engle, Jr., Abraham Jackson, Sarah McDonald, Elizabeth Tracy, Francis Ebis, Sarah Freeland, Elizabeth Compton, Mary McDonald, Mary Sedore, William Engle, Catharine Townsend, Margaret Demarest, Sarah Engle, Elizabeth Jackson, who were dismissed from the said church, was then read before the council. The articles of faith and church covenant were then read and examined by the council, which were approved. It was then voted to proceed to organize them into an independent Baptist Church, and services were first held in private houses until 1864, when the membership increased and a church edifice deemed necessary. In the fall of 1864 a church was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars, which was built by subscription. This church, a small wooden structure, twenty-four by thirty-five feet, was located in the

centre of the village. The building committee was David C. Dyer, James D. Demarest, David McDonald, W. H. Tracy, Andrew S. Engle. The church was dedicated December 13, 1864, by Rev. Mr. Dowlely, of New York.

The first trustees were James D. Demarest, David C. Dyer, David McDonald, W. A. Tracy, and Andrew S. Engle. First deacons, James D. Demarest and Ephraim Tracy. The first pastor was Rev. George F. Hendrickson, who presided over this congregation at intervals since 1848. Rev. C. A. Harper, was called in 1878, and in 1880 the church disbanded.

The building is now used as a chapel for any denomination that chooses to worship there. The Methodists at this time under the preaching of the Rev. John Mena, of New York, being prominent.

MELANCTHON SAYRE AYERS, M. D.

Dr. Melancthon Sayre Ayers, Mayor of Fairview, and otherwise prominent in social and political life, is a native of Beemerville, New Jersey, born October 23, 1846. His maternal ancestors were of Holland and French descent, his mother being Rebecca Ogden Decker. His father, however, came from Scotch stock, and owned a large farm in Sussex county where our subject spent the earlier years of his life. After leaving the public schools, young Ayers prepared for college at Suffield, Connecticut after which he taught school at Beemerville, one year. In 1868, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, and desiring to familiarize himself with drugs and medicines, he purchased a drug store in the city during the first year of his college career. He continued this business until the completion of his studies, when he was honored by an appointment as Surgeon on board of one of the Black Ball Packet Line of ships, and sailed for Europe where he spent the summer. Upon returning to New York Dr. Ayers began the practice of medicine in the city but remained there only until 1872. He then located in Fairview and is still practicing, having in the meantime made an honorable record in his profession.

As a rule every honorable and upright man possessing force of character sufficient to qualify himself for the duties of life, has sooner or later been recognized as a useful factor in matters of public importance. This has been the history of the subject of this sketch. In military affairs the Doctor has been honorably remembered in his appointment of First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon to the Second Battalion, National Guard, New Jersey, June 18, 1873, and promoted to Major and Surgeon April 15, 1876. He resigned in June 1888.

Upon the organization of the borough of Fairview Dr. Ayers was elected its first Mayor in 1894, re-elected in 1895 and re-elected again in 1897. His term expires in 1899. The doctor has been president of the Ridgefield Twonship Protective Association since 1882, and was appointed Special Police Justice by Governor Abbett during his presidency of the Protective Society. He is a member and ex-president of the

W. S. Ayres M.D.

Bergen County Medical Society, and has also been from time to time honored with other positions of trust.

In 1897 the Doctor organized the Cliffside Land Company and becoming its president purchased a large tract of land on the Palisades opposite Grant's Monument, laid it out in lots, and formed the nucleus of a town which he had named Grantwood.

Dr. Ayers was married first to Miss Nellie Hill of New York city, December 1874. Mrs. Ayers died August 12, 1876, leaving a son, Nelson M., an infant but a few days old. The Doctor married Miss Lillian Packard of Providence, R. I., on November 4, 1885. His son Nelson M. Ayers prepared for college in Berlin, Germany, and at Princeton and Hackettstown, N. J. He was graduated from Yale University June, 1898, and entered New York Law School in October following.

CONRAD SEDORE.

Conrad Sedore, a well known contractor and member of the Borough Council, has been prominently identified with the interests of Fairview for many years. His grandfather Conrad, and Althea Sedore moved to Ridgefield township from New York State, locating on the hill above Fairview, before the Revolutionary war. Their children were: Isaac, William, Alexander, Eliza, Mary, Jane, Catharine, Susan and Elvira. Alexander, the father of our subject married Mary Earl, daughter of Edward Earl, in 1827, locating on the property now known as the Mabie place in English Neighborhood, and at this time owned by John Monahan. Edward Earl was one of the deacons of the church at English Neighborhood for many years. He died in 1854, 79 years of age.

Conrad Sedore was the third son of a family of seven children, and was born in 1834. At the age of sixteen he went to New York and learned the trade of carpenter. He remained in the city many years following his calling and was for a period of fifteen years in charge of the three hundred and fifty buildings, belonging to the old Trinity corporation. He remained in the city twenty-five years, actively engaged in business, much of that time, in charge of large interests, and at the head of many employees. Soon after the Rebellion he returned to Fairview, building his own house in 1891, where he now resides.

In 1856 he was married to Sarah Westerfield, daughter of Henry and Eliza Westerfield, of Hudson county.

Mr. Sedore, although public spirited, takes the most interest in his church connections, and in church work. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since twenty-two years of age, and was a class leader for eleven years in the Perry Street M. E. Church, New York. He is also a leading member of the Union Society in Fairview.

BENJAMIN R. BURDETT.

Benjamin R. Burdett of Fairview traces his lineage to Stephen Burdett, who was a resident and landowner in this locality, many years prior to the Revolutionary war.

About twenty years previous to that period, Stephen purchased some four hundred acres of land, upon which are located the sites of the two forts, which is now Fort Lee. At an earlier date, however, he had, conjointly with William Bayard received from the king a grant of land covering the ground upon which Weehawken and Hoboken are built. In the course of time the spelling of the family name was changed to Burdett, by dropping the "o" and "e" from the first syllable.

Mr. Burdett's grandparents were, Benjamin and Rachel Burdett. His father Henry Burdett married Rachel Scott, and by this marriage there have been the following children: Mary Alvira, wife of Rev. Martin Herr; Peter, now of Elizabeth, N. J.; Sarah A. (deceased); Rachel (now dead) was the wife of Dr. Burdett of Hackensack; John H., of Hunterdon county, N. J.; Benjamin R., Wilbur F., deceased; Richard Watson in Hunterdon county, and Newton James, who died at the age of eighteen months.

Benjamin R., our subject, was born at Fort Lee, March 18th, 1840. He was educated in the public schools of Fort Lee, supplemented by a two years course at Pennington Seminary. Mr. Burdett's father was a Methodist and entertained the preachers at his home. During his lifetime he was a carpenter and boatbuilder, as was his father. He died in 1874 aged seventy-two years. During the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Burdett was in the grocery business in Spring street, New York city, and later in Fort Lee, when his health failed and he was obliged to give up business. His wife, whom he married in 1878, was Miss Anna B. Day, only daughter of Dr. W. H. Day of Fort Lee. Dr. Day was one of the founders of the District Medical Society of the county of Bergen, and died in 1876.

Mr. Burdett's two children are William Day, who was graduated from the Hackensack High school, and later took one year in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York when his health failed. Eliza Day is at home.

Peter Burdett brother of Benjamin R., enlisted in Company K 22nd New Jersey Volunteers, in which he was made sergeant.

Mr. Burdett is a Republican and has been secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of Bergen county for six years. He has been Justice of the Peace one year, and was one of the first councilmen and President of the Council of the borough of Fairview. He is also a member of the Sons of Temperance and of the Royal Society of Goodfellows, in which he has held every office in the gift of the association. In addition to these, Mr. Burdett has been District Deputy of the district.

JOHN P. HAAS.

John P. Haas son of Joseph and Crezencia (Kfeiffer) Haas, was born in New York city, June 22, 1859. His parents came from Germany in 1850, and settled in New York where John was educated in a private school.

In 1872 he learned the trade of barber, finding employment in various shops until 1878, when he went into business for himself in this city, continuing them until 1880, he then came to Fairview and began business which has proved successful. Mr. Haas been twice married, first to Miss Emma Kaufhold who died leaving him two daughters. His second marriage was to Miss Anna Beck. They have four daughters and two sons. Mr. Haas has been Collector since the formation of the borough in 1894, having been twice elected to that office, being also Treasurer of the borough. He is a member of the Englewood Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 197, and a charter member of Bergen Lodge, A. O. U. W., No. 52. He was a charter member and took an active part in the organization of Piges Hose Company.

PALISADES PARK.

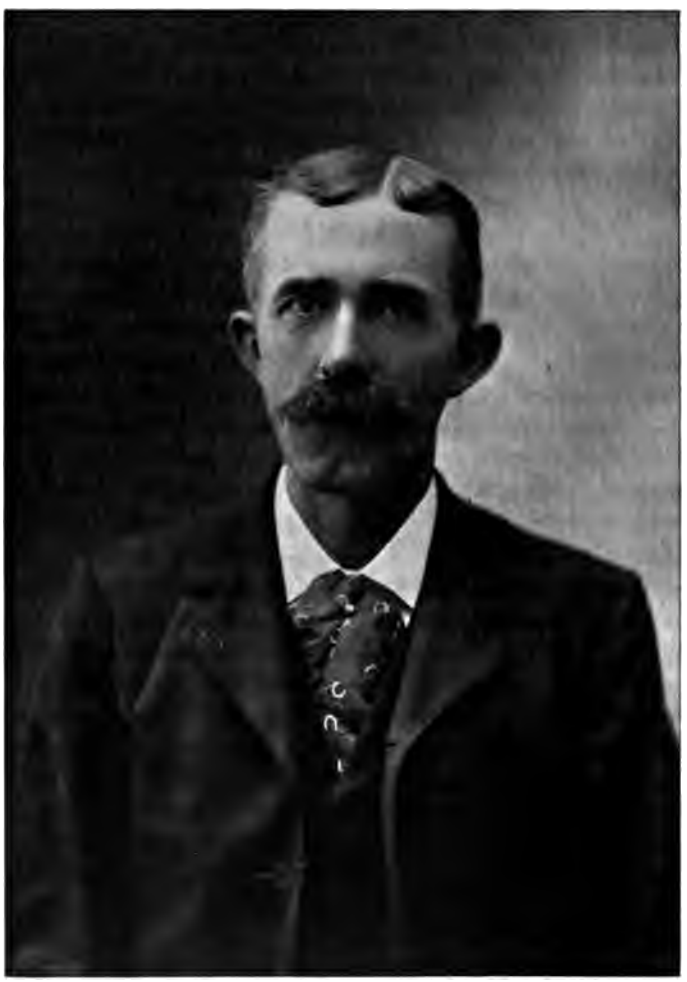
The village of Palisades Park was founded by Benjamin W. Hitchcock, who built the depot about 1888, and afterwards sold it to the railroad. There are one or two stores in the place; also a Union Chapel, the ground for which was given by Henry and John Brinkerhoff, the chapel being dedicated on March 8th, 1898. John Blackstrom, the first storekeeper, is still trading here. The new school house was erected in 1894. F. B. Armstrong, the principal, is assisted by three teachers. The last census gives a list of one hundred and twenty-eight children in the district of school age.

The borough of Palisades Park lies between the boroughs of Leonia and Ridgefield, is about one mile square and has a taxable valuation of about $600,000. It was incorporated March 22, 1899.

The officers are as follows: John S. Edsall, mayor; Michael Reid, Louis Schlumberger, Henry Scholz, Robert MacDonald, John P. Davis, Daniel Krueger, council; John Brinkerhoff, collector; Alfred I. Parkyn, assessor; C. H. Lozier, Sr., W. G. Sanderson, Johannes Johnson, commissioners of appeals; George W. Gardiner, borough clerk.

JOHN G. EDSALL.

John G. Edsall of Palisades borough, occupies the old Edsall homestead, which has come to him by inheritance from father to son, from Samuel Edsall, the progenitor of the family, who purchased the estate in colonial times. This estate originally consisted of about two thousand acres of land extending north from Bull's Ferry along the Hudson River two and a half miles nearly to Fort Lee and inland to the Hackensack River and Overpeck Creek. This grant according to a statement made in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record of October 1882, was obtained from the Indians early in 1669. This Samuel Edsall was of Holland ancestry and emigrated from England to America in 1648. In 1774 we find him acting as president of the recently organized "Court of Judicature" in the village of Bergen, and in 1673 a special court of Oyer and Terminer was held over which William Sandford was president, and Samuel Edsall was an associate.



JOHN G. EDSALL.

On an old map of New York he is marked in 1656 as the owner of a large tract of land, a part of which lay on the Strand, now Pearl street. He married his first wife Janetje Jane Wessels in the Dutch church in 1655. After her death he married Namoi, widow of Samuel Moore, a merchant. Mr. Edsall's third wife was Ruth Woodhull who owned the old Edsall plantation, known as Edsall's Point. This property falling into the possession of her son Richard Edsall, was sold May 27, 1735 to Michael Vrielandt.

Samuel E., son of John and grandson of Samuel first mentioned was sheriff of Bergen county in 1740. It was this Samuel who built the old stone house used until 1851 for the Edsall residence. John G. Edsall is a great grandson of Samuel and Naomi Christina (Day) Edsall, grandson of John and Gertrude (Lydecker) Edsall, and the son of Garret L., and Lavinia (Terhune) Edsall. Mr. Edsall's mother, a daughter of James A. Terhune of Teaneck, is still living on the homestead.

John, son of Samuel, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, died in 1876, eighty-eight years of age. The present residence was built by him in 1861. Garret L., his son, died in 1885. He was one of the organizers of the Jersey Blues (in 1861) and became the second lieutenant of that famous company.

The old residence built by Sheriff Edsall, was torn down in 1887.

John G. Edsall was born in 1851, and has spent his whole life at the place of his birth.

A man of sterling character, he has made a record in business for strict integrity and honesty, neither seeking nor desiring political recognition, although his borough forced him into the candidacy for mayor, and came within a vote or two of electing him to that position, in the spring of 1899. He has served, however, on the school board in his district, the question being one of vital issues of the day.

The farming interests of the old Edsall estate have always been important, while the improvements on the farm and the produce raised for market have been made to keep progress with the time.

In 1883 Mr. Edsall was married to Miss Pauline Pruden and by this union there are two children.

JOHN S. EDSALL.

John S. Edsall, Mayor of Palisades Park, is a great grandson of Samuel Edsall and Naomi Christina Day. His grandparents were John, and Gertrude (Lydecker) Edsall, and his parents Samuel and Isabella (Christie) Edsall.

Mr. Edsall was brought up on the farm which is a part of the old Samuel Edsall estate mentioned elsewhere in the work. In addition to his farming interests, he is engaged in real estate business with his brother Samuel S. Edsall. Mr. Edsall is identified officially with the interests of his part of Bergen county. He was a member of the Tri-township (Poorhouse) Committee for a period of eleven years, was Treasurer

of the Poorhouse Committee for ten years. He was elected Mayor of the borough of Palisades Park in the spring of 1899.

On May 7, 1861, Mr. Edsall enlisted in the First Regiment, Bergen Brigade, and was from time to time promoted, holding different offices in his company until October 16, 1888, when he was made captain.

Mr. Edsall married Lydia, daughter of Garret S. Banta, and is father of seven children; Belle, Lena, wife of Abram Christie; Gertrude; Sarah B., wife of J. B. Moore; Charles; Garret, who was killed by a train on the Northern New Jersey Railroad in 1897; Agnes Naomi and Lily May. Samuel S. Edsall his brother, and member of the firm of Edsall Brothers, New York, is unmarried.

THE BRINKERHOFF FAMILY.

The Brinkerhoff family is one of the oldest in this county. The homestead was on the site now occupied by the residence of Henry Brinkerhoff in Palisades Park. The fountain head of this family dates back to 1638, when Joris Dericksen Brinkerhoff, with his family landed in the little city of New Amsterdam. From Joris Dericksen (Joris son of Derick) so far as known, without exception, have come all who bear the name, or lineage, of Brinkerhoff upon the American continent. Some spell the name B-r-i-n-c-k and some B-r-i-n-k, and the othography of either is fully authenticated in ancient documents. In a few manuscripts it is written "Blinkerhoff," and in one instance Van Blynckerhoff. The Flushing branch of the family, (descendents of Abraham, son of Joris Dericksen,) for the most part, use the "c." The Bergen branch (descendents of Hendrick, son of Joris Dericksen,) have almost entirely omitted it. It may be safely said that Joris Dericksen Brinkerhoff was a very worthy representative of the Holland family to plant in America, and very deserving of rememberance by all who bear his family name or have descended from him. All of these may feel assured that the first representative of that name in America was an honest and upright man. The family motto "*Constans fides et integritas*," seems evidently fitting to the man. He held in those early days positions of trust requiring probity and integrity of character, and held them for years, was preeminently a religious man. He lived in times of great religious excitement. His children (two sons and a daughter) were all members of the church and his descendants, with very rare exceptions, down to the present time, have been loyal adherents of the churches of the Reformation. The records of any of the Dutch churches in the neighborhood of New York will give abundant evidence of this fact. Seven of the subscribers to the building fund of the Dutch church at Flushing, Long Island, for 1731, were Brinkerhoff's, and in the list of pew-holders for 1736, twenty-one of them were Brinkerhoff's. The first two names on the roll of the Brooklyn church organized in 1660, are Joris Dericksen Brinkerhoff and his wife, Susannah. The first two names in the Hackensack church, are Hendrick Jorise Brinkerhoff and his wife, Clausie.

In 1737, what is now the Brinkerhoff homestead consisted of four hundred acres of land, bought by Cornelius Brinkerhoff from Matthew Benson for £5050, and was then a tract of unimproved land, covered with woods and underbrush. It was not until 1758 that the first house was built here by John Brinkerhoff. It was two stories high, a sort of cross between a flat roof and a "short pitch," a style of architecture much in vogue at that period. Heavy, rough oak beams were used in its construction, the timbers being all pinned, and no nails used where it was possible to pin together with wooden pins.

John Brinkerhoff, the great grandfather of our subject, was born April 14, 1750, and died October 19, 1823. His son, Henry, born January 30, 1793, married Mary Christie. He was a captain of the militia. Their children were John H., Cornelius, Hannah Maria and William Henry. He built the house now standing on the farm in 1838, when his son, John H., was 19 years of age. John H. Brinkerhoff was born September 10, 1819. On March 25, 1840, he married Naomi Edsall, and by this union were born nine children, of whom, only two, Henry and John, are now living. He was one of the organizers of the "Jersey Blues," May 7, 1861. He died in 1887. Of his two surviving sons, Henry, the elder, owns the homestead. He is distinctively a farmer, and has never sought office or political preferment.

John Brinkerhoff has been a member of Company E, Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., since 1872, first as a private, afterwards being made second lieutenant, holding that office during the enlistment of his regiment in the Spanish-American war. On December 10, 1897, the members of the company presented him a handsome sword, engraved with suitable inscription, in recognition of his twenty-five years' faithful service. He was married on November 29, 1882, to Miss Anna Louisa Pruden, and is the father of one child, Ethel Louise. An elder child, William DeGraw Brinkerhoff, was born November 17, 1883, and died June 2, 1892.

LEONIA.

This part of old English Neighborhood had no separate existence as a village until the railroad was built. Among the oldest families who lived here when the church buildlng was erected in 1831, were John Burdett, who built the house now owned and occupied by General Moore and his brother Major Stephen H. V. Moore; Garret Meyers who with John Cole gave the ground for the church; and David Christie who bought the farm of G. Meyers and moved into the house at present owned by Cornelius and known as "The Homestead," are among the number. But we hear of no trading here until C. D. Shaw, the first agent of the depot for the railroad company kept the post-office, also a store, and Mr. Shaw has been from that time to this in a business way connected with the people of Leonia.

P. P. Cluss, recorder of the borough, who has been in business sixteen years succeeded C. D. Shaw in 1890. J. H. Clarke and A. M. Price, are each doing a successful commercial business also. Mr. James

Christie, collector of the borough, established a prosperous trade in coal, wood, lime, etc., over twenty years ago. He was succeeded by J. H. Ferdon, in 1896.

The stores and business enterprises of the borough together with the beautiful site of the village, which has attracted people from the great metropolis, is fast building up the place.

THE BOROUGH OF LEONIA

The borough of Leonia was incorporated December 5, 1894. The first officers were: Mayor, Cornelius Christie; Councilmen, Lorenzo Gismond, William P. De Graw, D. G. Beeching, J. Vreeland Moore, Edward Grinslade, C. J. Terhune; Collector, R. J. G. Wood; Assessor, C. D. Schor; Borough Clerk, H. F. Ahrens.

Officers elected March 20, 1899, were: Mayor, Cornelius Christie; Councilmen, Edward Stagg, Morell M. Fullarton, Frank I. Barrett, Benj. H. Belknap, Robert Duncan, Edward Stagg, Lorenzo Gismond; Collector, James Christie; Assessor, Julius H. Clark; Borough Clerk, H. F. Ahrens.

The assessed valuation of the borough in 1899 was $579,930.

H. P. Hurd is President of the Board of Health.

LEONIA COUNCIL ROYAL ARCANUM NO. 956.

Leonia Council Royal Arcanum No. 956 was instituted on July 29th, 1896. Brother J. Day Otis, Grand Regent of New Jersey was the installing officer, assisted by Past Grand Regent Frank T. Griffeth, F. S. Petter, R. H. Alberts, S. J. Kallam, W. Lounsbury. The officers for the term were as follows: Regent, O. O. Clark; Vice-Regent, B. H. Belknap; Past Regent, Abram Whitley; Orator, P. S. Saitta; Secretary, E. D. McKown; Collector, J. H. Clark; Treasurer, J. Randolph Appleby; Chaplain, Edward Stagg; Guide, G. W. Peters; Warden, H. D. Van Zaut; Sentry, I. W. Pope. The number of charter members was twenty-one, and the number on roll July 1st, 1899, was fifty-eight.

The present officers of the Council are as follows:—Regent, H. D. Van Zaut; Vice-Regent, Robert Duncan; Orator, B. H. Belknap; Past Regent, J. H. Clark; Secretary, C, Harry Eaton; Collector, E. T. Swayer; Treasurer, E. G. Gismond; Chaplain, H. F. Ahrens; Guide, E. B. Williams; Warden, William S. Iserman; Sentry, Charles E. Goebel.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The borough maintains four churches, an excellent school of three teachers, a fire department, and has one flourishing beneficiary organization.

Protection against loss by fire has been assured by the incorporation of a well organized fire department, of Hose Company No. 1, July 9, 1898, and shortly after of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, consisting of thirty-two members with George W. Mabie, Chief; A. D. Bogart, and H. E. Oakley, Foremen of the respective companies. The building

was erected in 1898. The department have hose cart, hook and ladder, truck, and one thousand feet of hose.

THE TRUE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH AT LEONIA.

Probably the actual history of this church, as a separate body, dates from February 20, 1824, at which time the consistory issued their signed protest against the Classis of Bergen. This protest was signed by 49 persons, male and female. The Rev. C. T. Demarest was President of the consistory at this time and preached for the new congregation. On March 11, 1824, the consistory met at the parsonage and John W. Banta and John Edsall were made a committee to wait upon the Rev. James G. Brinkerhoff to procure his services for the two succeeding Sabbaths, and afterwards issued a regular call to him, "offering him $250.00 per annum in half yearly payments, together with the use of the parsonage so long as it remains in the possession of this consistory, for the whole of his services, except six free Sabbaths." During the succeeding months there appears to have been some legal disturbances in the church, but they were happily settled.

On June 3, 1824, at a meeting of the consistory at the house of Richard Scott, in Hackensack, at which the Rev. Solomon Froeligh presided, by request, the Rev. C. T. Demarest stated to the meeting that he had received a call from the True Reformed Dutch Church in New York city, and had accepted the same, and desired to be dismissed from his then charge. The request was granted. "During the ministrations of Mr. Demarest the church community was especially looked after by him in church dicipline, and the teaching of the church was ever on his lips." Still it was not all harmony, and finally the General Synod was appealed to, to assist in the settlement of internal disorders. He was succeeded by the Rev. Peter D. Froeligh of Ackquackanonk. He was called June 21st, 1825, and died February 19, 1828. Irregular preaching followed, the Rev. C. T. Demarest occasionally officiating until November 4, 1839, when he was duly installed.

"The society first held service in a barn," then attached to the old parsonage, afterwards the property of Mrs. James Cronkwright, and later still in the parlor of the parsonage until the erection of their present church. It is recorded that "in the year of our Lord 1831, the new meeting house of the True Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the English Neighborhood was built." The record states that "the church was built on the west side of the English Neighborhood road, a little distance below where the road from Hackensack to Fort Lee crosses it, on ground given by Garret Meyer and John Cole; and to this David Christie, who bought G. Meyer's farm, and John Cole, afterward made handsome additions on each side." Then comes the information that the church was dedicated. Rev. C. T. Demarest preached a. m., from Zach, 13:7, the last clause, and C. Z. Paulison. p. m., from Eph. 2:21. The church building was paid for by subscription, and cost about $1500, and a final settlement was made April 3, 1832." Some of the pews in the completed edifice were sold at public auction December 6, 1831;

another sale was held July 23, 1832, and still another afterward, and the final settlement on sales was made December 10, 1832.

In 1850 the finances of the church received a very welcome addition. On March 27, 1850, the Consistory Elders and Deacons met at the house of James P. Brinkerhoff to receive the one thousand dollars from the executors of the late John Lydecker which he willed to the church.

Mr. Demarest's pastorate closed in 1852 and he was succeeded by Rev. Cornelius J. Blauvelt, who was installed on the fourth Sabbath of 1853. About this time Mr. Abraham Huyler left a beqeust of some four hundred dollars to the church, but some trouble was experienced because the church was not incorporated. Articles of incorporation were again filed October 12, 1854 and the money was paid over to the church notwithstanding it had been incorporated during the ministry of the Rev. Polhemus of the old church in 1809.

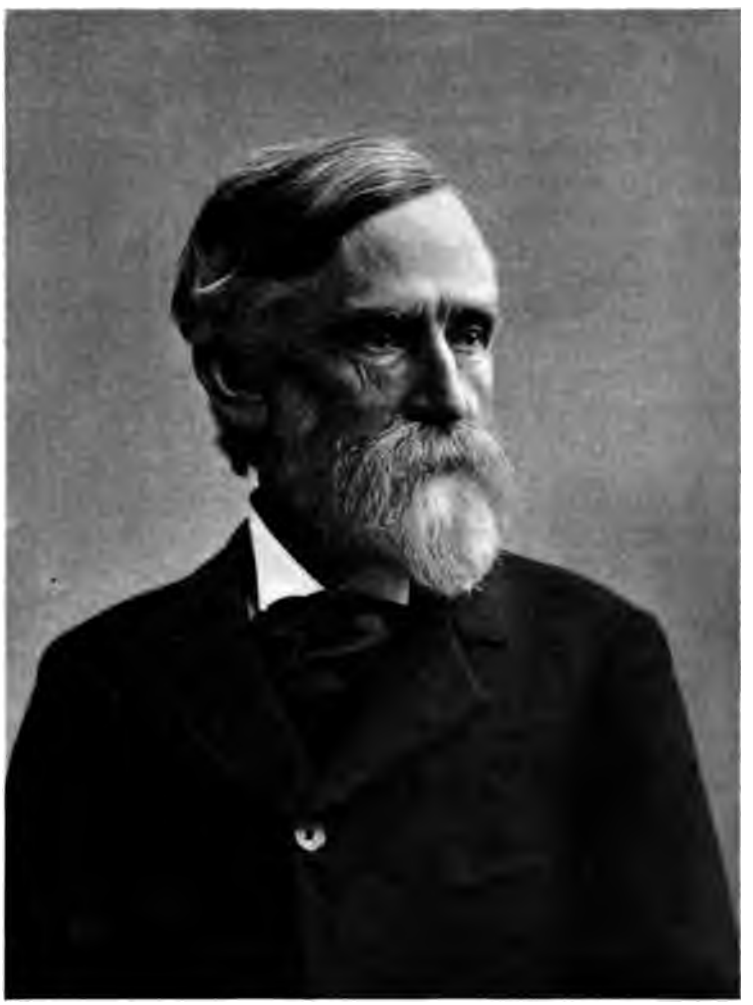
Dominie Blauvelt commenced his administration with great energy and success, but failing health soon told on his efforts. In September 1859 the lower part of his body was paralyzed and a little later the Rev. John Y. DeBaun assumed charge of both congregations. He was installed May 6, 1860. He was eloquent and earnest and a successful pastor. On April 18, 1875 he preached his farewell sermon, the Rev. A. Van Houten succeeded by installation May 14, 1876. To the regret and loss to the church Mr. Van Houten handed in his call to the Consistory in September 1884, and he was succeeded by the Rev. Harvey Iserman May 24, 1885. He was a student under the Rev. Mr. DeBaun, and ranked high as a Latin, Greek and Hebrew scholar. He was succeeded by the Rev. James Wyckoff, the last pastor of the church, who took charge May 1, 1896, remaining until December 1898 when the church voted itself out. There is no pastor at the present time. Samuel DeGroot and James Christie are the elders and Cornelius Shaw is the deacon.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church was organized February 1st, 1899, with fifty-eight members from the Christian Reformed Church of Leonia, when ten others were subsequently added to the number. The elders are John Eiserman, John W. Christie, David Talmadge. The Society now worship in Lyceum Hall, but are intending to build very soon. Rev. James Wyckoff, the pastor, is a native of Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y., and was born in 1839. He took his degree of A. B. from Rutgers College in 1861, graduating from the Seminary at New Brunswick in 1864. He took charge of the Christian Reformed Church May 1, 1896. On December 18, 1898, the church voted itself out of the Reformed Church and formed the above organization.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Episcopalians built their house of worship in Leonia in 1898. They have a membership of forty persons, under the pastoral care of the Rev. C. Malcolm Douglas, and are in a prosperous condition. Rev. Walter H. Sherwood was their first rector. F. Ahrens is senior warden.



C. Christie

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodists also have a place of worship in the village, which they built about three years ago. Their present pastor is the Rev. John Burton.

CORNELIUS CHRISTIE.

Cornelius Christie, a highly esteemed citizen of Leonia, is of Scotch and Flemish ancestry. The earliest paternal emigrant in the Christie family was James, who was born in Scotland, and died at Schraalenburgh, April 16, 1768, at the advanced age of ninety-six or ninety-eight years, and was the great-great-grandfather of Cornelius. William, the son of James was born August 9, 1720, married Catalynthe Demarest, September 22, 1743, and died September 13, 1809. Of their twelve children James, the eldest, was born August 20, 1744. He married Maria Banta in 1772, and died July 3, 1817. David the son of James and Maria Christie, was born December 1, 1789, married Anna Brinkerhoff March 12, 1814, and died April 8, 1848. David and Anna were the parents of Cornelius. Mr. Christie's mother was a descendant of Joris Derickson Brinkerhoff, of Flemish extraction, who with his wife Susannah Dubbels, emigrated to this country from the United Provinces, in 1638, and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he died January 16, 1661. Hendrick, son of Joris married Clausie Boomgaert and in 1685, bought a tract of land on the east bank of the Hackensack, now known as Ridgefield Park, and in the township of Ridgefield. Soon after removing his family to his new home Mr. Brinkerhoff died, leaving three sons. Two of the sons, Jacobus and Derrick, took the land at old Hackensack, while Cornelius removed to Bergen.

The line descends through Jacobus, whose wife was Agnetie. Their son Jacob had seven children, one being Albert who was born March 21, 1763, married Kezia Voorhis in 1766, and died December 8, 1844. Albert and Kezia Brinkerhoff had three children, Anna, the eldest, born May 12, 1797, becoming the wife of David Christie.

The ancestors of Mr. Christie were people of decided character, and deep convictions concerning the aims and duties of life. In their religious life they were Calvinistic in doctrine, adhering strictly to the Reformed Dutch Church. They were also intensely patriotic, rendering valuable service to the cause of their adopted country. James Christie, grandfather of Cornelius bore a Captain's commission in the Revolutionary war and did good service, but the royalist as zealous in their cause, burned the homestead of William the father of James, while John, a brother of James, and Lucas, a brother of Albert Brinkerhoff, were imprisoned in the old Sugar House.

John, a brother of David Christie, was minister of the Reformed Dutch Church and settled at Warwick, Orange County, N. J., where he died after a long pastorate. Peter Christie, another brother, was for a long period, a surgeon in the United States Navy and died at Erie, Pennsylvania.

Although they were all engaged in agricultural pursuits, it was usually in connection with some other trade or profession. Soon after his marriage to Anna Brinkerhoff, David removed to New York city, and engaged in the business of stone cutting in which he prospered until in 1835 he purchased the farm of Garrett Meyer at English Neighborhood, (now Leonia) and removed there with his family to spend his remaining days. It was here that Cornelius was born, December 6, 1835. His preparatory studies were under the supervison of the Rev. John Mabon in his well known classical school at Hackensack, after which he entered Yale College taking the full course, and was graduated in 1855. After spending one year at the Harvard Law School, he finished his studies with Chancellor Abram O. Zabriskie in 1860 and almost immediately opened an office in Jersey City. In 1867 he was elected Member of Assembly of the State on the Democratic ticket and the following year was re-elected on the same ticket. In 1871, he started the "New Jersey Citizen," a weekly paper at Hackensack, of which he was editor and proprietor. The publication was Democratic, devoted to local interests and the improvement of journalism in the county. This was continued six years, the last three as a semi-weekly. In 1879 he resumed the practice of law at Jersey city. Mr. Christie resides at Leonia, and is now serving his second term as Mayor of the Borough.

JAMES VREELAND MOORE.

The first official record of Samuel Moore (the emigrant ancestor of the Moore family, of English Neighborhood, Bergen county, N. J.) is dated July 20, 1669, on which date a "Patent was granted by Governor Philip Carteret to Mark Noble and Samuel Moore, of Barbadoes, Merchants, for sundry Parcels of Land lying in and about the Town of Bergen."*

These tracts of land they had purchased July 15, 1669, of Samuel Edsall, who was then a prominent member of Governor Carteret's Council, the first being a large lot or plot in the north part of the town.

In the second described tract of land, one of the corner boundaries is designated as a "stake," standing in the road that leads from the town to the English Neighborhood, showing that it had been so named prior to that date.

The third tract comprehended five lots of upland and five lots of meadow, and extended from what is now West Side Avenue to the Hackensack River. All these tracts are now within the corporate limits of Jersey City.

Mark Noble seems to have remained in the Island of Barbadoes, and is included in the census of the town of St. Michaells in 1680.†

Samuel and Naomy Moore, his wife, emigrated to Boston, Mass., from the English island of Barbadoes in the West Indies, about the year 1671-2, and removed to New York in 1674 or 5; following them in direct line are Samuel, (the youngest son of said Samuel Moore, the

*Winfield's Land Titles of Hudson County, N. J., 76.

†Original Lists of Emigrants, etc. published in London, 1874, 448-482.

emigrant,) who married on September 14, 1705, Sarah Smith, a granddaughter of Major John Berry of Hackensack; who was Deputy Governor of East Jersey in 1672-3, and Deputy Governor of East Jersey in 1680; Samuel (who was one of the Justices of Bergen county in 1753–54) who married Hester Lozier February 26, 1736; Samuel James Moore who married Sarah Day, December, 1776, and next in line come the grandparents of General James Vreeland Moore, our subject, James and Sarah Moore, who were married September 17, 1796. His parents, Samuel J. Moore and Clarrissa Vreeland were married November 11, 1823.

The maternal ancestors were Hollanders being first represented by Michael Jansen who emigrated from Broeckhuysen, North Brabant, with his wife, Fytje Hartman, and their two children in the ship Rensselaerwyck, October 1, 1636. After the arrival of Michael Jansen in the New Netherlands, he settled first at Greenbush, opposite Albany, and remained there for several years. In 1644 he became a resident of New Amsterdam, and in 1646 he removed to Communipaw, New Jersey. The same year he was one of the nine representatives of Pavonia; and again in 1649 and 1650. He was one of the first Magistrates of Bergen. The farm which he had agreed to purchase of Jan Eversen Bout, for 8,000 Florins—about the time of his removal to Communipaw, or shortly, thereafter—he completed the payments therefor and obtained deed September 9, 1656. He died in 1661.

On May 12, 1668, Fytje Hartman (widow of Michael Jansen), obtained two patents from Governor Philip Carteret; the first being apparently to perfect title to the farm purchased of Jan Eversen Bout in 1656; and the second for land west of and adjoining that described in the first patent. These two tracts of land are now in Jersey City. Fytje Hartman died September 21, 1697.

The next in direct line were Cornelis Michielse Vreeland and Metje Dirkse Braecke, married March 12, 1681; Michael Vreeland and Jenneke Helmighse Van Houten, married October 23, 1713; Jacob Vreeland and Wintje Duryee married 1769, and the grandparents of General Moore, Michael Vreeland and Rachel DeGroot, married February 13, 1796.

General Moore was born in New York city August 18, 1824. He first attended school at the village Academy, of which Stephen Runyon Martin was the principal, and subsequently attended Chamberlain & Quinn's Classical School; at that time located on Broadway near Grand street. After leaving school his first business engagement was as a clerk in the dry goods establishment of Blauvelt & Crum; afterwards being employed by Zabriskie & Van Riper, in Greenwich street. With the onward move of business, trade necessarily gave place to industries which sought the districts nearest the great lines of transportation. Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street now have a large share of the dry goods business, which was then in the down town streets. In May 1852 he and his brother Stephen H. V. Moore, purchased a farm in that part of English Neighborhood now known as Leonia and removed from

New York city to their farm; on which they have resided ever since—now more than forty-seven years.

Possessed of good judgment, high moral character and steadfast purpose Mr. Moore could not fail to succeed in his undertakings. That he commands the respect of those who know him is proven by the recognition accorded in the various walks of life in which we find him. His military record is a good index of his popularity. At the time the National Guard of New Jersey was organized he commanded Company B Second Battalion, New Jersey Rifle Corps; which became Company A Second Battalion, National Guard, April 14, 1869. He was elected Major, Second Battalion, National Guard, New Jersey, October 8, 1872; Lieutenant Colonel May 4, 1885; Colonel of the Second Regiment June 18, 1892 and was retired at his own request April 25, 1893. Colonel Moore was brevetted Brigadier General upon the date of his retirement. The Second Battalion, under General Sewell, was in the service during the railroad riots of 1873. General Sewell in his report to the Adjutant General of the State makes mention among others—of the "Second Battalion under Major Moore as a credit to any command in either peace or war."

General Moore has taken an active interest in the affairs of his locality, having been a member of the Township Committee of the old township of Hackensack, for a term of three years, besides holding other local offices. He has also been Councilman of the borough of Leonia from the time of its incorporation to the last election, when he declined a unanimous renomination. He has also served two terms as President of the Borough Council.

The General is an associate member of the Military Service Institution of the United States, and member of the New Jersey State Rifle Association.

He was married to Miss Caroline Palmer, eldest daughter of John and Cynthia (Swift) Palmer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., June 29, 1868. She was born in the city of New York March 26, 1830, and died at Leonia, N. J., June 20, 1884, leaving one daughter, Ida Cynthiella Moore, who was born June 14, 1869. She married Frank Irving Barrett, April 21, 1896. They have one son, Roydon Moore Barrett, born June 12, 1898.

Mrs. J. Vreeland Moore, nee Palmer, was a descendant in the seventh generation from William Palmer, who emigrated from New England to the town of Westchester, Westchester county, N. Y., in 1862-3.

*Of the twelve trustees of the town of Westchester in 1692, three were sons of the said William Palmer, viz: John, Joseph and Samuel. The names of all the trustees are inscribed in a full warranty deed executed by the Indian chiefs Maminepoe and Wampage, as proprietors of a large tract of land lying east of the Bronx River, and extending to Pelham Neck, "within the limits and bounds of the patent of the county town of Westchester, in the province of New York," by which

*History of the County of Westchester, N. Y., from its first settlement, by Rev. Robert Bolton, Jr. (First edition, 1848). Vol. II, 175-6.

James Vreeland Moore

the title thereto became vested in said trustees and successors, as representing said town.

STEPHEN H. V. MOORE.

Stephen H. V. Moore was born in the city of New York, June 18, 1828, where he resided until 1852, when he removed to his present home at Leonia, then known as English Neighborhood, and engaged in agriculture.

He was educated in the English branches at the Academy of Stephen R. Martin, and in classics, mathematics and civil engineering at the High School of Isaac F. Bragg in the city of New York.

On November 9, 1852 he married Julia Frances, daughter of Alderman William Tucker of New York city, and a descendant of the seventh generation from Henry Tucker, who emigrated about 1627 from the county of Kent, England to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.* She was born July 15, 1833 and died March 23, 1881. Their children are Clarissa, born April 9, 1854, wife of Captain Henry R. Goesser; Josephine: born August 12, 1855; Julia Lavinia, born July 18, 1857, died June 26, 1858; Henrietta, born June 28, 1860, and James Vreeland, born February 6, 1863, who married Sarah Banta Edsall, daughter of Captain John S. Edsall. They have one child, Harry Edsall, born July 6, 1892,

Mr. Moore was trustee of Central School District No. 11, Hackensack township from 1858 to 1866, a period of nine years. He was one of the township committee of Hackensack township in 1861, and for Ridgefield township in 1874 and 1875, and again from 1878 to 1880. He was chosen Freeholder of Ridgefield township in 1881, holding the office continuously for nine years.

Major Moore traces his paternal ancestry in America back to 1671–2. His father Samuel J. Moore, was born in English Neighborhood, Bergen county, N. J., October 11, 1797, married Clarissa Vreeland, November 11, 1823, and died April 24, 1832. James Moore, father of Samuel J., was born October 19, 1767 and on September 17, 1796 married Sarah Moore, (his second cousin), who was born in May 22, 1778. Samuel James Moore, father of James, was born April 19, 1739, and married in 1776, Sarah Day, who was born June 5, 1744. The parents of Samuel James Moore were Samuel Moore, baptized October 4, 1712, and his wife, Hester Lozier, baptized December 16, 1711 Samuel Moore, father of this Samuel, was born in New York in 1673-4. He married, September 14, 1705, Sarah Smith, (third daughter of Lieut. Michael Smith). He was the youngest son of Samuel and Naomy Moore, who emigrated from the English Island of Barbadoes in 1671-2 to Boston, where their eldest son, Francis was born.

On the maternal side, the mother, Clarissa Vreeland, was born on the west bank of the Hudson River (opposite the present Riverside

*James Tucker, a descendant of the third generation of the aforesaid Henry Tucker removed from Connecticut with his wife Leah, to the Providence of East New Jersey in 1718, and settled at Deal, where he owned a large Plantation. They were members of the Society of Friends, as were many of their descendants.

Park), November 18, 1800, and died October 25, 1876. She was the daughter of Michael Vreeland, born October 11, 1770, and Rachel DeGroot (his second wife) born May 25, 1775. They were married February 13, 1796. Michael was the son of Jacob Vreeland, born March 11, 1737, and Wyntje (Lavinia) Der Yee, the record of whose birth was lost during the Revolution. They were married in 1769. Jacob was the son of Michael Cornelise Vreeland, born September 18, 1694, and Jenneke Helmighse Van Houten, who were married October 23, 1713. The parents of Michael Cornelise Vreeland, were Cornelis Michaelse Vreeland, born June 3, 1660, and Metje Dirkse Braecke, who were married May 12, 1681.

LORENZO GISMOND.

Lorenzo Gismond of the firm of Tarrant & Gismond, Jewellers, New York, has been one of the leading factors in the borough history of Leonia, having been the projector of that municipal incorporation and identified with it officially, from its organization. Mr. Gismond is a grandson of George F. and Rebecca (Earle) Schor, both families early settlers of English Neighborhood; and son of Emanuel G., and Louisa (Schor) Gismond, whose lives were spent in this part of Bergen county. Mr. Gismond was born in Leonia, N. J., February 5, 1859, and here his school life began and ended. His early business connections were with his father, who was a coal merchant. In August 1887, both his parents died leaving him administrator of the estate, after which he went into business in New York. About this time he began to take a lively interest in the affairs of his township and county. As a member of the Republican party, his services being considered invaluable, appointments to positions of trust followed, the more important being his connections with the county organization, he having served two terms as member of the Executive Committee. Being public spirited he was the first to see the importance of securing the benefits that would come to his own village under the law of 1879, and under his direction more than to any other, the incorporation of the borough of Leonia was carried to a successful conclusion; and largely to him as a member of the Council from the time of this organization, has been delegated the duties belonging to the more important committees.

He was indentified with the military organization of his town, having enlisted as a private of Company A. of the Second Battalion in December 1877, his father Emanuel G. Gismond being first lieutenant of that Company. In 1887 he was made sergeant; second lieutenant January 9, 1892; and first lieutenant April 12, 1892. in which capacity he was mustered in the United States service at Sea Girt, May 2. 1898 and mustered out November 17, 1898, at Paterson, N. J.*

After the death of Mr. Gismond's parents, the jewelry business was inaugurated in a small way in New York. In time a partnership had been formed with Mr. George Tarrant, who is a practical jeweler, and

*See History of Company E, Second Regiment N. G., N. J.

Stephen H. V. Moore

under the able management of these two experienced men, the business soon demanded larger quarters causing the removal of offices to the present commodious rooms on Maiden Lane. As Manufacturing Jewelers and Importers of Diamonds the firm of Tarrant & Gismond is well known to business houses throughout the United States.

JULIUS HERBERT CLARK.

Julius Herbert Clark, of Leonia, a well known educator in the state of New Jersey, is a son of Harman and Sarah J (Clausen) Clark, and was born at Beemerville, Sussex county, N. J., December 22, 1852. His paternal grandfather was Isaiah, son of James Clark, and his maternal grandfather was Elias Clausen. His elementary education was received in the public schools of his native town, supplemented by an advanced course in the Connecticut Literary Institute, at Suffield, Connecticut. Upon the completion of his course in the Institute he began teaching in the public schools of New Jersey, spending his first year in Sussex county. Following this he taught seven years in Warren county, and from there was called to Stroudsburg, Pa., where he spent two years as instructor in the Collegiate Institute. Returning to New Jersey he taught in the schools of Leonia, Bergen county, for a period of fourteen years, after which he was one year in New York city and one in Ridgefield, N. J. Mr. Clark holds life certificates, obtained upon examination in the states of New York and New Jersey.

He served on the Board of Examiners for teachers' certificates in Bergen county, for a term of three years, having been appointed by superintendent John Terhune, and also served four years as assessor of borough of Leonia. In 1888 he was appointed by Collector Magone to a position in the Auditor's Department of the Custom House in New York, but resigned after a few months to resume school work in Leonia, at an increased salary. Mr. Clark's military record began with his enlistment in Company A, Second Battalion, N. G. N. J., December 30, 1884. He was made corporal June 17, 1889; sergeant December 3, following; first sergeant February 24, 1892, and was discharged at the expiration of his term of service, October 9, 1893.

At present he is a member of the Overpeck Boat Club, of the Schoolmasters' Club of New York city, and is Past Regent of Royal Arcanum, Leonia Council No. 956.

Mr. Clark married Miss Louise B. Phillips, December 28, 1875, and has three children, Charles H., Fred H., and Mabel Louise.

HENRY G PARKER.

Henry G., the only surviving child of Benjamin and Martina (Bartholf) Parker, was born in New York city, July 17, 1841, receiving his education in his native place. His father was a tinsmith and successful in business, but failing health compelled him to retire to his little farm of thirty-five acres, to which he added, by subsequent purchases enough to increase his land to sixty acres. Henry G., and

his brother John B., carried on the farm. John married Anna Brinkerhoff, and of this marriage, their two children John R., and Jennie A., are both married. John B. died July 14, 1893, at the age of fifty-five years. Henry G. married Mary A. Slocum, April 24, 1861, and by this marriage have Benjamin F., Margaret C. deceased, Julia M. and H. Dewitt who is in the Hackensack Bank. His second marriage was to Eva McDaniel, April 27, 1886, and by this marriage is one child, Marie E., who was born March 12, 1887.

In politics Mr. Parker is a Republican as was his father. He is a public-spirited man taking an active interest in all that tends to the welfare of this locality, and is especially interested in educational matters, having acted as school trustee for many years. Mr. Parker is a successful man in the best sense of the term. His military career began by his enlistment in Company I, 22d Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, under Colonel A. G. Demarest, and in the same company with Judge Van Valen, serving nine months in the Army of the Potomac. His father's first investment was on Teaneck Ridge, where the mother died September 27, 1893, aged seventy-nine years, and the father November 16, 1895 at the age of eighty-two.

THE MABIE FAMILY.

The Mabie family of Bergen county are descendants of French Huguenots, who, during the latter part of the seventeenth century, left their native country and found a home first in Holland, and subsequently in Long Island.

John Mabie, one of the founders of the gold pen and pencil case house of Roanch & Co.; subsequently Mabie, Todd & Bard of New York, settled at Fairview in 1857, where he built a substantial brownstone mansion.

James Mabie, another descendant of this Huguenot family, came to Leonia from New Bridge, probably forty years ago. He was a carpenter by trade and superintended the erection of many of the first houses in Leonia and vicinity. He died July 29, 1893, seventy-five years of age. His widow is still living. There were seven children born of this union, five sons and two daughters. All the sons mastered the trade of carpenter, but none of them pursued that avocation except John J., the eldest, who is now foreman of the Erie Railroad car shops, Jersey City. The other children are Anna, now Mrs. John Day; Henry, an undertaker; Sarah, Mrs. Stephen Annett; Samuel, formerly one of the foremen for Abbott's Piano Manufactory, now proprietor of a beer bottling establishment, Englewood; Walter, now of Jersey City, and George W. Mabie, the youngest of the family, who was born in Leonia thirty-six years ago and who has been running a butcher's store in the village since 1888. He is Chief of the Fire Department.

HENRY W. MABIE.

Henry W. Mabie, undertaker, has carried on a successful business in his line for over fifteen years in Fort Lee and in New York. His New

York repositories are at 1993 Lexington Avenue. He was Justice of the Peace from 1889 to 1894; Police Justice for about five years; Coroner of the district for five years, and for a period of nearly thirty years was connected with the New York State militia, enlisting on the 31st of August, 1861, and retiring with the commission of first lieutenant.

UNDERCLIFF.

The borough of Undercliff is one of the richest municipalities of its kind in Bergen county. It has a population of about 1500, has two churches, and a number of very important manufacturing establishments among them being the large chemical works of Goetchius & Morgan; the oil works of John Ellis & Co.; the moulding works of Hinners & Son, also the tar works, color works, and iron foundery. These various establishments give to hundreds of people of this locality employment the year through. The territory of this borough extends from the village of Shady Side to Fort Lee, taking in a portion of the latter village and including Shady Side, Edge Water, and Pleasant Valley.

The borough was formed in March 1895, Eido H. Hinners being its first Mayor. He was succeeded by Jeremiah Casey the present Mayor. George H. Nash was the first Clerk, and E. M. Speer is the present Clerk.

A Catholic Church under the pastorate of Father Purcell, gives a place for worship in one of the most picturesque spots on the Palisades, although the congregation is not a large one. The Episcopal Church is the other society.

The village of Coytesville was founded by Joseph Coyte who bought a large tract of woodland soon after the war of the Rebellion and laid it out in lots.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR.

Episcopal services were first held in "Church of the Mediator" in 1862. This edifice was erected in 1859, and used as a union church until 1862, when it was purchased by the Episcopal congregation and consecrated by Bishop Odenheimer August 7, 1864. Eugene A. Hoffman, Dean of the Theological Seminary, New York, became the first rector, but was in charge only a short time. The first wardens were D. T. Baldwin and Lucas S. Comstock. The first vestrymen were John McMichael, Frederick Ogden, C. C. Rockwell, John Winterburn and Frank Van Woert.

The Rev. James A. Cameron was here for twenty-one years, and during his stay the rectory was built, at a cost of $4000. He was installed May, 1866.

The Rev. J. A. McCleary, the present rector, took charge of the flock May, 1894. The officers of the church at the present time are as follows: John Winterburn, Sr., F. W. Winterburn, Jr., Wardens; John Ackerman, Clerk; Colonel George Laird, Major S. Wood McCave, R. H.

Mitt, Edward Fischer, J. Procter, George H. Neild, George A. Carlton, Walter Ellis, Vestrymen.

The parish has organized missions in Ridgefield, Leonia, Cliff Side and Palisade Park. At present it is also carrying on work at Fort Lee.

BOGOTA.

This borough is on the Hackensack between that river and Queen Anne's road, and has a voting population of about eighty. It was organized into a separate municipality in 1893, Frederick W. Cane having been its Mayor till the present time. The village is beautifully located but its close proximity to Hackensack of necessity makes it one of residences alone. There are no churches in the place. The Bogota Paper Company, founded by Rogers & Co., about five years ago and now owned by the company who came into possession of the mill two years ago, manufacture about three tons of card board paper daily, and give employment constantly to twenty hands more or less. The Riverside Planing Mill, operated by Horton & Clayton, successors to Negus & Clayton, is the only other manufacturing enterprise in the borough, it also being of recent origin.

The borough of Bogota is named in honor of the Bogart family, who first occupied these lands. The ancestors of this family came to America from Holland locating first some time prior to 1661 in Long Island, but subsequently removing to Bergen county, where Peter Bongart bought the farm still owned by his decendants. Ruloff Bongart, son of Peter and grandfather of Judge Peter Bongart, was the last to spell the name as written above.

FREDERICK W. CANE.

Hon. Frederick W. Cane, Mayor of the borough of Bogota and a member of the firm of William H. & F. W. Cane, contractors and builders, of Jersey City, is well known in business circles throughout the country in general. As a contractor he comes of a long line of ancestors whose operations have been on an extensive scale, his father and grandfather in particular, having been connected with large undertakings in different cities throughout the country. William H., the father of the subject of this sketch, now in his seventy-ninth year, is still in business, having the energy and capability of men but half his age. His wife, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth (Rennie) Cane, lies in a vault in a Jersey City cemetery. Mr. Frederick W. Cane was born in Montreal in 1844, and in 1848 the father moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., and soon afterwards to Jersey City, in which latter place offices were opened at 240-242 Twelfth Street, and also in the Second National Bank Building, both of which places still remain the headquarters of the company. Mr. Cane was fitted for the arduous duties of his important business career in the public schools of Jersey City, subsequently graduating from Nugent's Commercial College, corner of Montague and Court Streets, Brooklyn, taking his diploma from that institution in 1864. He then become identified

FREDERICK W. CANE

with the above named firm, since which time the company of W. H. & F. W. Cane have undertaken many mammoth enterprises, carrying them through to successful completion. They plan for work only on a large scale, and build warehouses, docks, hotels, railroads and electric light plants, carrying on business in various sections of the country at one and the same time. Being a practical builder, and having knowledge of architectural structure, Mr. Cane's services as an adjustor of fire losses have been eagerly sought by the assured. In this capacity he has adjusted some of the largest losses known to the insurance companies in the city of New York. Although owning numerous houses in Hoboken and Jersey City, Mr. Cane, lured by the pleasures and privileges incident to country life, sought a home in the village of Bogota. In 1893, from the time of his coming here, he has been an active participant in all movements looking to the public welfare, and to promote healthy and invigorating exercises for the young men of Bogota, Mr. Cane built a boat house and formed a boating association as a means to that end, giving to them both pleasure and profit. He was quick to see the advantages of borough government, and through his efforts, principally, that organization was effected in 1894, when he was elected the first mayor, continuing in office until the present time. It is due to the people of Bogota to say, also, that its government is one of the most economical and one of the best of its kind in the county.

Mr. Cane has been identified with different companies as director, vice president and president, is a member of high degree in the Masonic order, and belongs to various other organizations. Mr. Cane was married to Miss Kate A. Edwards of Brooklyn in 1867, the daughter of Captain Edward Edwards of that city, and three children were born to this union, two daughters, Caroline Augusta married and living in Boston, and Gertrude Louise also married, and living in Jersey City, and one son William H., Jr., who is with his father at Bogota and is about to become a member of the firm.

MAX R. BRINKMAN, D. D. S.

Max R. Brinkman, D. D. S., an accomplished dentist of Hackensack, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1860. Educated in the public schools of New Haven, Conn., and was graduated from its High School in 1877. He supplemented this by a course in mechanics, and afterwards served full time in learning the trade in cutlery and surgical instrument making.

He then took up the study of dentistry in 1882, under the instruction of a preceptor, Dr. G. H. Smith of Holyoke, Mass., with whom he remained one year, immediately thereafter entering the New York College of Dentistry, from which institution he was graduated March 9, 1885, with the degree of D. D. S.

Dr. Brinkman then began the practice of his profession in the city of New Haven, Conn., making a speciality of crowning and bridging. He continued here until 1890, when he came to New York and became a

member of the firm of F. A. Ringler Co., manufacturers of Printing Plates, remaining with them until January, 1899, at which date he opened an office for the practice of dentistry in Hackensack.

Dr. Brinkman was married in 1889 to Miss Anselma Stolz, of New York city, and resides at Bogota, where he erected a beautiful residence in 1896.

CHAPTER XXIX.
THE TOWNSHIP OF ENGLEWOOD.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION—CIVIL LIST—CITY OF ENGLEWOOD—THE NEW VILLAGE AND ITS PROMOTERS—HOTELS—NEWSPAPERS—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—ORGANIZATIONS—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

The township of Englewood was set off from the old township of Hackensack by an Act of the Legislature passed in 1871. By virtue of this act the boundaries of the territory are described as follows: "Beginning at the Hackensack River, where the road leading from New Bridge to Schraalenburgh intersects it, and running thence easterly along the middle of said road to the Schraalenburgh road; thence southerly along the middle of the Schraalenburgh road to the intersection thereof with the middle of Liberty road; and thence southerly along the middle of Liberty road to the intersection thereof with the middle of the road leading to Cornelius Brinkerhoff's house; thence along the middle of the same to the Tenafly road; thence northerly along the middle of the Tenafly road to the south line of lands formerly of Jacob I. Demott; and thence southeasterly along the same to the east line of the township of Hackensack."

The first census after the organization of the township in 1875, showed a population of 3932. It has since become so densely inhabited that a village-like appearance is given to every part of it. In some respects portions of it might be called one long continued hamlet, especially is this true of the picturesque Phelps villa, and other residences on the Teaneck road which form almost one continuous village for miles.

The township is amply provided with railroads and trolley lines for the accommodation of travel. The New Jersey Nothern and West Shore railroads run parallel through the township, about one mile apart, affording rapid and frequent connection with New York. The Bergen County Traction Company has a trolley line of cars running to Englewood city, which is well patronized, and a branch of this road runs to Hackensack connecting with the main line at Leonia.

The village of Highwood is an extension of the northern part of Englewood, and occupies high level ground. It contains a railroad station, a church, a store, and many beautiful residences. The streets are well graded and the grounds artistically laid out. Teaneck Ridge named from Teaneck road, now Teaneck township, was set off from Englewood in 1895. Englewood Cliffs Borough was also taken from Englewood township.

The act of the Legislature for the erection of the township of Englewood provided that the first meeting for the election of township officers should be held at Stagg's Hall. The first chosen freeholder of the township was Joseph W. Stagg, who held office for the years 1871-73,

and was succeeded by James Vanderbeck for 1874-76, who was followed by William Bennett for 1877-79; Henry West, 1880-82; Silas Wright, 1883; George R. Dutton, 1884-89; W. W. Green, 1890-94; A. D. Bogert, 1895-96.

The justices of peace have been Ira W. Hover, 1871-73; Hardy M. Banks, 1871-73; Joseph B. Miller, 1872-74, 1877-79; Philip P. Class, 1876; George R. Dutton, 1878-80; Joseph B. Miller, William Ellison, 1882; William Ellison, 1883; Gilbert W. Chamberlain, 1884; Alexander Cass, Peter Van Wagoner, 1885; Alexander Cass, 1886-90; John H. Ackerman, David C. Van Horn, 1891; Henry J. DeMott, Patrick H. Morris, Charles R. Bailey, David C. Van Horn, 1892; Joseph W. Stagg, Cornelius Sweeney, 1893; Fred L. Voorhees, Samuel M. Riker, William C. Davis, 1894; Alexander Cass, Donald Mackay, David C. Van Horn, 1895; David Ireland, John L. Hendricks, 1896.

The assessors: Daniel G. Bogert, 1871-76; Alexander Cass, 1877; John D. Cole, 1878-80; Daniel G. Bogert, 1883-85; John Henry Ackerman, 1886-87: Gilbert W. Chamberlain, 1888-91; Moses E. Springer, 1892-94; Hezikiah Birtwhistle, 1895-96.

The collectors: Cornelius A. Herring, 1871-73; Charles Barr, Jr., 1874-76; Adriance Van Brunt, 1877; Jacob A. Bogert, 1878-79; Thomas Russell, 1880-82-84; George Davis, 1885-86; Henry Cooper, 1887; Thomas Russell, 1888; Henry Cooper, 1889-93; James H.Coe, 1894-96.

Town clerks: Francis W. Van Brunt, 1871-73; Albert A. Coyte, 1874-76; Richard Demarest, 1877; Robert Wagner, 1878-79; Gilbert W. Chamberlain, 1880-82; Charles F. Valentine, 1883-84; Frank F. Demarest, 1885; Albert A. Coyte, 1886-87; Edward J. Sheridan, 1888; Thomas O'Brien, 1889-92; Robert Jamieson, 1893-95; Fred G. Coyte, 1896.

Township committee: 1882, Cornelius Lydecker, Henry R. Bailey, Mr. —— Terry; 1883, Henry R. Bailey, Patrick H. Morris, W. C. Davis; 1884, Henry R. Bailey, Patrick H. Morris, Isaac J. Zabriskie; 1885, James Harris, Henry R. Bailey, Patrick H. Morris; 1886, James Harris, Henry R. Bailey, Patrick H. Morris; 1887, Jacob S. Wetmore, James Harris, Henry R. Bailey; 1888, Henry R. Bailey, James Harris, Jacob S. Wetmore, Henry J. Brinckerhoff. (To fill out an unexpired term.) 1889, James Harris, Abram Tallman, Jacob S. Wetmore. (To fill out an unexpired term.) 1890-91, James Harris, Abram Tallman, Henry J. Brinckerhoff; 1892, James R. Harris, Henry J. Brinckerhoff, Abram Tallman; 1893, Oliver Drake Smith, Henry Drake Smith, James R. Harris; 1894, Joseph Thompson, James Harris, Oliver Drake Smith; 1895, Joseph Thompson, Oliver Drake Smith, James Harris; 1896, James Harris, Daniel A. Currie, Joseph Thompson.

CITY OF ENGLEWOOD.

Until the spring of 1859 Englewood was part of the old English Neighborhood and was known as Liberty Pole. Prior to that date this part of the old township bore its share in the war of the Revolution after which for eighty years it was the residence only of a few thrifty

families. In 1858 it was but a mere succession of long narrow farms reaching from the valley back into the forest and up the Palisades to the Hudson River. The lands comprising the present site of the city, were secured by J. Wyman Jones, Esq., and under his management months were spent by Hopkins and his assistants in surveying, laying out streets and lots, mapping the surveys of the old town lines, determining exact center lines and the corners of different plots in detail, for the new village. This work was begun in the autumn of 1858, continued through the winter and spring following, the map being filed in the clerk's office of the county of Bergen, August 15, 1859. The contract for much of this property was drawn September 24, 1858. The map of the property covered six farms, and a lot on the Palisades then belonging to John Van Neste of the city of New York, the whole containing altogether six hundred and twenty-five acres of land. Two of these farms were on the south of Palisade Avenue, and the other four on the north of that road.

The honor of being the founder of Englewood belongs to Mr. Jones more than to any other man.

The selection of a name for the place excited some considerable interest and not a little discussion. The meeting was at Van Brunt & Waters' Carpenter shop, which was situated on the cross-roads running between Van Brunts and J. B. Millers. It was presided over by the late Rev. James H. Dwight who afterwards took a deep interest in the welfare and development of the town. The name first proposed was "Paliscena," then "Brayton," and finally Englewood, suggested by Mr. Jones, was adopted.

At that time Liberty Pole tavern was the most important building in the place. It stood in the center of Palisade Avenue where it is intersected by the Tenafly road.

The first house erected in Englewood was built by J. W. Deuel on the property of J. H. Lyell, Esq., for the purpose of a residence as well as a school. Within its walls many of the young men of the town, now in active pursuits and professions began their preparation for college. It was in the school-room of this building that the Rev. James H. Dwight began to preach to a small congregation, which was the nucleus of the Presbyterian church afterward organized, and of which full mention will be made hereafter. The house built by Robert Pratt was erected about this time on the corner of Engle street and Demarest Avenue opposite the Episcopal Church.

The railroad was completed in October 1859, and among the beautiful towns to which it gave communication with New York, none proved more inviting or grew so rapidly as Englewood. The present beautiful station house was opened to the public in 1898. The road did not pay expenses for sometime, and run out one train a day when first opened. Thomas W. Demarest was its president and John Van Brunt, treasurer and director.

After the erection of the first houses, and of the schoolhouse, then followed the neat stone chapel which was completed in 1860. Two years later the Methodists erected a church, and the Catholics built in 1862, the Episcopalians followed in 1865 and the Christian Reformed in 1875. The rapid succession of church building indicates the growth of the place. In 1869 a Protection Society was formed, for the better defense of the people, which soon made itself a terror to evil doers. Armed with police authority by the state, sustained by private subscription of citizens and fortified by the services of an experienced officer from the New York police, the organization gave the town such a name among criminals of every grade, that for years it was singularly exempt from predatory intruders.

Among the first persons who were attracted from the city to this place, after the same was laid out were Isaac Smith Homans, Editor and proprietor of the Bankers' Magazine and his two sons, Sheppard, and I. Smith, Jr., with their three families. Mr. Homans and his sons bore a large share of the burden and responsibility of the various improvements which marked the several steps of progress, and each built for himself a large handsome stonehouse for a family dwelling.

The Hon. Hiram Slocum, Ex-Mayor of the city of Troy was one of the early purchasers of Englewood lands, as were also Nathan T. Johnson and Jeffrey A. Humphrey of New York city, each of whom acquired considerable interest in Englewood. He came in 1859 and during that year lots were sold to J. W. Stagg, John Van Brunt, Hobart Van Zandt, John S. Messenger, and to Mr. Crowell all of whom began to build in a short time.

In 1860 Francis Howland, Esq., also from New York, settled in Englewood, and his contributions to the town were continued for many years, and in various forms.

About the same time came Byron Murray, Jr., then cashier of the American Exchange Bank in New York, afterwards occupying the same position in a large banking institution in San Francisco, and Robert Baylis, then assistant cashier in the same bank, and subsequently president of the Market Bank in New York. Mr. Murray built the Swiss house afterward sold to Colonel Washington R. Vermilye, and later occupied by his son, W. Romeyn Vermilye, this was one of the large, prominent stone and brick houses of the place. Both these gentlemen became considerably interested in real estate.

Very soon after, the circle of "new-comers" was enlarged by the addition of John H. Lyell, president of the New York Marine Insurance Company, Daniel Drake Smith, president of the Commercial Marine Insurance Company, Charles E. Trott, Rev. Dr. Daniel Wise, Darius W. Geer, Charles A. Nichols, Livingston K. Miller, Dr. H. M. Banks, and James W. McCullough, all of whom established their family residences in Englewood.

Shortly after came E. W. Andrews, Frank B. Nichols, James O. Morse, Charles H. Waterbury, George S. Coe, William B. Dana, Donald McKay, Rev. Thomas G. Wall, and Rev. Dr. James Eels.

Following these came at different times, with their families, David Hoadley, president of the Panama Railroad Company, Elwood Walter, president of the Board of Marine Underwriters, Colonel W. R. Vermilye, General T. B. Van Buren, afterward consul-general at Yokohoma, Jacob S. Wetmore, Henry W. Banks, E. S. Munroe, Dr. F. Markoe Wright, John Bailey, Lebbeus Chapman, Jr., the Hon. William Walter Phelps, afterward minister of the United Stated to Austria, Vincent Tilyou, Charles Taylor, Henry A. Lyman, Uzal Cory, Stephen Lane, Jr., Hon. Cullin Sawtelle, and others.

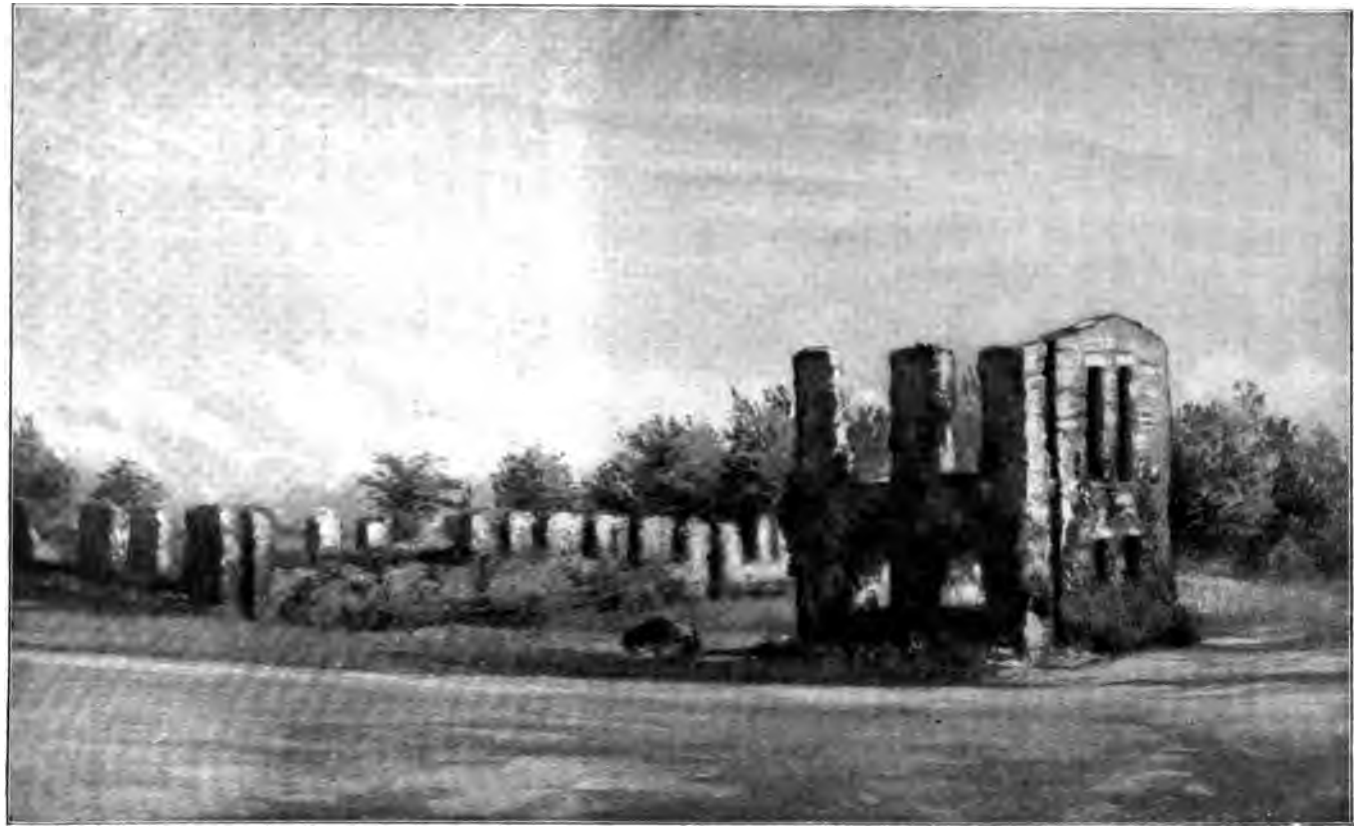
At a somewhat later day the following gentlemen and their families became residents of Englewood: William A. Booth, widely known in commercial circles in the city of New York and in large benevolent societies of the country, and president of the Third National Bank of New York; his son, William T. Booth; his brother, Charles H. Booth; and his son-in-law, J. Hugh Peters, H. A. Barling, James L. Dawes, Oliver H. Shepherd, S. Doughty, the Rev. Dr. George B. Cheever, John and Augustus Floyd, J. H. Selleck, Clinton H. Blake, William Stanley, Charles T. Chester, Joseph Lyman, S. Hinckley Lyman, William Blakie, D. Randolph Martin, Thomas M. Wheeler, Charles W. Hassler, R. I. Hunter, etc.

From among this list of the earlier settlers in Englewood death has already gathered an abundant harvest.

HOTELS.

The only public means of communication with New York in earlier times was by omnibus, which left "Liberty Pole Tavern" every day, Sundays excepted, at seven o'clock in the morning, reaching Hoboken at ten o'clock. In the afternoon it reached Englewood on the return trip at four o'clock. Long loud blasts from a tin horn, by the driver, announced its approach to the places along the way, and from which was gathered in the course of the trip, a mixed company of travelers. Occasionally there would be a full load of people aboard, but more frequently the "bus" would start out with but one or two passengers for the journey. "Liberty Pole Tavern" was the principal hotel in Englewood and known far and wide for years.

Englewood House was built in 1860, and a small hotel near the station was opened at the same time. Mr. Kingsley was the first proprietor of the Englewood House. In 1869 the Palisade Mountain House was erected by Senator Lydecker in connection with William B. Dana, editor of Financial Chronicle. Unfortunately this elegant structure was burned in 1871. The property is now owned by W. O. Allison. There are two hotels at this time in the city for the accommodation of the traveling public, and a number of places for the accommodation of boarders during the heated season.



RUINS OF THE PALISADE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

SCHOOLS.

Mr. J. W. Deuel, one of the most thorough and successful teachers Bergen county has ever had, established the first private school in Englewood, using one part of his house for that purpose. Mr. Deuel had been engaged in teaching the district school in the "Neighborhood," and foreseeing a demand for a select school, erected his dwelling house to serve that purpose. Mr. Deuel was greatly beloved, and possessing fine abilities as a teacher, he became the instructor of men now engaged in the active pursuits and professions, who prepared for business and college under his tuition. It was in the schoolroom of this building, the Rev. James H. Dwight began to preach to a small congregation, which was the nucleus of the first Presbyterian Church.

A school for young ladies had been started by S. S. Norton in the former residence of Dominie Demarest, and before the end of the year 1859, the town had both a church and a school.

The Seminary for young ladies was still further enlarged and passed under the control and management of Professor Jonathan A. Fowler and Rev. W. B. Dwight, brother of the pastor, being succeeded by the Rev. Thomas G. Wall, who maintained the school until the building was accidentally burned.

An advanced school for boys, which educated many of the youth of the place, was established by Prof. August Kursteiner who also opened a boarding school on Palisade Avenue west of the railroad, which he conducted with assistants, until 1880.

DWIGHT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The modern Dwight School for Girls has been under the principalship of Miss E. S. Creighton and Miss E. W. Farrar since 1889. The school is well attended, and its course is adapted to suit the admission requirements of any college open to women. Miss Gerrish's Collegiate School for Girls has long been a leading school for young ladies of this place, also.

ENGLEWOOD SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Englewood School for Boys was incorporated in September, 1890. The building is situated on an attractive site, and contains five recitation rooms and a large, well-ventilated assembly room.

The course of study covers seven years, the object being to meet the requirements for admission to the foremost colleges and scientific schools.

The military drill is one provisioned for physical development, the fatigue suit of the United States army officers being the uniform used. Mr. E. A. Brinkerhoff is president of the Board of Trustees and Mr. John B. Parsons principal of the school.

HELICON HALL.

Helicon Hall, situated on Woodland Street, is probably the most unique educational institution in the country. The building, designed by the principal, Dr. J. W. Craig, is a harmonious adaptation of various

architectural designs. The pictures, statuary, a palm garden, a Greek theatre, and many other features emphasize the individuality of the institution.

Within the city limits there are four public schools, with an attendance in all of some six hundred and fifty children. The force of teachers is large and the course of study liberal and comprehensive. Improvements and changes have recently been made in the school buildings.

POST OFFICE.

Postal facilities have been given the people of this vicinity from the time of John Van Brunt, who was the first postmaster in Englewood. He also kept the first grocery store. During his term of office, mail was distributed from Liberty Pole tavern. Following came John F. Vanderbeck, J. W. Deuel, Gilbert W. Chamberlain—who had the office in the depot—H. C. Jackson, John H. Ackerman, Frank H. Demarest, Alexander Livingston and James Harris, the present postmaster, whose commission dates from December 15th, 1897. The office maintains a free delivery, four letter carriers, and a money order department.

The Citizens National Bank was founded in 1890. Donald Mackay, president; Charles B. Platt, vice-president; Fred. H. Hoffman, cashier. It has a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. The present officers are: Donald Mackay, president; Clinton H. Blake, vice-president; Charles F. Park, Cashier.

NEWSPAPERS.

Englewood is reaping the benefits derived from two newspapers, publications in both instances issued without bias or affiliation with any other interest save that of the public, in the place in which they are published. The first of these enterprises had its origin in the "Bergen County Journal," a Union paper, but went down in 1860. In the fall of 1861 Mr. Eben Winton and C. C. Burr, started the "Bergen County Democrat." Mr. Winton becoming sole owner in 1862. March 1874 the "Englewood Times" was started by Eben Winton and successfully maintained as an independent first-class local newspaper. In 1879 No. 1, Vol. 1, of the "Englewood Standard," was issued by Tillotson & Litchenberg, proprietors. This paper growing in popularity and financial prosperity under the able management of Mr. Tillotson, is now published under the name of the Englewood Times Publishing Company. Charles Huckin, manager. They bought the plant in 1895.

Mr. Huckin was born in Englewood, April 17, 1871. His experience in Journalism began with the "Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter," a New York publication which was continued three years. He was a member and secretary of the Board of Education 1897-98, is a member of the National Guard, also of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Hackensack Hope Encampment.

"The Englewood Press" was started by Mr. Joseph H. Tillotson 1890. It has steadily gone forward confining attention to the

news of the day, keeping pace with the demands of the times, and the needs of an ever growing city. In order to meet the exigencies of a large patronage Mr. Tillotson erected and equipped a building in all respects suitable for his business and is in possession of one of the best plants of the kind in the county. Mr. Tillotson is one of the public spirited citizens of Englewood, and his name frequently occurs in the affairs of the city. His paper is one of the land marks of Bergen county.

TUSCAN LODGE, F. AND A. M. NO. 115.

Tuscan Lodge F. and A. M. No. 115, was chartered January 19, 1871. First officers were: Peter Rogers, W. M.; John E. Wertz, S. W.; W. C. Davies, P. M.; Moses E. Springer, treasurer; Alexander Cass, secretary; Jno. H. Hyde, S. D.; Saml. Salters, J. D.; Jacob Campbell and Jos. Conklin, Master of Ceremonies; Jno. W. Dale, Tyler. The officers for 1899, are: Edw. Koster, P. M., W. M.; Jas. W. Proctor, S. W.; M. Frank Vanderbeek, J. W.; John Tipper, treasurer; Robert Jamieson, secretary; Jacob R. Demarest, P. M., S. D.; John A. Campbell, J. D.; George E. Bearss, S. M. C.; Byron G. Van Horne, J. M. C.; Moses E. Springer, P. M., Chaplain; Francis W. Phelps, P. M., Marshall; Philip M. Weidig, Organist; Peter Martin, Tyler.

The Past Masters are: William C. Davies, Moses E. Springer, William Bennett, Daniel A. Currie, Robert Stevenson, John M. Booth, Jacob R. Demarest, James Harris, Francis W. Phelps, Edward Koster. There are about sixty-five members.

ENGLEWOOD LODGE NO. 197, I. O. O. F.

This Lodge was instituted October 25, 1883. It now has a membership of ninety-three. Its first officers were: S. I. Demarest, N. G., Albert H. Clark, V. G.; Alvin S. Conklin, R. S.; John H. Ackerman; F. S.; Henry West, treasurer.

The officers for 1899 are: Charles Brucker, N. G.; James M. Gulnac, V. G.; J. E. Demarest, R. S.; S. I. Demarest, F. S.; John M. Foley, treasurer.

PALISADE COUNCIL, ROYAL ARCANUM, NO. 1135.

This beneficiary order was incorporated under Massachusetts laws in November 1877. The society is secret in part, but founded with unselfish motives, and upon strict business principles and has all the facilities for successfully promoting its objects.

The Society was organized March 27, 1889. Its regents to the present time are: 1889, C. O. Dewey; '90, R. P. Wortendyke, '91, C. L. Vanderbeek; '92, George Lounsbury; '93, M. Mattison; '94, T. B. Haring; '95, John Demarest; '96, E. S. Richards; '97, Jacob R. Demarest; '98, F. Meyerhoff; '99, G. W. Springer.

DWIGHT POST, NO. 103, G. A. R.

This Post was organized March 25, 1887. It was named for the Rev. James H. Dwight who served in the Union Army both as a soldier and as chaplain.

THE WOMEN'S EXCHANGE.

The Women's Exchange was organized in 1887. Mrs. Samuel Duncan, was first President.

COMPANY "F."

This company was mustered into the United States service at Sea Girt on May 14, 1898, having been ordered to that place on April 27. On May 25, they were ordered to Jacksonville, Florida, where they remained until about September 1st, when the company was removed to Pablo Beach, Florida, and from which point they were ordered North and mustered out of service November 17, 1898.

Every company in the Regiment had some deaths save Company F, which escaped without the loss of a single man. In the department of rifle practice Company F ranks seventh in the State, while, according to the last adjutant-general's report, it was the only company in the regiment which received a superior mark for efficiency at the annual inspection. Public drills are held in the Armory every Monday night. In addition to the active members of the company it numbers among its honorary members all of our city's best and most public-spirited citizens.

Captain Frank S. DeRonde the present commander of the company joined the National Guard in June, 1888, as a private; was made a corporal in 1890; sergeant in 1892; second lieutenant in 1895; captain in 1897. The company is composed of the representative young men of Englewood.

THE ENGLEWOOD MUTUAL LOAN & BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

The Englewood Mutual Loan & Building Association was organized May 7th, 1887, and incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey May 16th. Its first officers were: Samuel M. Riker, president; R. S. Maugham, vice-president; Henry Jones, treasurer; William J. M. Byrn, secretary. Samuel M. Riker remained president of the Association until his death which occurred November 6th, 1898. Mr. Garry Vanderbeck was elected vice-president June 18th, 1889, and still holds that position, having also acted as president since Mr. Riker's death. M. E. Springer was elected secretary September 5th, 1890, and has continued to serve in that capacity to the present time. George H. Payson was elected treasurer, at the annual meeting June 18th, 1889, and still holds that position.

The present officers are:—Garry Vanderbeck, vice-president and acting president; M. E. Springer, secretary; George H. Payson, treasurer; Robert B. Taylor, William C. Davies, R. A. Gorham, Alfred P. Thud, Albert Grasing, John S. Westervelt, Jacob R. Demarest, F. W. Phelps, Andrew D. Bogert, Garret Fenton, John Tipper, Carl Hallberg, directors.

THE ENGLEWOOD LIBRARY.

The Englewood Library was organized in June 1890. It was started by a number of public spirited gentlemen, among whom should be men-

tioned Dr. Daniel Wise, Dr. Henry M. Booth, Mr. E. A. Brinkerhoff, Dwight A. Jones and Clinton H. Blake.

Life memberships to the number of seventeen at a cost of two hundred dollars each, were obtained and the money thus secured was applied to the purchase of books. There are now six thousand four hundred volumes in the library.

The officers for 1892-93 were: President, Rev. Daniel Wise, D. D.; Vice President, Elbert A. Brinkerhoff; Secretary, Clinton H. Blake; Treasurer, Donald Mackay; Librarian, Miss Anna L. Waterbury.

The present officers are: Dwight A. Jones, president; E. A. Brinckerhoff, vice-president; C. H. Blake, Secretary; Donald Mackay, treasurer; Harriet R. Prosser, librarian.

THE ENGLEWOOD FIELD CLUB.

This club was organized June 30, 1887, at which time the following officers were elected: President, Dwight A. Jones; Vice-president, D. W. Evans; Secretary and Treasurer, John E. Curran.

Articles were filed soon after in the County Clerks office. An admirable field on Engle street was rented for a term of years with privilege of purchasing the land at a fixed price, and a contract awarded for putting the grounds in order for baseball, lawn tennis, archery and wheelmen. On Saturday July 9, 1887, the managers opened the new ground imformally the feature of interest being a ball game between a team from the Englewood Field Club and the Rutherford Wheelmen.

With great energy and in a remarkably short time D. L. Barrett, contractor, put the grounds in order, having them graded and rolled. A baseball diamond was laid out, on the north side, a cricket ground on the east side, with four earth tennis courts on the south, and behind the tennis courts high wire nettings were placed. Two entrances from the street for carriages were made, and seats for spectators arranged. There was also a handsome little clubhouse erected containing lockers for the use of the members, a bathroom, and a reception room furnished with chairs and tables and with curtains at the windows. From a forty-foot staff the colors of the Club, a beautiful streamer presented by the ladies, floated to the breeze.

The grounds were formally opened to the public by a tennis tournament begun on Thursday August 20th, 1887, ending on Saturday following.

The Club is well equipped for every kind of out door and indoor recreation. The ground in level as a floor and for tennis or baseball, cricket or golfing, is as fine as any in the state. They also have bowling alleys, skating ponds and other accommodations for indoor sports.

There are now over five hundred members belonging to the Club, and the total receipts for the year 1898, amounted to six thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars, and thirty-six cents. The officers for the year 1899 are:—President, William Dulles, Jr.; Vice-President, David W. Cory; Secretary, Augustus Duryea; Treasurer, Charles J. Peabody.

The Golf Club has its own links and its own club-house, both of which are models of their kind. The membership is large and the standing of the club is excellent in every particular.

A Bicycle Club holds regular meets in the season and has made exceptionally fine runs. One of the more recent organizations is the Camera Club, which has its headquarters on Engle Street.

ENGLEWOOD GOLF CLUB.

The Englewood Golf Club owns a piece of land between Englewood and Nordhoff. A Golf Club was formed early in 1896, a club house was erected and a course laid out by Harry Stark. Sixty-one men and fifty-one woman joined the club the first Season. In 1897 fifty acres more land was leased and a handsome Club house erected. The organization has now over two hundred and fifty members. Thomas Thatcher is president.

ENGLEWOOD HOSPITAL.

This hospital at Englewood was organized on the 7th of May, 1888, at the residence of Mr. Sheppard Homans. Mr. William Blaikie having been called to the chair the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:—President, Mrs. Sheppard Homans; Vice-President, Mr. S. G. Clarke; Treasurer, Mr. C. F. Park; Secretary, Miss Adeline Sterling. Standing committees were then appointed on Domestic Affairs, Medicines, and Comforts for the sick, on Visiting and on Finance. Mr. Peck, Mr. Frendenthal, Mrs. Currie, Dr. Banks and Dr. Wells were appointed a committee "to secure a suitable building for the hospital, or land for the same." On May 7, 1888, steps were taken to secure the present grounds which extend from Engle street to the Railroad, and soon after the present building was erected by A. D. Bogert, builder, at a cost of about five thousand dollars.

In 1896 a Training School was opened and the first class of trained nurses graduated in that year.

The Englewood Hospital has never stood still since its opening, and is becoming a larger and better equipped institution every year of its existence. The citizens of Englewood have always taken a deep interest in its welfare, and generous gifts of money, delicacies for the sick, and comforts for the injured have always been freely and graciously bestowed.

The number of patients treated during the year 1898 was three hundred. Total expenses for nursing in the hospital was $6370.67. The total receipts were $7688.69.

President, Mrs. Clinton H. Blake; Vice-President, Mrs. J. O. Clephane; Secretary, Lewis Dawes; Treasurer, George P. Payson; Attending Physicians and Surgeons, D. A. Currie, M. D.; J. A. Wells, M. D.; J. W. B. Lansing, M. D.; J. W. Proctor, M. D.; Consulting Physician, E. L. Partridge, M. D.; Consulting Surgeon, L. A. Stimson, M. D.; Consulting Oculist, J. M. Emerson, M. D.; Resident Physician, Dr. Helen A. Lord.

HACKENSACK WATER COMPANY.

Water was introduced into Englewood in 1886. In April 1887, the Hackensack Water Company began to lay mains through the streets of Englewood for the new water supply, at which time also it was agreed by the Town Committee that forty fire hydrants should be built in June of that year, the pipes having been laid, the New Milford Water became a fixed fact.

The citizens next formed the Englewood Sewerage Association, and on July 9th of that year it was found that one hundred subscriptions had been given to the stock of the company, amounting to twenty-three thousand dollars. The first directors of this association elected were: Jacob S. Wetmore, president; Herbert B. Turner, first vice-president; Oliver Drake Smith, secretary and treasurer.

The separate flushing system was put into use, allowing only the house waste from kitchens, closets, etc., to be drained off. Six miles of small pipes were laid, fifteen flush tanks and ninety manholes and ventilators were then built for the inspection of the interior of the main pipes.

In the Company's building is a tap made in twenty-four inch main December 1, 1892. Charles B. Brush, chief engineer, was largely instrumental in securing water for the city. There are now twelve hundred consumers. The officers are: Robert W. De Forest, president; E. A. Stevens, treasurer; William Shippen, secretary; D. W. French, superintendent. Charles B. Brush, the former engineer and superintendent, died June 3, 1897.

THE ENGLEWOOD FIRE ASSOCIATION.

Monday evening, October 10th, 1887, citizens of Englewood held their first meeting, with Oliver Drake Smith as chairman, to take measures against loss by fire. On November 11th they met again to form and incorporate a Hose Company. Among those prominent in the movement were Donald Mackay, W. D. Terry, John E. Miller, Jacob Taylor, John H. Ackerman, Oliver Drake Smith, Joseph H. Tillotson, H. M. Banks, Charles C. Townsend, George R. Dutton. On November 24th Donald Mackay was elected president of the Association; Oliver Drake Smith, secretary; the Governing Board consisting of Donald Mackay, Oliver Drake Smith, W. O. Terry, Dr. D. A. Currie, C. F. Park, George R. Dutton, J. B. Burdett, Fred Holst, J. F. Fitschen. Jacob Taylor was elected Foreman and Charles C. Townsend Assistant Foreman. The Association purchased two jumpers with one thousand feet of hose, five truck ladders, buckets and other equipments. They also decided to build a truck house with a tower containing an alarm bell.

BERGEN COUNTY GAS COMPANY.

Bergen County Gas Company introduced gas into the town in 1869, charging first $3.50 per thousand feet. The first officers of this company were, Treasurer, William King; Superintendent, Samuel F. Gold.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The protection of the citizens of Englewood, began first in an Association formed April 25, 1869, known as the Englewood Protection Society, James W. McCulloh, president. The Society has been one of the most effective ones in existence. The officers for 1899 are: President and Special Police Justice, Donald Mackay; Vice-president, C. H. Blake; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles F. Park; City Marshal, Charles C. Townsend.

Armed as it is with police authority by the state, and sustained by the people, this association has proven a protection indeed against all sorts of evil doers, arrests by the thousands having been made since its existence.

The protection of the citivezs of Englewood is intrusted to six patrolmen under James A. Turhune, Chief of Police, and John T, Markam, Sergeant. The Police Board is under the control of the City Council, E. A. Brinckerhoff, president; Ernest T. Fellows, recorder. Cornelius Lydecker, clerk.

BROOKSIDE CEMETERY.

In 1876, this site then a wild barron spot, filled with chestnut, dogwood and wild cedars, was purchased for a place of burial. The grounds have recently been enlarged, and under the charge of its superintendent, Moses E. Springer, has been made one of the beautiful places of its kind in the county.

ENGLEWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church is located on Palisades Avenue and is one of the most beautiful and most costly church structures in the county.

The chapel of this denomination once stood on the site of the present church. It was completed in 1860 and twice enlarged, but after ten years was found too small as a place of worship, and was removed stone by stone and re-erected within the cemetery grounds. Funeral services are now held there at the departure of the dead to their graves. Then, too, it will stand a memorial edifice of the first church ever built in Englewood. The new edifice is constructed of red and white sandstone. J. Wyman Jones and I. Smith Homans, Jr., gave the land on which the church stands. Mr. Jones prepared and circulated the subscription papers for the needed funds to build the church. A building committee consisting of Messrs. Jones, W. R. Vermilye, George S. Coe, James Vanderbeck and Jeffrey A. Humphry with Mr. Jones as chairman, was appointed June 29, 1868. The first meeting of this committee to organize, was held July 4, 1869, and a report of the building completed was made October 24, 1870, its entire cost, exclusive of bell, but inclusive of furniture, being forty-nine thousand, seven hundred, forty-five dollars and sixty-six cents. David Hoadley presented the organ at a cost of three thousand six hundred dollars. The bell cost fifteen hundred dollars and was the gift of Colonel W. R. Vermilye. After the completion of the church the chapel was removed to the cemetery by

Mrs. Emily O. Brinkerhoff, the only daughter of Colonel Washington R. Vermilye, in memory of her father.

The eighteen persons forming this church have been members from various denominational churches, as follows: seven from the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York city; three from the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, Congregational; two from the Westminister Presbyterian Church, Utica, N. Y., two from the Reformed Dutch Church, Utica; three from the Reformed Church of English Neighborhood; and one from Reformed Dutch Church, Hoboken. ' James Harrison Dwight, the first pastor was a son of the missionary to Turkey, Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, D. D., and was born on the island of Malta, October 9, 1830. He left Turkey at seventeen, was graduated at Yale College in 1852, and thence attended medical lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Union Theological Seminary in the New York city. Afterwards he preached in Cherry Valley, in New York, and in 1859 in Englewood.

Mr. Dwight was possessed of great natural abilities, which were quickened and greatly aided by a most accomplished education in two professions. He was carried away by consumption, dying on the 2d of December, 1872, and sleeps in the beautiful little cemetery at Englewood, lamented by his own church and people of the town, who will long revere his memory.

The first pastor of this church took up his residence in the place early in 1859, and held public services on each Lord's day, with the purpose of gathering the nucleus of a congregation. In this he was cordially sustained by the original inhabitants of the valley, who gladly opened their houses for divine worship until, towards the close of the year, a more suitable room was provided in the newly-erected schoolhouse of Mr. James W. Deuel.

In the meantime, as the congregation enlarged and interest increased, a sum of money was raised by subscription sufficient to build a chapel, the foundations of which were laid in the fall of the year.

In March of 1860 this chapel was completed, and the first service held on the 25th of that month, when a dedicatory sermon was preached from the text, "My name shall be there."

Thus it became the first church of Englewood, and first Presbyterian Church of Bergen county.

The following individuals were elected as first officers of the church: Elders, Charles A. Nichols, James Vanderbeck, Sheppard Homans; Deacons, John De Mott, J. Wyman Jones.

At the first worshiping in the chapel the congregation numbered from seventy to one hundred.

On the first day of May, 1867, the first pastor resigned his charge, taking leave with sorrow of a warm-hearted and affectionate people, and of an enterprise with which his affections and labors had been identified from the beginning.

After an interval of only a few weeks the church and congregation voted unanimously to extend a call to Rev. Henry M. Booth, of New York. This was prosecuted in due form through the Fourth Presbytery, and accepted. Whereupon, on the 19th of September, 1867, Mr. Booth was duly ordained and installed as second pastor of the Englewood Presbyterian Church.

Under the pastorate of Mr. Booth, the church prospered and enlarged both in numbers and in the administration of Christian labors and charities. His excellent services as a pastor and most capable preacher closed in 1891, when he was succeeded by the Rev. James Eells, who in turn was followed March 1st, 1898, by the present pastor, the Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton.

The present officers of the church are: Elders Henry W. Banks, Elbert A. Brinkerhoff, Henry Jones, Charles F. Park, J. Hugh Peters, L. V. Davison, Frederick B. Schenck. Garry Vanderbeck, Edwin M. Bulkley.

Deacons:—George H. Payson, John W. Pitkin, Stuart Lyman, John F. Fitschen, C. D. Kerr, Theodore L. Peters.

The West Side Presbyterian Church is a branch of the First Presbyterian Church of Englewood, and was formed in 1897, the Rev. Paul A. Junkin pastor.

The Scientists have also recently organized a society in the city which is growing rapidly.

The Highwood Chapel service Committee organized for 1899 with the following officers: J. C. Thomson, chairman; George Baker, secretary; N. V. Ketchum, treasurer.

ENGLEWOOD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This organization took its rise in the Summer of 1859, but it was not until 1862 that a church building was erected for worship, with the Rev. Daniel Wise, D. D., as pastor. It was largely through Dr. Wise's enterprise and generosity that the tasteful edifice was constructed. The dedicatory services were conducted by the late Bishop Edmund S. Janes in December, 1863. Succeeding Dr. Wise, came the Rev. E. Hewitt, whose brief pastorate was followed by that of the Rev. Henry M. Simpson, A. M., a graduate of Wesleyan University. In 1866 the Rev. James B. Faulks became pastor; in 1869, Rev. Edson W. Burr, A. M. now a trustee of Wesleyan University. During Mr. Burr's term an addition was made to the church edifice at a cost of $5000, and the new thoroughly furnished. The Rev. John Coyle, M. D., was his successor, remaining in charge one year, when the Rev. Sylvester Bebout was appointed in 1873. He occupied the pulpit until 1876, and was succeeded by the Rev. James W. Marshall, D. D., now of Camden, N. J. The Rev. C. E. Walton followed in 1879, and his successor in 1880 was the Rev. J. G. Johnston who remained three years. From 1883 to 1886, the Rev. Joseph W. Dally ministered to the congregation, when he was succeed by the Rev. N. Walling Clark in the latter year. Mrs. Clark is

a well known authoress, now residing in Italy, where Prof. Clark occupies a chair in the Methodist Theological School at Rome. Rev. E. H. Conklin was the next pastor, appointed in 1889. In 1891 the Rev. Olin B. Coit was minister, who was followed in 1893, by the Rev. E. S. Jamison, Ph. D. In 1895 the Rev. James I Boswell, D. D., became pastor, who in turn was succeeded by the present incumbent, Joseph W. Dally, who is serving his second term in this congregation.

The present officers of the Church are Moses E. Springer, Rufus A. Gorham, Henry C. Jackson, George W. Springer, George G. Weeks, Isaiah Huson, Robert Taylor, Jacob R. Demarest, Gilbert Gregory, Adolph H. Engelke, Sherman C. Abramson, John H. Baldwin and A. L, Williams. M. E. Springer is president of the Board of Trustees; A. H. Engelke is the superintendant of the Sunday School.

THE CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH.

The Christian Reformed Church was organized in Englewood April 1st, 1875. It was the outgrowth of the work of the Rev. John Y. De Baun, of Hackensack, who started the organization by coming over to Englewood on Sundays and preaching to a circle of friends in Englewood Hall, Leonia. At the end of two years Henry P. Demarest and Hannah Bogert, his wife; Margaret Demarest, wife of Cornelius Westervelt; Sarah A. Bogert, widow, and Ellen Westervelt, wife of Peter R. Christie; Rachel Cooper, widow of David J. Bogert, and a few others, organized the church, with the Rev. John Calvin Voorhis as pastor.

A. D. Bogert, Catharine M. Demarest, Lettie Westervelt, wife of Joseph E. Miller; Hester Demarest, wife of John D. Demarest, have been active members, also. The Hon. Thomas W. Demarest was the first elder; Richard Earle and Henry P. Demarest were the first deacons. The church was dedicated May 25th, 1875, the Rev. John Y. De Baun preaching the sermon. Rev. J. C. Voorhis was called August 12th, 1875, and remained twelve years, his connection ceasing August 4th, 1887, when he accepted a call to Hackensack, where he is at the present time. He was followed by Revs. Abram Van Houten, March 1st, 1888, to April 25th, 1892; C. D. De Mott from 1892 to April 2d, 1895, the present pastor, Rev. E. Van Den Berge, coming March 17th, 1896, and who preached his farewell sermon May 21st, 1899. There is a membership of about one hundred and twenty-five persons. Elders, John S. Westervelt, Isaac A. Demarest; deacons, Abram Demarest, John A. Bogert.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Episcopal Church was organized July 11, 1865. The first wardens were John H. Lyell, Charles T. Chester, William King, Richard K. Coole, E. W. Andrews and Herbert Turner. The first rector was Rev. O. W. Whittaker, now Bishop of Pennsylvania. He was followed by Revs. Mr. Benjamin, John H. Elliott, W. S. Langford,—afterward general secretary of the Church at large—he died in 1867,—John

William Payne, James H. Van Buren, and the Rev. Charles F. Flichtner, the present pastor, who took charge January 1, 1888.

The present Wardens of the church are W. E. Tillinghast, H. L. Congdon. The church has a membership of four hundred and sixty communicants. An elegant house of worship is about to be erected.

ST. CECELIA'S CHURCH.

Catholic services in Englewood were held in 1863-64 by Father Coardly, followed by Rev. D. Corrigan of St. Mary's Church, Hoboken. Then Father Brann took the pastorate and under his able direction the church building was erected in 1866 and under Father Smits was enlarged in 1868. He was followed by A. J. Smits, T. J. McDonald, C. J. Feehan, A. E. Van Rich, A. M. Murphy. The Rev. A. J. Smits was here at different times covering a period of twenty years. The Rev. D. T. O'Malloy, O. C. C., came here the last time in 1897. He was graduated in Dublin in 1873, came to America in 1874 when he was appointed to work in Kentucky. From there he went to Niagara Falls, N. Y., coming to Englewood first in 1885, leaving in 1889. Under his efficient services the church has reached a membership of about two thousand, and is well equipped in various ways through organized effort to meet the needs of young men, the education of children and the spiritual requirements of all.

Father O'Malloy is ably assisted by Fathers Fink, McDonald and Angelus. He holds three masses on Sunday and two services are held at Tenafly by the Rev. I. J. McDonald. A school of two hundred children, under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, from Madison, N. J., is ably maintained, and there is also a school of one hundred children at Tenafly. A Catholic Club with a membership of two hundred under the presidency of William Tierney, Jr., the Rev. I. J. McDonald, treasurer, and a board of governors, holds regular meetings in the Lecture Hall and gives entertainments of various kinds for the young and old. The club has a well appointed gymnasium and among other equipments has one of the best bowling alleys to be found anywhere.

ENGLEWOOD LODGE, NO. 103.

Englewood Lodge, No. 103, Independent Order of Good Templars was instituted April 12th, 1870, with sixteen charter members: It is also an efficient organization having influenced during its time hundreds, if not thousands of persons for good.

CITY OF ENGLEWOOD.

City of Englewood March 10, 1896, the village of Englewood became a city by a vote of its citizens who favored the change, five hundred and sixteen votes being cast for the incorporation and three hundred and twenty-eight votes against it. This election was held under the act entitled, "An Act authorizing any town, township or borough or part thereof containing a population exceeding five thousand inhabitants to

be incorporated as a 'city,' after a vote by the people, and providing the government and powers of such cities."

A special meeting of the township committee was called March 12, 1896, for the purpose of dividing the city into wards. Mr. Thomson offered the following resolution:

The Township Committee of the township of Englewood, pursuant to the fifth section of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing any town, township or borough, or part thereof, to be incorporated as a city, after a vote of the people, and providing for the government and powers of such cities, approved March 22d, 1895," hereby divide the city of Englewood into four wards as follows. (Giving boundaries).

Mr. Oliver Drake Smith was appointed Mayor; Mr. J. Hugh Peters Councilman from the first ward; Mr. James Harris Councilman from the second ward; Mr. Joseph Thomson Councilman from the third ward; Mr. Henry Birtwhistle Councilman from the fourth ward; City Clerk, Robert Jamieson.

The following is a list of the officers of the city of Englewood to the present time. Elected April 14th, 1896, Mayor, Daniel A. Currie City Clerk, Robert Jamieson; Receiver of Taxes, Thomas O'Brien; Assessor, Hezekiah Birtwhistle; Chosen Freeholder, James C. Anderson; Board of Excise, George S. Coe, Jr., George R. Van Brunt, James M. Gulnac; Members of City Council, Leonard E. Curtis, Edward P. Coe, Abram Tallman, William Scully; Board of Education, Huyler Bogert, Robert B. Taylor, Francis M. Demarest, Eugene M. Boeheim; Commissioners of Appeals, Jacob S. Wetmore, Rufus A. Gorham, Walter Westervelt, Ralph J. Demarest.

Elected April 13th, 1897, Councilman first ward, unexpired term, Clinton H. Blake; Board of Education, Miss Adaline W. Sterling, Robert B. Taylor, Joseph M. Cooper, Charles Huckin; Board of Excise, George H. Payson, Edward J. Irwin, Henry Booth, James M. Gulnac.

Elected April 12th, 1898, Mayor, Daniel A. Currie; City Clerk, Robert Jamieson; Receiver of Taxes, Thomas O'Brien; Assessor, James C. Thomson; Chosen Freeholder, Andrew D. Bogert; Members of City Council, Oliver Drake Smith, Abram DeRonde, James F. Cooke, Hezekiah Birtwhistle; Board of Education, Miss Adaline W. Sterling; Board of Excise, George H. Payson, M. Frank Vanderbeek, Frank D. Canavello, Edward Quirk.

Elected April 11th, 1899, Mayor, Elbert A. Brinkerhoff; Councilman-at-large, John Dougherty; City Clerk, Robert Jamieson; Collector of Taxes, Thomas O'Brien; Overseer of Poor, Hugh Smith; Chosen Freeholder, William C. Davies; James M. Gulnac; Members of Common Council, James C. Anderson, Robert B. B. Taylor, Frederick L. Vorhees, John M. Booth; Assessors, Moses E. Springer, Edson B. Gorham, James C. Thomson, Henry Birtwhistle; Commissioners of Appeals, John W. Pitkin, Garry Vanderbeek, Walter Westervelt, Edward O'Hara.

J. WYMAN JONES.

*"It is always interesting to trace the early life of men of energy for usually there will be found those surroundings which foster a vigorous and independent character. This is aptly illustrated in the life of J. Wyman Jones. Born in the town of Enfield, N. H., he was subjected throughout boyhood to the hardy and healthy country life of New England; and the rugged aspect of nature, the exhilarating winter, together with a rigorous home training, combined to produce a strong and courageous youth, eager for a conflict with the world. His father was a sturdy New England justice, prominent in the affairs of his locality, and several times a member of the State Legislature. His mother was a woman of genuine sweetness and refinement; a direct descendant of the famous Hannah Dustin. It was the desire of both parents to keep their only son at home, but when his school career at Meriden Academy was ended, he pressed onward to Dartmouth College, where he was admitted in 1837. In his class were a son of Daniel Webster, Edward Webster, who died in the Mexican war; Rev. Dr. Leonard Swain, of Nashua, N. H., and Gardiner G. Hubbard, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

Upon graduation, in 1841, he could not be persuaded to locate at home, and although put wholly upon his own resources, he began the study of law in New York city. In 1843 he was admitted to the New York bar, and for twenty years followed his profession, the latter part of the time at Utica, N. Y. Prior to his removal there he married Harriet Dwight Dana, daughter of James Dana of Utica, and sister of Professor James D. Dana of Yale University, who survived until 1882. At Utica Mr. Jones made many warm friends in his profession, including the late Justice William J. Bacon, Senator Kernan, Joshua Spencer, and Senator Conkling. But advised by his physician that he must lead an out-of-door life, he reluctantly relinquished the practice of law to give himself to rural pursuits, although still retaining his interest and membership in the New York bar. In 1858, by invation of a former client, then engaged in surveying the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, he made an examination of the proposed route, and being impressed by the natural beauty of the country, with characteristic daring determined to throw himself heartily into the development of the region where Englewood is now located. He spent the summer of 1858 in securing property rights from the original owners, and by the autumn of that year had control of nearly all the land now occupied by the village. He proceeded to lay out the town, to name its streets, and to procure a survey and map of its territory. By the spring of 1859 he had moved his family to the new place and had gained for it the support of several valuable friends. In this same spring at a meeting of the residents, the name Englewood, suggested and advocated by him, was adopted. Since that time Mr. Jones has been prominent in the secular and religious life of Englewood, and he still maintains a keen interest in its growth and welfare. He

*From a sketch in the "Memorial History of the city of New York and the Hudson River Valley."

J. Wyman Jones.

has had the satisfaction of seeing it develop pursuant to the general plan formulated by himself, into a beautiful and progressive suburb of New York city. In 1865 Mr. Jones became president of the St. Joseph Lead Company, a corporation manufacturing and mining lead in the state of Missouri; and by persistent energy he has raised the Company to its present position as one of the largest lead producing concerns of the United States and the world. With this Lead Company are also associated a railway corporation having a road forty-eight miles in length, and a cattle and farming company transacting a large business, of both of which Mr. Jones is president. He is also president of the Doe Run Lead Company. During the thirty years of his presidency of the St. Joseph Lead Company, he has spent much of his time at the mines of Missouri, where now there is a prosperous community. During this entire period there has never been a serious strike among the men; it having been one of the chief concerns of the company, under the leadership of Mr. Jones, not only to treat its employees fairly, but also to aid in every undertaking which promised to contribute to their pleasure, or their moral or physical welfare.

In politics Mr. Jones has been a Republican since the days of the Free Soil party. At the outbreak of the civil war, while deep in his work at Englewood, he was an ardent Northerner, frequently speaking at public meetings. He was many years Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee, and was chosen a delegate-at-large from the State of New Jersey to the Presidential Convention of 1872. In 1876 he was elected a delegate to the State Convention by the Englewood Republicans after he had declared himself friendly to Senator Conkling, and opposed to Hon. James G. Blaine, and subsequently by the State Convention was elected a delegate to the Presidential Convention at Cincinnati. There, with five other New Jersey delegates, he refused to vote for Mr. Blaine, and voted on the first and every ballot for Mr. Hayes, who was nominated by the Convention. While this course was distasteful to the Blaine adherents, so far as Mr. Jones was concerned it was in accord with the declarations he had previously made, and with the decision of his Englewood constituents. In late years he has taken no active part in politics, but maintains a loyal adherence to his party, and an earnest concern for the country's prosperity.

Personally Mr. Jones is a courtly gentleman who is thoroughly American, and he counts his friends among all classes of men. He possesses a keen insight into human nature, and judges quickly and accurately. He is reserved in manner and refined in his tastes. In 1886 he married Mrs. Salome Hanna Chapin, of Cleveland, Ohio. During the winter season they reside at Thomasville, Georgia, where they have a Southern home of rare attractiveness, and where Mr. Jones has interested himself in the development both of the aesthetic and the practical sides of the town. They also have a charming summer home at Bolton Massachusetts.

HON. JOHN VAN BRUNT.

Hon. John Van Brunt was one of the promotors of the Northern Railroad, and a resident of Englewood Township from 1834 to the time of his death June 20, 1879. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. February 17, 1802, and before coming to Englewood was engaged in the grocery business in West Street, New York, for eight years. In 1830 he married Margaret daughter of Peter Westervelt, Jr., of Englewood, and four years later took up his residence on the farm where he resided until his decease.

He took an especial interest in the cause of Education and the office of Town Superintendent was filled by him from 1847 to 1867, or during the whole time the provision made by that law was in existence. He was one of the organizers of the Bergen County Mutual Assurance Association; was a member of the State Senate from 1849 to 1853 and held other positions of trust.

DR. HARDY M. BANKS.

Dr. Hardy M. Banks, the youngest of five children was born on August 9, 1830 at Murfresboro, N. C. His father Hardy M. Banks, was a planter at Murfresboro, where his son was educated. He died there in 1841. In 1846 young Banks began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. James B. Gilbert of Savannah, Ga., and one and a half years afterwards entered the office of Dr. John F. Gray a leading homeopathic physician of New York city. He was gratuated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in 1849. Not being of age at the time of his graduation Dr. Banks went to Paris and attended the lectures of the "Faculty of Medicine" for two years, and attended lectures of that famous writer on medical therapeutics, Dr. Trousseau, a professed believer in the palliative treatment of Allopathy.

In 1852 Dr. Banks received his diploma from the University of the City of New York and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in that city, and soon afterwards became associated with Dr. A. D. Wilson, a leading homeopath with whom he remained until 1860. In the summer of 1860 he located in Englewood. Dr. Banks is very popular and was president of the Protection Society of the villiage for a number of years.

DR. D. A. CURRIE.

Dr. D. A. Currie, Mayor of Englewood, was born October 10, 1842, at Searsville, N. Y. In 1857 he entered as a student in the office of Dr. Sanford Eastman, of Buffalo, N. Y., and attended lectures at the Medical University of Buffalo, where he was graduated in 1863. He afterwards studied at Edinburg University, for two and half years and at the close of the year 1867 returned to the United States settling in Englewood in the practice of his profession in 1872. His specialties in practice are surgery, and diseases of women and children. He was

Garrit A Lydecker

president of the Bergen County Medical Society in 1876, and is a member of various medical societies. He enjoys wide popularity in Englewood and upon the organization of the city was elected its mayor. He served in the Spanish American War as Lieutenant Colonel of the Second New Jersey Regiment.

GARRET A. LYDECKER.

The Lydecker family are descendants of Ryck Lydecker, who was among the first settlers of Bushwick, L. I., in 1661, where he obtained a grant of land in 1660, as recorded on page 54 of the English Manual.

In the years 1662-63-65 he was magistrate of the town, and was appointed captain of the militia June 24th, 1663, as noted on the town record. The muster roll contained forty names, including officers, and these were divided into watches of ten men each, of whom one watch was on duty each night as a guard against attack by the Indians, and on June 22d, 1663, Stuyvesant, the Director General, visited the village and ordered a fortification of the place with palisades, as a further protection.

Ryck Lydecker married Claere Voormiere, and their children were: Gerrit, born in 1650; Jan, born in 1653; Ryck, Cornelis and Abraham. It is not probable that Ryck ever lived in New Amsterdam or New Harlem. He died prior to November 28th, 1666. His son, Gerrit, married Neeltje Cornelis, from Kuijl, Holland, daughter of Cornelis Cornelison, at New Amsterdam, in the Dutch church, May 20th, 1682, and settled in what is now Englewood, probably in 1691 to 1696. The children of this marriage were: Ryck, born May 7th, 1683; Lysabeth, November 2, 1684; Claere, October 3, 1686; Cornelis, March 13, 1689; Gerrit, October 21, 1691. These children were all baptized in New York at the dates given, except Lysabeth, who was baptized in Hackensack August 9th, 1696.

Gerrit married Weintjen Terhuen, young daughter of Albert Terhuen and Weyntie Brickers, (baptized at Hackensack April 1st, 1705), April 5th, 1723. Their children were: Neeltje, baptized at Hackensack, February 2, 1724; Gerrit born at Tappan, N. Y. November 19th, 1728; Geertijn baptized at Hackensack, May 16th, 1731; Cornelia, baptized at Schraalenburgh, March 13, 1734; Antjen, baptized at Hackensack, March 21st, 1736; Elizabeth, May 28th, 1738; Albert, August 10th, 1740. These three were baptized at Hackensack, Marytje was born at Schraalenburgh, March 20, 1743, and Neeltje was baptized at Schraalenburgh, August 22, 1745. Gerrit G. Lydecker son of Gerrit Lydecker and Weintjen Terhuen, was a captain in the Revolutionary War and was subsequently a member of the Colonial Legislature.

He married Lydia Demarest (twin daughter of Jacobus Demarest and Margreitje Cozine Herring), baptized at Schraalenburgh July 19, 1733, marriage record not found. Both became members of South Church March 11, 1762. Their children were Gerred, born August 29, 1753; Jacobus, May 27, 1755; Wyntje, April 17, 1757; Margrietje, April

16, 1759; Gerrit, August 31, 1761; Jacobus and Cornelis (twins) March 25, 1764; Lidia, September 13, 1766; Jacobus, March 14, 1769; Elizabeth, June 23, 1771, and Maria, March 15, 1774. These were all born at Englewood.

His son Garrit born August 31, 1761, drove one of the wagons containing household goods belonging to the family when they fled from the British, and after crossing at New Bridge, the bridge was destroyed behind them to prevent the enemy from following. The British after landing at Fort Lee came and encamped on the Lydecker homestead adding quite materially to their commissary stores by appropriating a number of fat sheep and hogs, which were necessarily left behind. Mr. Lydecker subsequently engaged in agricultural pursuits on this farm. He married Annaatje Westervelt, daughter of Ari and Geertje (Zabriskie) Westervelt, (born February 16, 1766) November 27, 1784.

Their children were: Abraham born May 23, 1786; Gertrude, born April 16, 1790, married John Edsall of English Neighborhood; and John, born December 25, 1795. Garret Lydecker died April 27, 1848, and his wife September 15, 1849.

Abraham the eldest son of this Garret, was born on the old homestead as given above, and became a farmer, as his father had been. He was active and energetic, identified with the interests of his locality. He served as freeholder of his township for two terms, and represented his district in the Legislature of the state. A man of sound judgment and business ability he was frequently called upon to act as executor and administrator of estates. Mr. Lydecker married Maria, daughter of Daid N., and Maretje (De Clark) Demarest, December 15, 1808. Their children were Garret A., David, born May 31, 1814, died in infancy; Mary Ann, born February 15, 1820, married Thomas W. Demarest, and Martha born July 18, 1824, married John Van Nostrand. Abraham Lydecker died November 20, 1841, and his wife on July 7, 1834.

Garret A. Lydecker was born on the farm on which his son Abraham afterward resided, in Englewood, on January 5, 1811. He was educated in the common schools of his locality and at the Hackensack Academy. In 1833 he removed to the farm which became his by bequest from his grandfather, Garret Lydecker, and continued to reside here during his life. Mr. Lydecker was a Democrat, and in his younger days was interested in local politics. He was freeholder of his township for three years, and was town committeeman for a period of about fifteen years; also holding the position of commissioner of appeals, and other local offices. He was a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Hackensack, and of the Hackensack Savings Institution, and a director in the Bergen County Mutual Assurance Society, of which his father was one of the founders. He was a member of the True Reformed Dutch Church, of Leonia, in which he held the office of elder for many years.

THOMAS WILLIAM LYDECKER

Mr. Lydecker was married first to Gertrude, daughter of Peter J. Cole, on August 25, 1831. She was born August 22, 1813, and died August 10, 1847. Of this marriage were: Gertrude, who died in infancy; Abraham, born January 30, 1834, married Rachel, daughter of Ralph S. and Jane (Haring) Demarest; Rachel, born July 10, 1838, married James Christie; Maria, born August 12, 1841, wife of Cornelius Terhune, and John, who died in infancy. His second marriage was to Maria, daughter of Samuel R. and Elizabeth (Zabriskie) Demarest, of Bergen county. They were married December 30, 1847. The children of this union were Thomas William, born April 18, 1849, died October 20, 1870, and Martha, born April 9, 1851, married Silas Wright, of Jersey City, died July 29, 1879. Mr. Lydecker died March 16, 1888.

THOMAS WILLIAM LYDECKER.

Thomas William Lydecker, grandson of Garret A., is of Holland and French ancestry, having descended directly through the line of

RESIDENCE OF THOMAS WILLIAM LYDECKER

Lydeckers and Demarests, two of the oldest families in Bergen county. On the maternal side his grandfather Ralph S. Demarest, was a great grandson of Samuel Demarest who was imprisoned in the Old Sugar House in New York city, being a true patriot worthy of historical notice. The four sons of Samuel Demarest all served in the Revolutionary war. Ralph S., who was a schoolmate of Hamilton Fish and John Jay in New York city, chose the life of an agriculturist, becoming a representative man not only in business but among men. He was one of the projectors of the Northern railroad of New Jersey and was for many years a director in the company. He was a member of the New Jersey State Assembly from 1854 to 1855, and was also State Senator from 1859 to 1861. His daughter, Rachel, married Abraham Lydecker, a farmer. Their children were Garret and Jennie, who both died in infancy, Gertrude, Ralph Demarest, Thomas William, and Bessie.

Thomas William was born at Englewood August 11, 1868. He occupies the house built in 1803, by his great-grandfather, Garret Lydecker, and in which his grandfather Garret A. Lydecker was born January 5, 1811. This is the oldest house in Englewood, a print of which accompanies this sketch.

Thomas William Lydecker was educated in the public schools of Englewood. He is a floriculturist, devoting his time almost wholly to the cultivation of roses. He began in a small way in 1892, first occupying a building covering a space of about eleven by forty-eight feet and having only about two hundred feet under glass. His business has increased until he now has 25,000 square feet under glass, and does a wholesale trade almost exclusively. He is a thorough going business man, understanding and carrying out in detail the enterprise he has so successfully inaugurated. Mr. Lydecker's father died September 16, 1885. His mother is still living.

JAMES LYDECKER

Another branch of the family descends from James, son of Captain Garret, whose son Garret J., was born in 1797, died in 1880. He was a man who occupied a prominent position in the locality then known as the English Neighborhood, having large farming interests, and being one whose advice was sought in all leading questions of the day. His wife was Sarah Ryer, who died in 1862. Their children were James, John R., Cornelius, and Maria. John R., was born in 1824. He was a merchant for a number of years. Afterwards he entered political life and served as deputy collector for the port of New York for twenty-five years. He was a personal friend of President Arthur and many other well known men. He married Elizabeth Ward. They had four children. Garrett J., Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army, J. Ward, Robert and Ida. He died in 1896.

James was born January 15, 1822. When twenty-one years of age he went to New York and became station agent for the Harlem Railroad and in one way and another he had been connected with the railroad interests until his retirement to private life. In 1862 he went to Alexandria, Va., where he served the interests of railroad officials as conductor in and about Washington for awhile, but in 1864, and for a few years subsequently, he conducted a train for the Erie Railroad, from Port Jervis up through the Catskills in New York. In 1868 he returned to Englewood and subcontracted for the building of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey and afterwards was conductor for a train on this road. In 1842 he was married to Miss Ellen Lake with whom he lived fifty years. Four children were born of this union.

CORNELIUS LYDECKER.

Cornelius Lydecker a descendant of Dutch ancestry, who emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, at an early day, is a conspicuous figure in the county. He is a great grandson of Garret Lydecker, and a grandson of James Lydecker and Mariah Day. Mr. Lydecker's father was Garet J., who married Sarah Ryers. Their children were James, John

R., and Cornelius who was born at Englewood on the place where he now lives, April 16, 1827. Mr Lydecker has had a varied experience in both public and private life. In 1846, he went to New York as a clerk in the dry goods store of his brother John, where he remained two years. The gold excitement of 1849, attracting him to California, he went by the water route sailing around Cape Horn. After a stay of two years in the gold regions he returned home and subsequently entered the political field, soon after being elected surveyor of highways. Following this he was elected township collector, and in 1862, was elected county collector, holding that office five years. In 1872 he was elected to the state senate, on the Democratic ticket, being continued in this office from year to year until 1875, when he became a candidate for state treasurer and comptroller, and for seven years thereafter he was a lobbyist in the Senate. In 1871, Mr. Lydecker with William B. Dana, editor of the "Financial Chronicle" built the Palisade Mountain House. He then took a rest by travelling for a time, returning to engage in real estate, building and selling.

Mr. Lydecker was married in 1852 to Miss Catherine S. Van Blarcom, they have six children, Mary wife of Oliver Drake Smith, Mary Ryers, wife of Stanly P. Parsons, Elizabeth, Garret in a banking house at 18 Wall Street, New York, Katie and Cornelius at Englewood. Mr. Lydecker is a member of Masonic Lodge, 114.

ALEXANDER CASS, ESQ.

Alexander Cass, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Surveyor, Coroner and citizen needs no introduction, although many have been introduced to him, and some in the quiet retirement of the County boarding house in Hackensack have subsequently regretted the necessity of the interview. Mr. Cass was born November 20, 1825, at Carlisle, Schoharie county, N. Y. When he was about eighteen months old his father died. Some two years later his mother remarried and went to Carthage, Jefferson county, N. Y., to reside. She died there in 1852. The then juvenile Alexander did not accompany his mother to her new home, but was left with his maternal grandparents, at Carlisle, on a farm. There he grew, and when of sufficient years was sent to the public school, where he received a rudimentary education. When he reached the age of twelve years he was taken from the school and sent to Albany, where for a year he officiated as clerk in a store. At the end of the twelve months he returned to his grandparents' home, where he remained for a few weeks. Next he was sent to the Schoharie Academy, remaining two years. After this he worked for one season on the farm of an uncle, but, as he himself says, he did not take kindly to farming.

He next attended a select school conducted by Prof. A. Smith Knight, a most excellent teacher, who was also a civil engineer and a lawyer. There he studied surveying and acted as amanuensis. During the last six months of study under Prof. Knight he made his home with him. He left his tuition April 1, 1842, and became teacher of the school

Alexander Bell

in Carlisle where he had received his earlier education. The school was known as District N. 4, or the Little York District. He taught there for two and a half years, when he went to an adjoining district, known as Rockville. There he remained five and one-half years. From 1848 to 1850, however, he spent a portion of his time, Saturdays generally, in the law office of Mr. John H. Salsbury, at Carlisle. In November 1850, Mr. Cass went to Cobleskill, N. Y., where he entered the law office of Messrs. T. and H. Smith, remaining until September 1852, as a student, subsequently entering the law department of the University of Albany, from which he was graduated in April 1853. He was admitted to the bar at the April term of the Supreme Court of the State, and the same year, at Albany, as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Meantime the Senior member of the firm, Thomas Smith had moved his law office to Albany and Mr. Cass remained with him at No. 51 State Street, for some time. He looks back with a justifiable pride to the fact that he paid most of his way while studying law, with money he saved while teaching school. One man, Mr. Charles Courter proved his *bon ami*, and advanced him money to enable him to finish his legal course and pay graduating expenses, taking Mr. Cass's note, simply, as security. This was paid after Mr. Cass removed to New Jersey.

Mr. Cass came to this state, to Bergen county, May 22, 1853, and and through Mr. John Van Brunt was appointed teacher of the Upper Teaneck public school. In 1842 the school committee consisted of Abram Ely, New Bridge; Abram Carlock, Fort Lee; and John Van Brunt, English Neighborhood. There were then ten school districts in the township. In 1853 there were thirteen, as follows: Bulls Ferry, Fort Lee, English Neighborhood, Tenafly, Lower Teaneck, New Bridge, Schraalenburgh, Kinderkamack, Closter, Upper Teaneck, Central English Neighborhood, Old Bridge and Palisades. The Coytesville district was set off from District No. 11, this year (1898). In Mr. Van Brunt's report for 1854 he says: "Eight districts have changed teachers within the year. These changes are not so much to be attributed to entire dissatisfaction with the teachers as to efforts on the part of the trustees to engage the services of such as possess rare abilities. This township has now a far better corps of teachers than at any time within the recollection of the superintendent." This may be considered a highly complimentary reference to Mr. Cass and the other seven new teachers.

Mr. Cass assumed charge of the Upper Teaneck School August 6, 1853. The school house was then located on the corner opposite the present building. About six months after Mr. Cass assumed charge it was moved to the present site. He taught in the Upper Teaneck school, in all about ten and a half years, but after six years and a half he was transferred to the Lower Teaneck District, where he remained two years after which he returned to the Upper District. This gave him all told a teachership of thirteen years in Teaneck.

Besides his experience as a teacher Mr. Cass had other connections with various schools. In 1845 he was elected Town Superintendent of

Public Schools at Carlisle, but could not qualify on account of his age. The next year he was re-elected and served for two terms. He moved from Teaneck to Englewood in 1865. In 1867 he was appointed School Superintendent for Bergen county, being the first man to hold that office. He remained in the position two terms or six years in all. The salary for the first year was $688, of which he had to pay expenses. Subsequently the Board of Freeholders allowed $100 extra for the latter purpose.

Since retiring from the position of County Superintendent, Mr. Cass has acted as civil engineer, been a Justice of the Peace, a Coroner, and has held other offices.

His first term as Justice of the Peace began in 1864, and was for five years. Mr. Cass is now serving his fifth term as a Justice. He was the Town Clerk for Englewood from 1859 to 1865. He was Assessor for Englewood Township during the years 1876-77. He served his first term as Coroner, 1878 to '81, and his second term 1892 to '95, the term expiring in November. Mr. Cass has also served several terms as Commissioner of Appeals. In 1858 he was appointed one of the two examiners and visitors of the public schools of Bergen county, a position he held for two years.

Many of our citizens were pupils under his tuition at Upper and Lower Teaneck, and Mr. Cass feels proud of the fact that ex-Judge J. M. Van Valen, of the Court of Common Pleas, was one of his pupils. The Judge received his first license as a teacher from Justice, then superintendent Cass.

Other pupils who received their early training under his guidance were Rev. S. I. Vanderbeek of the Reformed Church, late of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Judge Holt of Galesburgh, N. Y.; H. T. Austin, E. D., now of California; and lawyers, late George Palmer, of East Worchester, N. Y., and Theodore F. Lozier of Jersey City.

Mr. Cass was married July 4, 1855, to Miss Maria Louisa Halleck, a lineal descendant of Fitz Greene Halleck, the celebrated author of "Marco Bozzaris." Miss Halleck was a native of Delaware county, N. Y., is now dead. Two children were born to them Willard, now a civil engineer, and a daughter, Hattie E., who died at the age of sixteen months. Mr. Cass' ancestors were Germans and Hollanders on the maternal side, and English on the paternal side. He traces his ancestry back to 1686. He is a distant relative of the late U. S. Senator Lewis Cass, of Michigan."

Copied from Englewood Press, of September 7, 1895.

ABRAM DE RONDE.

On a common field stone in the old De Ronde grave yard in King Valley, Rockland county, New York, is the name of Abram De Ronde, of Revolutionary fame. The death of this old soldier occurred in 1781, and was caused by a gunshot, in an attempt the Americans were making to recapture him from the enemy who had taken him while he was conducting an expedition to Clinton Point.

William De Ronde was the grandson of Hendrick De Ronde one of the ancestors of this family who came from Holland in Colonial days and settled on Long Island. The De Ronde's were French Huguenots, who like others failed to find an asylum in Holland and came to this country in consequence. His son William De Ronde married Rachel Goetchess and moved to Teaneck, Bergen county about sixty-five years ago. He was the father of four children three sons and one daughter. Two sons, Abram and John died recently, aged respectively eighty-two and eighty-three years. The other son William, the father of the subject of this sketch, is the well known coal dealer of Englewood and is still living. By his marriage to Miss Lavinia Doremus, he became the father of seven children, three sons and four daughters, all living except Rachel the eldest.

Abram De Ronde was born in 1857, and his career, for so young a man, has been both financially and politically a brilliant one. His education preparatory to entering College was received in the Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, N. J. When seventeen years of age he left school and entered upon a business career, which eventually evolved the well-known house of Abram De Ronde & Co., a large business firm favorably recognized as such throughout the countries of Europe as well as in both North and South America. It is not often that financial ventures backed by syndicates and moneyed influence have forced themselves world wide upon the business public even under these favorable circumstances, but Abram De Ronde has accomplished this mercantile feat, not only alone but without a dollar to begin the enterprise and with the natural drawbacks and disadvantages which always encumber such undertakings.

With a definite conception of life before him and a faith in himself necessarily commensurate with the victory to be achieved, Mr. De Ronde became first the agent for E. Oakes & Co., 41 Dey Street, New York, going to Boston for this firm, where he succeeded in establishing their Eastern house under some trying difficulties and putting it upon a solid business foundation. Two years afterwards he established a business for the same firm in Philadelphia, and when twenty-four years of age launched out for himself in the manufacturing and importing of chemicals, colors and dyes, with offices in New York, at which place the headquarters of the concern has remained ever since, with branches in Boston and Philadelphia.

The manufacture of nitrate of iron occupied the attention of Mr. De Ronde at first, but as business necessitated, other chemicals were put upon the market, and the trade eventually so widened that importations were undertaken, a large agency with a competent corps of buyers and sellers were brought into requisition, so that now the name of Abram De Ronde & Co. is well known throughout the old world, and is one of the most prominent of American houses as manufacturers and importers of all kinds of chemicals and dye stuffs.

Mr. De Ronde has also become largely identified in real estate interests, and has built several large houses in Englewood. His own residence is one of the most elegant structures in this part of the county.

In 1889 Mr. De Ronde was elected a member of the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1893. He was afterwards candidate for State Senator, but was defeated in the nominating convention. As a prominent member of the Democratic party he served four years on the State Committee of New Jersey, but not approving of the Chicago platform, he resigned that position and took a prominent part in the campaign for sound currency. He has also served as a member of the City Council, of Englewood, where he now lives.

MOSES E. SPRINGER.

Mr. M. E. Springer is one of the oldest citizens of Englewood, and was born at the corner of Bedford and Commerce streets, in the old Ninth Ward, New York, August 5, 1827. When about five years old he was taken to Paterson, N. J., where, at the early period of seven summers he began to earn his own living. He was first put to work in a cotton mill and at one time worked in the "Old Red Mill" at Oradell At that time he used to walk the entire distance to and from Paterson, both morning and night, from and to the house of his grandmother, where he resided.

When about eleven years old he was taken back to the city of New York, where he attended a public school on Seventeenth street for a short time. He afterward received a brief course of rudimentary instruction in the public school, which with an occasional month or two at a country school at Cold Spring, and at the Pond Church, Franklin township, this county, was all the schooling he received.

At the age of twelve years he was placed in a shoemaker's store and shop, on Houston, opposite Orchard Street, New York city, with a view of mastering the mysteries of the cobbler's art. The employment was not congenial and at the end of a year and a half he went to reside with a Dr. Colville who at that time had a local reputation as the "Scotch Doctor," a man who was both a practicing physician and a druggist. Master Springer remained here for two years. During that time he mastered the art of making pills, learned to compound drugs and to put up physicians' prescriptions. This line of business proved pleasant to him, but those who had control of his destiny thought that he should learn a trade, and when fifteen years and a half old he was taken to Fishkill Landing, "Five Corners," N. Y., and apprenticed to a country carpenter to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner.

Here he learned to swing the broad-axe, to handle the adze, to tongue and groove flooring by hand, to match boards, to dress siding, to stick mouldings, and to do all the various things pertaining to house building. After working here for about three years Mr. Springer became dissatisfied with the prospects in a small country town, and once again returned to the city of New York where he obtained employment

MOSES E. SPRINGER

for a time, at five shillings a day, under instruction. By close application he soon obtained sufficient knowledge of the art of house building, to be able to turn his hand to stair building, sash and blind making which are now followed as separate trades.

In the year 1853, Mr. Springer became acquainted with Miss Mary A. Golding, of English parentage, born in London, but subsequently removed to New York. He wedded her in 1854. At this time, and for two or three years previously he was in the employ of Mr. A. G. Bogert, in Bank street, New York, a brother of Mr. Andrew D. Bogert, of Englewood. In his shop, for some time he occupied the responsible position of foreman, until in the Spring of 1856.

About this time he started West, landing in Beaverdam, Wisconsin. Two years following his arrival at Beaverdam were marked by great financial depression, and although Mr. Springer worked hard to make the business of a steam planing mill and sash and door factory (in which he was part owner) successful, the venture proved a failure. Heartily tired and sick of the West he turned his feet toward his former home. To reach this he was obliged to obtain some pecuniary assistance, having wasted his substance and accumulation of former years in his ill-stared venture in Beaverdam.

As Mr. Springer and family were about ready to start for the East they heard through a friend of the existence of a place called Englewood, and where carpenters would be in demand to put up houses which it was supposed would soon be needed for the accommodation of the multitude expected to flock to its beautiful site. This news was the changing factor in Mr. Springer's life. It brought him to Englewood in time to grow up with the town and to be identified with its founders. With his little family of wife, two girls and a boy, he left Beaverdam, and on April 10, 1859, landing in Englewood. At first he occupied the house which has recently been known as the Metzler house, now in Lafayette Park; and worked for a year as a journeyman carpenter for Messrs. Van Brunt & Waters, whose shop—a brick building with steam power—was located at what was then called Van Brunt's Station, on Railroad avenue, near Grand.

Arriving thus in the infant days of the town, Mr. Springer naturally assisted in putting up some of the first buildings which were erected in the place. He helped to build the first railroad station at Englewood, and also aided in constructing the water tank for the railroad, Englewood then being a watering station. He further contributed his labor in the building of the Presbyterian Chapel which for a long time occupied the site where the Church now stands.

In the Spring of 1860 Mr. Springer purchased the interest of Mr. Waters in the firm and entered into a co-partnership with Mr. Adriance Van Brunt. One of the first buildings erected by them was the store now occupied by Mr. H. J. DeMott, on Palisade Avenue, by the railroad. In this building Englewood had its first post-office located, Mr. John Van Brunt, then the owner, being the first postmaster. The

small building now owned and occupied by the Woman's Exchange was erected along side the Van Brunt building and was used as Van Brunt & Springer's office.

At the close of the civil war they removed their shop from Van Brunt's station, and erected the large building west of the railroad, for a time known as the Ramie Spinning Works, although used at one time as a rubber factory, subsequently as the Democratic Campaign headquarters during the Cleveland campaign, and since as a livery stable. They fitted the building with steam power and introduced the many wood working machines required in conducting a large business for building purposes. Mr. Joseph Blauvelt was about this time taken into partnership with Messrs. Van Brunt & Springer, and the firm became "Van Brunt, Springer & Blauvelt." After a few years Mr. Springer purchased the interest of his two partners and then for a number of years conducted the business alone. During this time he erected many substantial residences.

Mr. Springer has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Englewood almost from the date of its organization, both himself and wife having united with it during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Hewett, who was in charge during the first six months after the erection and dedication of the building. He has been a member of the Official Board of the church from that time to the present, and was largely instrumental in raising the funds necessary for the work of enlarging the church building in 1869, during the pastorate of Rev. E. W. Burr.

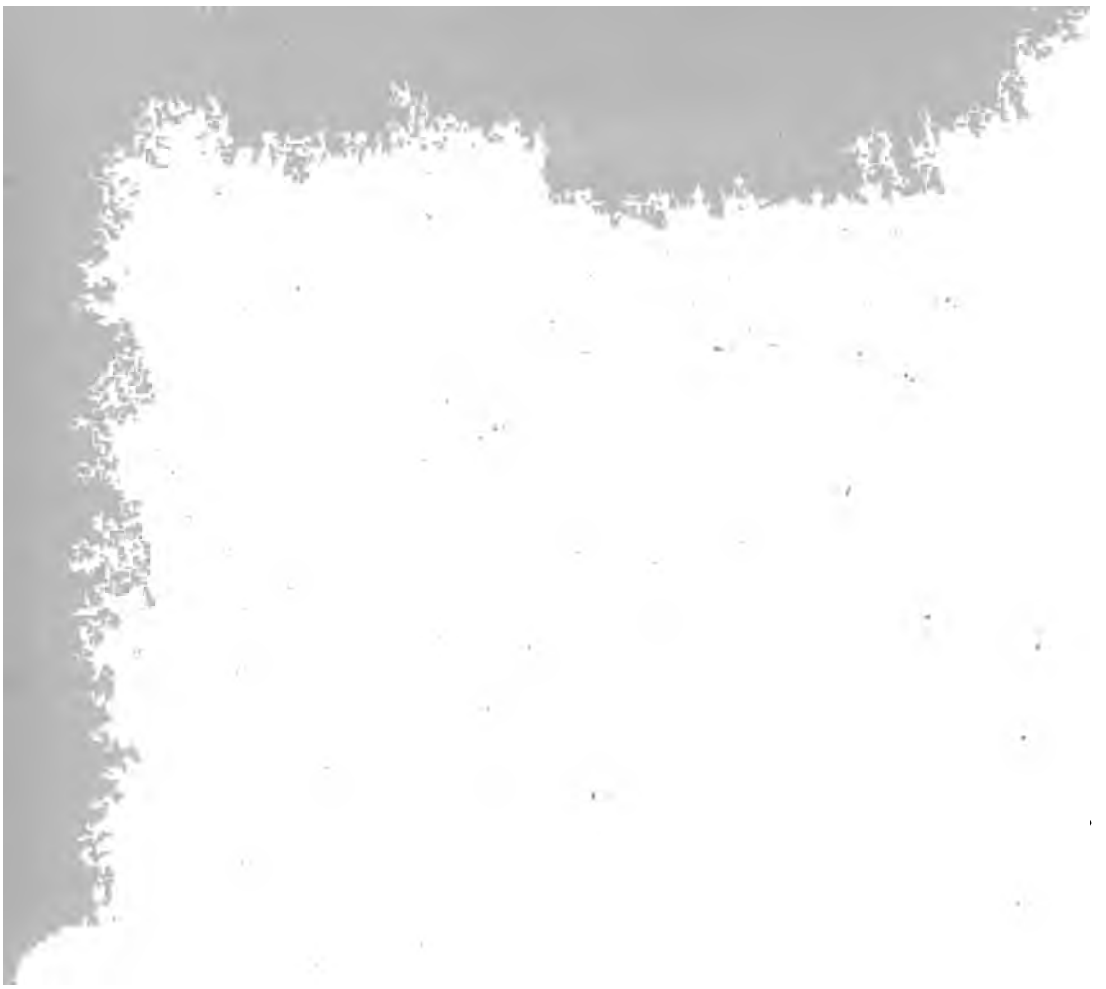
Mr. Springer has always been greatly interested in the subject of temperance, and to him is due the credit of the establishment of the Englewood Lodge of Good Templars, No. 103, April 12, 1870. He was also instrumental in establishing a children's order called the Temple of Honor. He was also one of the charter members of Tuscan Lodge, F. and A. M., of Englewood, and was the third Grand Master of the Lodge, holding that office for two years. For fifteen consecutive years he was one of the trustees of the Englewood Free School, and for a considerable portion of that time he held the position of District Clerk. He has also been connected with Brookside Cemetery as its Superintendent, from the date of its organization, and still holds that position, as well as being one of the the trustees and secretary of the Cemetery Association.

In 1872 Mr. Springer retired from the business of carpenter and builder. But having subsequently invested heavily in considerable property he also burdened himself with a heavy mortgage in the purchases. The financial depression of 1873 followed with its reverse and shrinkage of values, and the result proved disastrous, leaving him some $4,000 worse off than nothing, and he was obliged to begin life over again.

In the fall of 1875 he started in his present business of Undertaker and Funeral Director, in which he has been successful. During the

N. J. Pub. & Eng. Co.

Andrew D. Bogart



winter of 1875-76 he started a hardware and house furnishing store, having purchased entirely on credit the stock and fixtures of a small store of that description in the Parramore building, on Palisade avenue. He continued at this stand until his growing stock became too large for the building, when he leased a much larger store in the Athenaeum building and fitted same up with especial reference to the necessities of his trade. The work of fitting up was done by himself. He then took his son, who had been clerking for him from the start, into partnership, and for a time the firm did a thriving business. The Athenaeum was destroyed by fire in November 1887, and their business went up as the building was dissipated in smoke. During the time he was engaged in the hardware business Mr. Springer succeeded in paying off the entire debt incurred during the financial depression of 1873.

After the fire at the Athenaeum Mr. Springer again, for a few years, devoted himself to the business of constructing houses, putting up a number of dwellings in Englewood. But the attention this required in addition to the duties pertaining to his profession of undertaker proved to great, and he was once more compelled to relinquish the carpenter trade.

In August 1890 Mr. Springer was elected Secretary of the Englewood Mutual Loan and Building Association. The success of that organization is good proof of the character of his work in that capacity.

His family has been increased since he made Englewood his home by a son and daughter, making five children in all, four of whom are married. He has seventeen grandchildren, all living, and when he gives a Christmas or other family dinner he has a full table indeed.

Mr. Springer has also served as Assessor for the township of Englewood, and incidentally while in that position as Secretary to the Board of Health.

It will be seen that his life, while passed in the quiet lines of trade and business, has been by no means an uneventful one. Much of it has been directly or intimately passed in the building of Englewood, and few men have done more than he in his modest way to make the town what it is.--From the Englewood Press of August 3, 1895.

ANDREW DEMAREST BOGERT.

Andrew D. Bogert was born at Teaneck, Bergen county, N. J., May 25, 1835, and is the son of Gilliam and Marie Demarest Bogert. The American ancestor of the family was Gilliam Bogert, who emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, in the year 1662. Mr. Bogert's father was a volunteer in the war of 1812. His mother was a direct descendant of north of France Huguenot stock.

Mr. Bogert during his boyhood resided at home on his father's farm, receiving a common school education, principally at the Teaneck district school, and learned the art of farming, before leaving home, which he

RESIDENCE OF ANDREW D. BOGERT

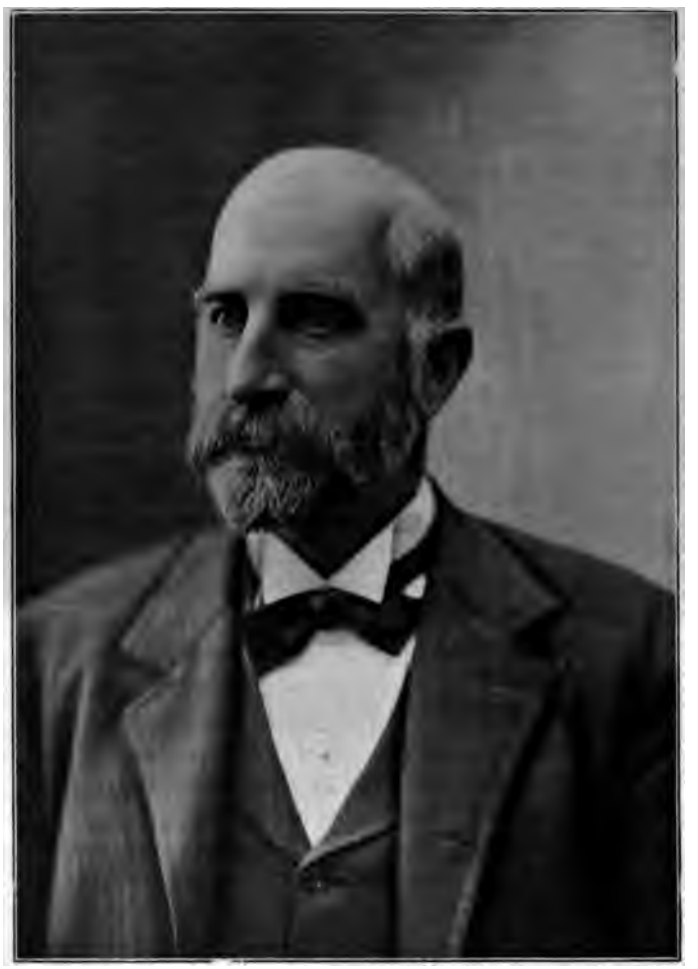
did at the age of sixteen. He then went to New York city where he served an apprenticeship to the carpentering and building business, during which period he utilized the opportunity afforded by the Cooper Institute night school, to master the branches best suited to his purpose. Mr. Bogert remained in New York city until the latter part of the year 1859, when he removod to Englewood, N. J., and entered into the contracting and building business on his own account, in which he has since been prominent. During the year 1877, Mr. Bogert purchased the Dutch Point saw mill and plant, adjoining the Colt's factory in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, where he carried on an extensive logging and lumbering trade on the Connecticut river, in which Mr. I. S. Homans was associated with him. This property, Mr. Bogert sold in 1878, and returned to Englewood, where he has since continued to reside, conducting his extensive contracting and building business, constructing many of the fine residences, hotels and public buildings in the neighborhood. An enumeration of a few of these includes the Englewood House, the Tenafly Hotel, Palisades Mountain House, Fort Lee Hotel and Octagon Building, the Methodist, Presbyterian and Reformed Dutch churches, the Englewood, Teaneck, and Undercliff school buildings. He has also been active in purchasing and promoting real estate enterprises in Englewood and vicinity, in buying, building and selling, and was the promotor of Leonia Park at Leonia, N. J.

Mr. Bogert was a member ofthe Englewood Reformed Church until 1881, and held offices of trust. Since that time he has been a member of the Englewood Presbyterian Church. He became a member of the Holland Society of New York in 1889, and was elected vice-president for Bergen county in 1896. For ten years he has been a director in the Englewood Loan and Building Association and has also acted on the Building Committee during that time. He has been president of the Citizens' Sewer Company since its incorporation in 1882, also a member of the Englewood Field Club since its organization.

In politics Mr. Bogert is an ardent Democrat and has held many minor offices of trust. He was elected Chosen Freeholder from Englewood township in the spring of 1895, and from Englewood city, in 1898, his familiarity with architectural construction and finance, well fitting him for the office. He has been president of the Democratic County Committee for three terms, has always been a hard worker and an energetic organizer in every undertaking. He is of Christian character and of such temperate, methodical and unassuming habits, as seems the best kind of success with which American life is concerned.

ABRAM TALLMAN.

Abram Tallman of the firm of Gulnac & Tallman, carpenters and builders of Englewood, is a descendant in the direct male line of Douwe Harmensen Tallman who came to this country from Friesland, Holland in 1658 and settled in Bergen (now Jersey City), New Jersey. Douwe purchased a tract of land in Nyack, Rockland county, New York, extend-



ABRAM TALLMAN.

ing from the Hudson River to the Hackensack River and embracing what is now the business portion of the town. His son Tunis and Douwe removed to Nyack after his death and became the progenitors of all the Tallmans in Rockland county, N. Y. and Bergen county, N. J. Mr. Tallman can also trace his connection with many of the other old Dutch families who settled in this country in the latter part of the seventeenth and the the early part of the eighteenth centuries, among them being the DeRonde, Onderdonk, Haring and Blauvelt families of Rockland county, N. Y.

Abram Tallman was born at Tallman's, Rockland, county, N. Y., on May 6, 1846. His father, John A. Tallman, like most of his ancestors, was a farmer, and Abram's early life was spent on the farm and attending school at Sufferns, N. Y. In 1862, when sixteen years of age, he taught school for a few months at Tallman's, the first venture he made in life for himself. In 1863 and 1864 he was employed in a photograph gallery in New York city, but this work proving too trying to his health, he returned to Tallman's, and, after six months' rest on the farm, found employment at the Ramapo Car Shops, at Ramapo, Rockland county, N. Y., where he stayed for the next two years, learning the car building trade. Afterwards he worked at the carpenter trade in Sufferns and Middletown, N. Y., and Paterson, N. J., and finally, in 1867, came to Englewood. From 1867 to 1882 he worked at the building trade in Englewood, and in 1882 formed, with Mr. James M. Gulnac, the present firm of Gulnac & Tallman. This firm, since 1882, have built up a good business and established a first-class reputation for themselves as carpenters and builders, and are among the leading concerns engaged in that business in Englewood, having built many of the city's finest residences.

Mr. Tallman has always taken an active interest in the welfare of Englewood, having seen it grow from a village of about fifteen hundred, in 1867, when he first came there, to a city of about five thousand five hundred inhabitants in 1889 to 1893. He was a member of the Englewood Township Committee from 1889 to 1893. He was also a member of the Citizens' Committee formed in 1895 to promote the movement for the incorporation of Englewood as a city, and when the place was finally incorporated in 1896, he was elected a member of the first regular City Council and was chairman of that body from 1896 to 1898.

Mr. Tallman was married in 1870 to Miss Maria Zabriskie of what is now Oradell, Bergen County, N. J., whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Bergen County. They have one daughter and three sons of whom one, William Tallman is a lawyer practicing in New York city.

THE BOROUGH OF ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS.

This borough originally formed a part of Englewood township and was organized into a municipality by itself March 11th, 1895. W. O. Allison was elected mayor, and has been continued in office to the pres-

DAVID L. BARRETT.

ent time. John G. Ropes, Assessor and Clerk; and Benjamin Wostervelt, Collector, have also held their respective positions from the organization of the borough.

HUDSON RIVER AND THE PALISADES

RESIDENCE OF W. O. ALLISON.

CHAPTER XXX.
TEANECK TOWNSHIP.

HOW FORMED—CIVIL LIST—TEANECK GRANGE—SCHOOLS—BIOGRAPHICAL.

This township was formed from Englewood township and is bounded on the north by Bergenfields borough, east by Englewood city and Leonia borough, south by Bogota borough and river, and on the west by the Bogota borough and river. It contains about three thousand five hundred acres and has a real estate valuation of four hundred and sixty three thousand, six hundred and seventy-five dollars. The population in 1895 was one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. The official vote cast at the November election of 1898 was one hundred and forty-nine.

The township was incorporated February 13, 1895. The first officers were:—Township Clerk, Frank S. De Ronde, 1895-98; John H. Ackerman, 1898-1901; Township Committee, William Bennett, 1895-98; Peter I. Ackerman, 1895-97; Henry J. Brinkerhoff, 1895-96; Freeholder, John J. Phelps, 1895-1901; Assessor, Daniel G. Bogert, 1895-98; Jonathan Hawkins, 1898-1901. Collector, Tunis Cole, 1895-98 (died in 1895), Warren M. Cluss appointed to '96, elected '96-98; Jasper Westervelt 1898 resigned in '98; Robert Stevenson appointed in 1898. Daniel G. Bogert elected in 1899-1901. Justices of the Peace, Robert Stevenson, 1895 to 1900; William Bennett, 1898-1903. Officers elected March 14, 1899, were:—For Township Committee, Henry J. Brinkerhoff; for Collector, Daniel G. Bogert; for Constable, Christian Cole, Jr.; for Commissioners of Appeals, Peter Rademann, Jasper Westervelt; for Surveyors of Highways, Donald Matheson, Cornelius J. Terhune.

Teaneck township is a representative of unity so far as politics and party are concerned, there never having been a party election held, all tickets have been citizens tickets and all nominations have been made at citizens primaries. While the political complexion of the township is two to one Republican the agreement is favorable to the Democrats who could not expect anything from a party vote.

TEANECK GRANGE.

There are no villages in Teaneck township, but a villa grange lies within its precincts, of more than usual significance and historical importance, extending from Nordhoff in both directions over twenty-five miles of roads. It runs through the Phelps estate and is the Mecca of thousands during the summer months, who drive or bicycle through the woods and shaded groves.

Here resided William Walter Phelps, our former minister to Austria and Germany. His estate included the thousand of acres of field, slope and hill, intersected by macadamized roads, shaded by

forests and ornamental trees. The quaint, low, rambling, wooden structure flanked on the south by an ornate one of stone containing drawing rooms, picture gallery, etc., the whole surrounded by spacious grounds beautified by rare plants and flowering shrubs was for years the home residence of the family. This unique Villa-Grange, for years, not only the political Mecca of one party, but the seat of hospitality so generous and wide as to attract to it persons of all parties and classes, unfortunately and to the regret of all, fell with the greater portion of its contents, a victim to the cruel ravages of fire, April 1, 1888.

On the hill New Bridge lies partly in this township and partly in Palisade township. It is the locality of Baron Steubens residence, built in 1752, but aside from its Revolutionary history and traditions the place has but little that is important for this chapter.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

William Walter Phelps, was born in New York city, August 24, 1839. His father, John Jay Phelps, one of the leading merchants of the city, accumulated a large fortune, having been prominently identified with many of the important enterprises of his day. He was the projector and virtual founder of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and held the office of president for many years.

William Walter, his distinguished son, received his collegiate education at Yale College from which institution he was graduated with high honors in 1860. Following this he pursued a special line of study for a short time in Europe, subsequently taking a leading place in the class of 1863, in the Columbia Law School, where he was graduated as valedictorian.

Immediately after being admitted to the bar, Mr. Phelps opened offices in New York and was rapidly building up a large practice when the death of his father occurring in 1868, changed all his future plans for life. The settlement and care of a large estate now demanded his attention, compelling him to abandon his profession and devote his entire time to private interests. Recognizing his abilities, Governor Fenton, had, prior to this, tendered him the appointment to the bench of the Sixth Judicial District of New York city.

The estate upon which he resided is situated near Englewood, N. J., and comprises about twenty-nine hundred acres of land. In the midst of this stood a residence of palatial proportions filled with treasures collected during extensive travel in foreign lands. (This residence was burned April 1, 1888.

Soon after his removal to Bergen county, Mr. Phelps began to take an interest in the success of the Republican party.

In 1872 he was elected to Congress, representing the Fifth Congressional District of New Jersey. Forceful and vigorous in oratory, ready in debate, and ever the courteous gentleman, he attracted attention and made an immediate and marked impression. He was made a

W. Walter Phelps

member of the committee on Banking and Commerce, one of the leading committees of the House.

His statesmanlike abilities were quickly recognized by Speaker Blaine, who appointed the young New Jersey Congressman upon several special committees of the highest importance, where he acquitted himself with such fairness and good judgment as to elicit the approval of prominent men and the newspapers of all parties.

It was at this time that a warm friendship and close personal intimacy sprang up between Mr. Phelps and Mr. Blaine which was life lasting.

Mr. Phelps was renominated for Congress in 1874, which was a Democratic tidal wave year, and although he ran six hundred votes ahead of his ticket, the Democratic candidate was elected by a plurality of seven. He declined to become a candidate again in 1878, his private business demanding his whole attention.

In 1880 he was a delegate-at-large from the state of New Jersey to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, where he worked heroically for the nomination of James G. Blaine for president, but with characteristic gracefulness he accepted the inevitable, and at once threw his influence and hearty support toward the election of Mr. Garfield.

His health giving way during this campaign, he was ordered abroad by his physicians and sailed in October. In the Spring of 1881, while still abroad, he received the appointment of Minister to Austria from the new administration. This he accepted but resigned the new position after the death of Mr. Garfield three months later. He, however, remained in his position at the Court of Vienna for another year before being relieved by a successor.

On returning to this country in 1882, he found his party ready to again nominate him for a seat in the National House of Representatives. He was elected by a handsome plurality, and was re-elected in 1884, and again in 1886, each time by an increased majority.

He positively declined a re-nomination for Congress in 1888, and at the Republican National Convention, that year his name was presented as a candidate for the vice-presidency, and he received a vote next to that of Mr. Morton of New York, the successful candidate.

Mr. Phelps had no sooner closed his Congressional career in March, 1889, than he was appointed by President Harrison, one of the Commissioners to represent the United States at the International Congress on the Samoan question which met in Berlin in the coming April. Here Mr. Phelps and his American associates as well as some of the leading diplomats of Europe, had to measure swords with Bismark and his talented son, Herbert.

It was agreed on all sides that American interests had been splendidly guarded in this conference. Mr. Phelps arrived in this country with the treaty in June. The examination of the treaty proved so satisfactory to our government that in two weeks after Mr. Phelps

returned, he was nominated by the President to be Minister to Germany, Mr. Harrison remarking at the time that it was the reward of merit. His nomination was promptly confirmed by the Senate which was then in session. Mr. Phelps filled the Berlin mission until superseded in the summer of 1893 by Ex-Chancellor Theodore Runyon the appointee of President Cleveland. The mutual regard which had grown up between the American Commission and Prince Bismark during the Samoan Conference, proved of much assistance to Mr. Phelps when he went back as Minister and it enabled him to perform important services to the United States which his predecessor had failed to secure, especially in the removal of the embargo on American port products.

Before Mr. Phelps left Berlin, he received an appointment from Governor Werts to be a special judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey. Mr. Phelps accepted the honor, and the choice of so distinguished a man to serve in the court was warmly applauded throughout New Jersey. Mr. Phelps took a keen interest in the work of the court, but his health never robust began rapidly to fail, and his illness made rapid progress early in the Spring of 1894. Governor Werts had named him as one of the Commissioners provided for by a joint resolution of the Legislature to revise the constitution of the State. Mr. Phelps looked forward with great interest to the work of this body, which was to hold its first session the latter part of June, but it was fated that he should never meet his distinguished associates of that Commission, for on the seventeenth day of June he died.

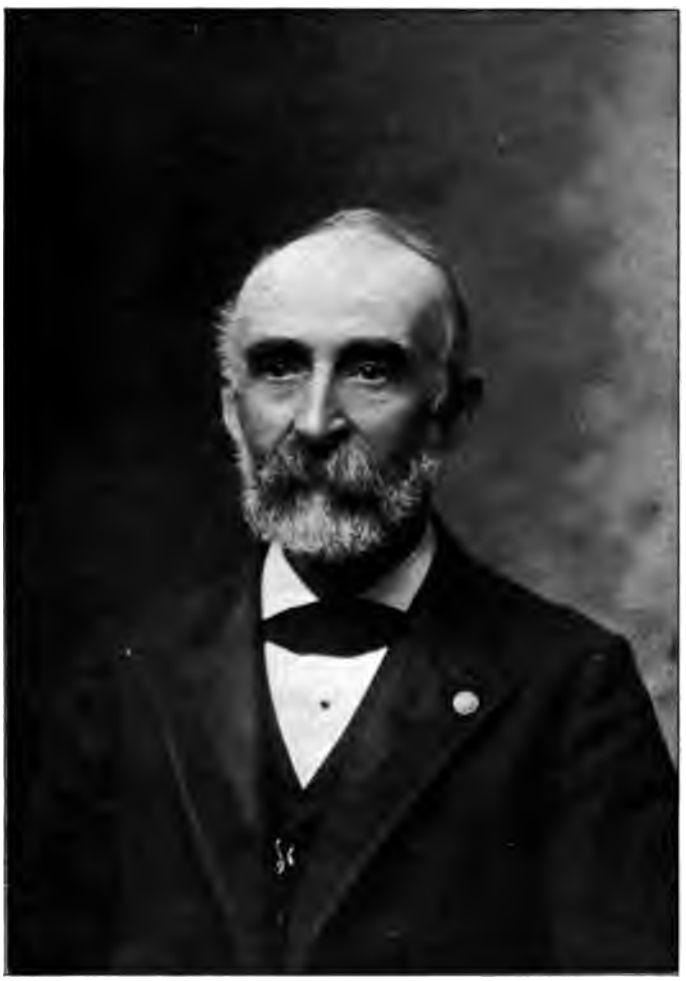
While always the possessor of ample wealth, Mr. Phelps was most democratic in his manners. His hospitality was proverbial, and his house was in every sense of the word made a home to all his guests. His popularity with all his neighbors and the people of Bergen county was demonstrated on many occasions. He was the kindest of employers; his large contributions to private charities and his generous gifts to the needy were without ostentation.

His financial standing and his character for probity were of the highest. He made notable pecuniary sacrifices to save the credit of others. His business interests were extensive, and he was an influential member of the directories of many companies and institutions.

While a positive party man, early in his public career he established a character for political independence and liberality which gained him a public respect that he never lost.

He was a fluent talker, and as an orator he was natural and concise, discarding the ornate, and speaking in the choicest diction directly to the point. His wit was ever bright, keen and fresh. In Congress he did not speak often, but he was among the few in the House who were always listened to.

Soon after concluding his collegiate course Mr. Phelps was married to a daughter of Joseph E. Sheffield, the founder of the Sheffield Scientific School of New Haven. Of this marriage there was one daughter,



JASPER WESTERVELT

the wife of Dr. Franz Von Rottenburg, a German scholar and Under Secretary of State for the German Empire; and two sons, Captain John Jay Phelps of Bergen county, and Colonel Sheffield Phelps, editor of the Jersey City Journal.

THE WESTERVELT FAMILY.

The Westervelt family trace their lineage to Derick Van Westervelt who was born about 1520. In Holland, the native place of this family, they occupied places of honor and trust such as burgomasters, students, doctors and as landed proprietors.

Lubbert Lubbertse Van Westervelt the first American ancestor came in the ship "Hope" in 1662, from Meppel, Province of Drenthe, Holland. He first settled at Flatbush, Long Island, afterwards removing to Hackensack, N. J., where he assisted in building the first Reformed Church on the "Green" in 1686. He and his wife were members of this church.

Benjamin Westervelt, the great great-grandfather of Jasper, was the first American ancestor, and was born in 1702. His wife was Hendricktie Bouguert. Casparus, the son of Benjamin, was born in 1723, and married Wyntie Terheun. The grandparents of Mr. Westervelt were Casparus C. and Maria (Durie) Westervelt, and his parents were Peter C., Jr., and Anna (Lozier) Westervelt. His father was born in 1811.

Jasper was born at Teaneck, Bergen county, December 2, 1837, in the same house in which he has resided for the last sixty years, and whose foundation walls were laid more than one hundred years ago by his great grandfather. The house has been several times rebuilt and modernized, and still continues in possession of the family.

Until fifteen years of age Jasper attended the public schools of his native village, after which he was placed in a private school at Leonia, and at seventeen years of age entered Claverack Institute, a boarding school, situated at Claverack, N. Y. After leaving school Mr. Westervelt began farming, keeping steadily at this occupation until fifty-five years of age, when he retired from active business. On the subject of pear culture Mr. Westervelt is an enthusiast, holding a first-class diploma for the exhibiton of pears, apples and quinces.

When the call was made for volunteers in our Civil War, Mr. Westervelt responded, becoming a private in Company I, 22d Regiment, N. J. Volunteers. He was one of "Father Abraham's Three Hundred Thousand;" was in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, advancing in the famous mud march under Burnside. He is a member of James B. McPherson Post, No. 52, Department of N. J., G. A. R., and is at present the Chaplain. In his religious life Mr. Westervelt has been a member of the first Reformed Church of Hackensack for the past thirty-nine years, serving in the consistory of that church under Dr.

WILLIAM W. BENNETT.

Romeyn and Dr. Vanderwart, both as deacon and elder for a number of terms. He was also for many years connected with Sabbath school as teacher, and subsequently as superintendent.

He was married on June 22, 1865, to Miss Annie Maria De Mott, daughter of John J. De Mott, who died in 1898.

In 1888 Mr. Westervelt travelled through the West, taking a tour through the most interesting portions visiting the beautiful points on the Pacific coast, the Yosemite Valley, the Columbia River and Yellowstone Park; the large cities also claiming a share of his time. In 1896 he made an extended tour of the old World, making visits to Holland, Germany, Switzerland at Interlaken and Mont Blanc, France, Belgium England. Mr. Westervelt reported after coming back from the old World that he still retained his admiration for the new: with the sublime, grand and inspiring views of the Yosemite, its peaks in the clouds and its beautiful falls descending from dizzy heights; the magnificent and unequalled scenery on the Columbia river, the Yellowstone Park filled with Nature's wonders, Geysers, Hot Springs, beautiful cascades and grand views of the falls and the gorge of the Yellowstone. He says: "Unfurl the Red, White and Blue, it is good enough for all."

Mr. Westervelt is a man with well stored mind and exemplary character, a pleasant companion and true friend.

WILLIAM W. BENNETT.

William W. Bennett, Superintendent of the Phelps Estate in Bergen county; was born in England, February 4, 1841. When six months old his parents came to America and located at Binghamton, New York, where the father died about twelve years later. When eleven years of age young Bennett was taken by a Mr. Louis Lee Morris, a farmer of Otsego county, N. Y. where he remained six years. This was one of the important periods of his life, in which he was trained to habits of industry, and frugality and otherwise prepared to meet and solve the many difficult and trying problems of life which come to all. At the age of seventeen years, the young man met Mr. John Stewart Wells, of Binghamton, N. Y., to whom he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of carpenter, and remained with him three years, thoroughly mastering this branch of mechanics, becoming an architect as well. After working for a time at his trade at home, he enlisted as a mechanic, in the War, in 1862, and stayed with the army in one capacity or another, with the construction and repair work on railways, going to Alexandria, then to Norfolk and Suffolk, Virginia, remaining for a considerable time on the Peninsula where McClellan operated. In 1863 he was assigned to the quarter-master's department, under Captain Goodwin, and then was employed solely in the construction of Barracks and prison houses, and in the manufacture of army furniture, which closed his army career. After the fall of Richmond, he applied for his discharge papers, and while on his way home, when near Turner's Station, on the Erie railroad, in New York, President Lincoln was shot, and a

singular coincidence was, that he happened to be on the same spot on July 2, 1881, when President Garfield was assassinated.

For two years after the war, Mr. Bennett followed his trade of carpentering at Binghampton, N. Y., but in 1867 came to New Jersey, going to the home in which he now lives, staying there one year as a tenant. In 1882 he returned to the same house, where he has since resided. His work in New Jersey, was the erection of a fine house for Judge Phelps, subsequently building a row of houses in Teaneck, and following this with a number of buildings in Englewood, then the elegant residence of William Walter Phelps, which led to the acquaintanceship of the two men, and the life long superintendency of Mr. Bennett in the management of the Phelps estate. This was twenty-seven years before the death of Mr. Phelps, during which time the large interests of this wealthy resident of the county was so ably managed and so agreeably with Mr. Phelps' wishes, that substantial considerations not infrequently accompanied the salary allowed, and also honorable mention with flattering financial considerations were made in his will.

Mr. Bennett has been married twice. His first wife was Mrs. Mary C. Corby, daughter of Peter and Catherine Terhune to whom he was married in 1870. She died in 1875. Two daughters were the fruit of this union, Catherine, the younger being the wife of Captain Frank S. De Ronde. On June 10, 1877, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Margaretta Ferdon, daughter of Gilchrest and Eliza Perry of Nyack, N. Y. They are the parents of four children, two boys and two girls, the elder of the boys now being a member of the Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, Infantry.

When Mr. Bennett first came to Englewood he was elected Town Committeeman and held that office for a number of years. He was also chosen member of the board of Freeholders and elected by both parties and re-elected.

When Teaneck township was formed he was selected by all parties for Town Committeeman and elected chairman of the Board. This office he held three years and then by all parties, was re-elected to the same position and also selected for Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Bennett's life has been a comparatively smooth one. He is a kindly man whose lines have fallen in pleasant places. In politics his preference has always been Republican, except where in his judgment the party needed discipline, in which case he has not hesitated to vote with the opposite party.

CHAPTER XXXI.
PALISADES TOWNSHIP.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS—BUROUGHS OF TENAFLY, DUMONT, BERGENFIELDS AND CRESSKILL—CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, SOCIETIES, LODGES, ETC.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Palisades township is of special interest from a historical point of view, many of the most interesting events of the Revolution having transpired within its borders. In 1776 the patriots held Fort Lee, which was a constant source of annoyance to the British, making it almost impossible for them to navigate the Hudson river. Lord Cornwallis crossed the river to Huyler's Landing from Spuyten Duyvil on November 18, 1776. He had with him a force of two battalions of light infantry, two companies of chasseurs, two battalions of British and two of Hessian grenadiers, two battalions of guards and the Thirty-third and Forty-second Regiments of the line. General Washington, who was in Hackensack, was immediately notified by General Green of the movements of the enemy, and that he had ordered a retreat of his troops to English Neighborhood, now in Ridgefield township, and to River Edge, now in Palisade township. Washington met General Greene at River Edge (then called New Bridge). After reaching this point in safety, General Greene returned to Fort Lee and brought up some, who, in the rush, had straggled behind. By his quick movements three thousand Americans were saved from capture. Huyler's Landing was formerly known as Lower Closter. Among the early settlers of this township were the Huylers. Captain John Huyler, who served in the militia during the Revolution, was a special object of vengeance by the Brtish, who burned his house and left him in a destitute condition. At the close of the war he purchased the estate, which is yet in possession of the family, and was a part of the confiscated estate of John Eckerson, which was sold for £1658, York money. In 1818 this property descended to Peter, born in 1780. He died in 1872. The Demarests settled here in early times where Samuel R., was born in 1783. He belonged to the Schraalenburgh Reformed Dutch Church. The Lozier family were early settlers, coming in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Daniel Lozier was born in 1707, and died in 1792. The Zabriskies also came in the seventeenth century, their descendants continuing to reside in the township. The Paulisons who trace their origin to Paulis Pieterse, removed to Bergen from New York about 1660. Governor Peter Stuyvesant appointed Paulus Pieterse in 1663 one of the commissioners for fortifying Bergen, N. J., against the Indians. For his services, he received the same year a patent for several parcels of land. In 1662 he subscribed towards the support of a minister at Bergen and was one of the founders of the Reformed Dutch Church organized there in 1664, the earliest in the state. He and his wife both died

PALISADES AND HUDSON RIVERS—RESIDENCE OF W. O. ALLISON.

in 1702. A son of Paulus Pieterse named Martin Paulisse married Margrietje Westervelt, and their son Paulus Martense, married Rachel Demarest. They joined the Reformed Dutch Church in 1731. Their descendants still reside in Palisades township

Palisades was a part of Hackensack township until 1871, when it was organized into a separate township. The first officers were: Samuel D. Demarest, who was elected Freeholder in 1871, and was followed by John Westervelt in 1875. John H. Anderson was the first Town Clerk and served from 1871 to 1873, when he was succeeded by John H. Huyler. The first Justice of the Peace was William S. Harris; the first Collector, John C. Banta; the first Assessor, Albert A. Terhune.

The present officers are: J. E. Collins, J. B. Christie, and G. Buck, Township Committee; William Ely, Assessor; Joseph Arnold, Collector; Walter Christie, Freeholder, and Ralph Saier, Township Clerk.

THE PALISADES.

This precepitous wall of rock, known as the Palisades of the Hudson, have ever been an attraction since discovered by Henrick Hudson in 1609. This wall of rocks rising from the western shore of the river forms the eastern boundary of the old boundary lines of Ridgefield, Englewood, Palisades and Harrington townships, to the state line.

The height of the range near Weehawken is about three hundred feet above the river, rising gradually to five hundred and forty feet near its northern terminus. This precipice rose at first, undoubtedly, right from the river's edge, but time has formed a talus of fragments of the trap falling in course of long centuries, as if to guard the deep foundations below the great river. The range continues in bold precipitous heights and rocky bluffs along the river to Haverstraw, a little below the Highlands; thence it sways back from the river, rising again in lofty escarpments and massive columns to the northwest and the west from three hundred to eight hundred feet high.

In spite of all efforts to prevent the destruction of the Palisades, systematic attempts have been made for some time by blasters of rock to break up the stone, to be used chiefly for macademizing streets. Indian Head one of the most historic points of the Palisades, a few years ago projected one hundred and fifty feet into the North River beyond the point, where its demolition was effected at four o'clock in the morning, on May 30, 1899. The destruction of this massive rock by a blast in which at least ten thousand pounds of dynamite were used, and two hundred thousand tons of rock torn away was one of the most successful efforts ever made to destroy the grandeur of this part of the Hudson. It broke out an area surface of one hundred and seventy-five by one hundred and sixty-five feet and a depth of about one hundred feet constituting nearly one-third of the height of the cliff.

Indian Head is about five hundred yards from Washington Point at which the Father of Our Country arrived after the defeat of his forces in New York. The declivity up which he climbed still stands although the point is practically wiped out.

TENAFLY.

As to the name of this locality it is undoubtedly from a compound Holland word signifying "Willow Meadow." The territory embraced by the name in question never exceeded an area of more than six miles. The country northward was known as Closter. The section west of Tenafly was known in the remote past by another Dutch word signifying barren hill. That country to the south of Tenafly for a distance of several miles was known as English Neighborhood. The old Tenafly road connected these two places and was used long years ago as a trotting course.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

George Huyler who died in 1894 aged eighty years, was one of the old residents of Tenafly. His residence was built and occupied by his grandfather John Huyler, who owned part of the forfeited estate of John Eckerson, the purchase price having been £1658, York money. John Huyler owned the premises in question, to 1818, when it descended to his son Peter, who died in 1872, aged ninety-two. John Huyler was Captain of Militia during the war of the Revolution, and became the especial object of British vengeance, his house having been burned and his family left destitute. At the close of the war he purchased the property above mentioned, which had been confiscated by the State, the title deed to him, bearing date 1780. He had two children, John a physician of high reputation in New York, and Peter born April 8, 1781, on the parental estate. Peter married Miss Catharine Naugle, daughter of Barney Naugle, whose birth occurred August 26, 1781, and the birth of his son George occurred June 24, 1811. George was married May 25, 1847 to Miss Jane, daughter of Garret A. Hopper. Mr. George Huyler was for fifteen years Captain of Jersey Blues, a military organization comprising the foremost men of Bergen county.

Huyler's Landing on the Hudson, formerly known as Lower Closter was the place at which the British crossed the river at the time of their raid on Fort Lee.

TENAFLY.

Tenafly as a post office, railroad station, and a part of Palisades township has been a pretty village of the northern valley for about forty years. In the winter of 1893 a call was issued by a number of property owners for a citizens' meeting at the home of Colonel A. G. Demarest, for considering the advisability of incorporating the village of Tenafly, under the borough law of 1879, permitting an area of four square miles. The result of that meeting, held January 26th, was a determination to apply to Judge Van Valen, of the County Court, for an order to hold an election, which application, as required by law, was signed only by owners of land in fee simple, within the boundaries of the proposed incorporation.

The committee appointed by that meeting to carry this wish into effect were Stephen G. Clarke, chairman; H. B. Palmer, treasurer;

William G. Jellison, Frederic L. Colver, H. E. Demarest, J. Hull Browning and Charles E. Vogt.

There was much opposition to this movement at the time, and not a little effort, made legally and politically, to defeat the object at the election, there being cast about three hundred votes, with a majority of only seven in favor of such an organization. This was in January, 1894. At this time, however, the beneficial effects arising from such an incorporation in a municipality, having now an assessed value exceeding $800,000, is apparent to all interested, and what was once political dissent, has now become mutual amity and good fellowship.

OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH AND BOARD OF HEALTH.

The first officers elected in January 1894 were:—Henry B. Palmer, Mayor; Garret W. DeMott, J. Hull Browning, Stephen G. Clarke, Paul Richter, James H. Buckley, and Frederic L. Colver, Council; F. R. Ingersoll, Clerk, succeeded by Warren H. Wendover; Charles J. Everett, Assessor; George E. Westervelt, Collector; George H. Westervelt, Marshal. The last three officials mentioned are still in office.

The first officers of the Board of Health were:—Dr. J. J. Haring, president; Dr. J. B. W. Lansing, secretary; James E. Butler, Richard Delahanty and Stephen G. Clarke. Commissioners of Appeals, Messrs A. G. Demarest, B. F. Pond, and John R. Zabriskie. The mayors of the borough have been as follows: Henry B. Palmer, General Thomas L. James, Charles P. Buckley.

The present officers of Tenafly borough are: Charles P. Buckley, mayor; John H. Osterman, J. Hull Browning, Elias H. Sisson, John H. DeMott, George Lounsbury, Paul Richter, Councilmen; Maurice Lindsay, Clerk. The Board of Health: Drs. Haring and Lansing; Messrs Stephen G. Clarke, Richard Delahanty and Frederic L. Colver.

In the Fall of 1897, in response to a petition signed by Judge Ashbel Green and others, who had originally opposed the incorporation of the borough, together with many other citizens who favored the movement, the New Jersey Legislature passed a special Act extending the corporate limits eastward to the Hudson River, which Act took effect February 1, 1898. Tenafly is now bounded on the North by Cresskill, South by Englewood, and West by Bergenfields. Tenafly is one of the most successful towns in the county under the borough form of government, and many desirable improvements are now possessed by the people at a moderate tax rate.

TENAFLY LIBRARY SOCIETY.

This society was organized February 5, 1891, in response to a call issued by Frederic L. Colver, John W. Hull and William G. Jellison, who was then editor of "Tenafly Record."

The society was incorporated in March, 1895, its object being the improvement of its members in literary matters and for maintaining a

reading room, which were reasons sufficient for enlisting the good will and kind support of every truly public spirited citizen of the village.

For several years meetings were held at the homes of members of the society, and very frequently from that time many successful entertainments, literary and otherwise of a public character, have been given. Many of the most prominent professional men and women, and citizens of Bergen county have delivered lectures on these public occasions, and the society now numbers about one hundred members.

The present officers are: Trustees, Stephen G. Clarke, Henry B. Palmer, A. C. Worth, Fisher Howe Booth, Colonel A. G. Demarest; Secretary, Frederic L. Colver; Treasurer, J. Eddie Tuttle. The present executive committee are F. H. Booth, chairman; Frederic L. Colver, Rev. C. W. Kirkby, H. M. Rogers, secretary; James Currie, Mrs. A. G. Demarest, Miss Carrie Cauter, Mrs. Samuel Westervelt, Miss Amelia Haring.

The society holds meetings twice a month in its rooms, Tenafly

LIBRARY HALL.

Hall, and during the winter season gives entertainments consisting of lectures, debates, public socials, and other affairs for amusement or improvement. Being the only non-religious and non-political organization for men and women, young and old, it naturally holds a leading place in Tenafly, and contributes largely to the literary and social life of the community.

TENAFLY HALL COMPANY.

This company was started in the spring of 1891 by a committee from the Tenafly Library Society. That commitee consisted of Frederic L. Colver, chairman; David H. Gildersleeve, John W. Hull, and A. J. Waddell, Jr. In 1892, the company was incorporated with sixteen thousand dollars capital stock, the incorporators and officers being: Stephen G. Clarke, president; John Hull, vice-president; Frederic L. Colver, treasurer; Frank R. Ingersoll, secretary; Henry B. Palmer, A.

G. Demarest, Frank A. Hine, B. F. Pond, and E. K. Meigs. The present board of officers consists of Mr. Clarke, president; Mr. Browning, vice-president; Mr. Palmer, treasurer, and Mr. Colver, secretary; and in addition Charles H. Sission, Col. A. G. Demarest, John H. Demott, J. E. Tuttle, J. S. Lyle.

This company has a membership of nearly one hundred, built Tenafly Hall in 1892-3. This building, modern in its appointments and beautifully situated on Highwood Avenue, was opened under the auspices of the Tenafly Library Society on June 6, 1893. It was one of the most brilliant social events ever held in Tenafly, there being present fully four hundred people admitted by ticket two dollars each. The entertainment was furnished on this occasion by the New York Philharmonic Club and the University Glee Club, followed by a reception.

The entertainments given in this Hall have always been of a high character. The building is used by the borough government, the Tenafly Library Society, the Tenafly Club and the Royal Arcanum. Mr. W. Stoddart, formerly a resident of Tenafly was architect of Tenafly Hall.

SCHOOLS.

Originally the youth from this vicinity attended the school at Liberty Pole. The district was to large, however, and in 1871, the community in the meatime having grown rapidily, County Superintendent Cass formed the new district, designated as No. 12. The trustees then appointed were: Messrs Charles P. Buckley, John Westervelt and Charles H. Clarke. In due time lots were purchased from Charles P. Buckley, and a beautiful brick structure erected. It was built two stories high with mansard roof and basement, and was forty by sixty feet in dimensions. The building has since been enlarged, there being apartments for various grades, and at the present time five teachers are employed. Besides the grammar school grades, one year of the high school course is taught here.

When the district was first organized the school was held over the store of Peter I. Westervelt, and continued there until the middle of October, 1872, when the new building was completed. At that time Miss Angle was employed as principal and Miss Libbe Duel as assistant. Miss Maggie Terhune was principal of the school a number of years. Mr. R. S. Maugham, the present principal, took charge of the school in 1887. He has five assistant teachers.

MISS HARING'S PRIVATE SCHOOL.

There are in average communities some parents who for various reasons prefer to have their children pursue their preparatory education in a private school judiciously conducted; and hence the demand for such opportunity. Recognizing the same, Miss Haring opened a school about twelve years ago and has conducted it with marked success. Being well qualified for the work both by careful preparation and natural tem-

perament, she has had under her care each year a group of happy children whose elementary training has been very thorough.

In conjunction with the intellectual work, efforts are made to cultivate the moral and religious natures of the children, and to instill into the youthful mind high ideas of correct deportment.

With such aims in view pursued with rare enthusiasm on the teacher's part the result could hardly fail to be in every sense gratifying to the patrons of the school.

The school building is well located on high ground with rural surroundings in keeping with the work, and not a few parents congratulate themselves in being able to place their children under the moral and intellectual influence of this private school.

NORTHERN VALLEY LODGE 3638, KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Above Lodge was instituted April 7, 1891, with twenty-six charter members. Present membership one hundred and twenty-one including seven charter members.

Four members died since the Lodge was organized, two of the widows receiving two thousand dollars each, and two receiving one thousand dollars each.

This Lodge also pays sick benefit to all members in good standing at the rate of five dollars per week for ten weeks, and two dollars and a half per week for five weeks additional; and has paid as much as two to three hundred dollars annually.

The officers for term of 1899 are as follows: S. P. D., J. C. Westervelt; Dict., Jos. A. Jacobs; Vice D., William R. Golding; Asst. D., Alexander B. Roberts; Reporter, Nicholas Kreutzfieldt; Fmcl. Rep., John Ostermann, Jr.; Treasurer, John Golding; Chaplain, Charles B. Hooper, Jr.; Guide, William Ryan; Guardian, Jacob Radner; Sentinel, Pacific M. Valle; Lodge Physicians, James B. W. Lansing and Robert G. Contrell. The Past Dictators are George E. Tooker, Leonard Schenkel, Edward Henkel, Nicholas Kreutzfieldt, Charles P. Westervelt, John Ostermann, Frank H. A. Achilles, Henry M. Hensel, J. C. Westervelt. All of above with exception of Messrs. Charles P., and J. C. Westervelt are members of the Grand Lodge. Mr. Tooker is assistant Grand Dictator for the term 1898 to 1899.

CHURCHES.

Prior to the year 1860, the locality then and since known as Tenafly, though near the great metropolis, was yet strictly rural, its population being engaged almost wholly in agricultural pursuits.

Descended from French and Holland ancestry, they were a religiously inclined and church-going community, having their connections with the old Reformed and Seceder churches in Schraalenburgh about two miles westward.

The intervening distance between their residences and these churches was not regarded by them as much of an obstacle to regular church attendance. Regularly on Sabbath mornings, more or less re-

gardless of weather conditions, the farm horses were harnessed to the carry-all vehicle of no standard type, and, filled with the family, the church was reached in time to exchange greetings with neighbors and relatives before the service.

The construction of the Northern Railroad through the valley soon entirely changed the trend of affairs. New families began to appear who were naturally strangers to and hence uninfluenced by the local environments and traditions. Among these were the families of Ashbel Green, Henry B. Palmer, William S. Opdyke, Edwin Saxton, William K. Fowler, Benson Van Vleet, Lyman F. Holman, Thomas G. Wall, D. D., and others. These families soon began considering the religious needs of themselves and of the incoming population. Arrangements were made for weekly religious services, which were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wall. A small chapel was erected in which services of a union nature were held for a year or more.

By the explosion of a lamp the building was set on fire and totally destroyed. Services were afterward held in a building erected by Mr. George Huyler for store purposes, but rented later for a boarding school for boys.

A denominational preference towards Presbyterianism having from the first been apparent, application was made to the Second Presbytery of New York, which met at Tenafly on November 21, 1865, and organized the Society under the name of the Tenafly Presbyterian Church, about fifteen names constituting the first roll of membership. At the same time Edwin S. Saxton and Robert Halley were elected as the first board of elders.

The society was legally incorporated March 31, 1866. The following persons were elected upon the first Board of Trustees: Ashbel Green, William S. Opdyke, Henry B. Palmer, William K. Fowler, Garret Huyler, and Colin G. Newcombe. The board organized on April 2, 1866, Ashbel Green being elected president; and Henry B. Palmer, secretary. The time now arriving for considering the subject of a permanent building, this board took the matter in hand and under its able management the present elegant and costly stone edifice soon appeared upon the well graded and beautiful site upon the hillside, the latter having been donated by the heirs of the Jay estate. At a meeting of the congregation presided over by Rev. Dr. Alexander of New York, the Rev. T. G. Wall, D. D., was unanimously chosen as the first pastor. Mr. Wall served the church until 1873.

Rev. Clarence Geddes became his successor on July 16, 1873, and continued in the pastorate until June, 1881. Rev. Richard Bentley succeeded Mr. Geddes for the following six years, and Mr. Vernon B. Carroll was Mr. Bentley's successor for eight years. The present pastor Rev. Fisher Howe Booth is in the third year of his pastorate.

The church has exerted a very wholesome influence upon, and has been a useful factor in the experience of a growing community. Opposite the church edifice on a beautiful site, on a high knoll, there stands

a noble and commodious stone building erected and donated as a manse, by the late Judge Ashbel Green in memory of his wife Louisa B. Green, who was closely identified with the church, and whose death was greatly lamented by a wide circle of friends.

CHURCH OF ATONEMENT.

There is no record giving the date of organization of this society nor any statement relative to the church property made on the church books. Mrs. Mahon mother of Captain Mahon, gave the land for the church building, and her sister gave the land for the Presbyterian church. The first baptism recorded is that of Charles Rowland in 1869, and the first marriage was in October of that same year. The Rev. Ralph B. Hoyt who was the first rector of the church remained until 1882. He was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Fletcher who had charge of the congregation until 1890, when the Rev. M. M. Fothergill succeeded. The present rector, the Rev. Charles W. Kirkby, A. B. a graduate of Cambridge, England, came to take temporary charge of the parish in January 1898, and was invited to remain as rector, shortly before Easter of that year. Under his spiritual direction the church and congregation is rapidly increasing. The officers of the church are:—Henry Torrence, Senior Warden; Joseph H. Heddon, Junior Warden; H. T. Bailey, H. A. Wolcott, J. F. Denton, David Paul, A. Torrence, Vestrymen. St. Luke's Mission, Bergenfields, is a branch work of the Church of Atonement, Joseph H. Heddon being the Lay Reader.

TENAFLY COUNCIL, ROYAL ARCANUM, 1479,

Tenafly Council, Royal Aacanum, 1479, instituted August 19, 1892. Charter members: T. L. MacIntyre, R. S. Maugham, J. C. Westervelt, C. H. Buckley, Herbert Westervelt (deceased) J. H. Buckley, T. L. Hunter, J. B. W. Lansing, M. D., T. L. Taveniere, Edwin Demarest, James Roome, E. B. Buckley, J. J. Edsall, P. J. Westervelt, W. H. Mowerson, J. J. Schuh, George E. Westervelt, W. B. May, F. R. Ingersoll. C. P. Westervelt, M. E. Martin, W. G. Trabold, F. J. Campbell, H. F. York, Jr., S. Upward, Christie Westervelt, J. C. Schnebbe.

The past Regents are J. H. Buckley, T. L. MacIntyre, R. S. Maugham, James Westervelt, H. F. York, E. H. Sisson, Jr.

The present officers are: Regent, A. I. Benedict; Vice Regent, J. H. Demott; Orator, Huyler Bogert; Treasurer, Samuel Westervelt; Secretary, Edwin Demarest; Collector, H. J. B. Willis. (Term expires December 31.) Present membership is eighty-nine.

Tenafly Council has lost two members by death, Herbert Westervelt and Frank A. Hine, the widows in both cases receiving $3000.

CHARTER LIST OF NORTHERN VALLEY LODGE K. OF H.

Northern Valley Lodge 3638 K. of H., was instituted April 7, 1891, with twenty-six charter members. Leonard Schenkel, Edward Henkel, Theodore Taveniere, Paul M. Hawthorne, John G. Ruhl, Frederick C. Evers, (dead); George Van Valen, Nicolai Kreutzfieldt, John B. Tren-

kle, Isaac Mabie, Jacob H. DeMott, Paul Richter, David W. DeMott, Ludwig Mayer, Charles Stagg, Joseph Van Valen, Charles L. A. Wenger, John J. Demarest, (dead); Richard J. Lyons, Edward J. Lyons, Richard Wright, William Weise, David D. Campbell, Edward Hall, Charles P. Westervelt, Jacob A. Tuers.

"HAPPY LAND"--FRESH AIR HOME.

Upon a commanding site on West Clinton avenue about a half mile from the railroad depot, owned by Mrs. J. S. Lyle, a wealthy resident of Tenafly, there began about six years ago to be evidences of a building enterprise of some sort.

Soon a large and ornate building loomed up, which in due time was finished. Its size and general arrangement showed it to be intended for some charitable purpose.

At the commencement of the hot weather of the following year, a group of forty or more children under proper oversight alighted from one of the northbound trains. Conveyances were at hand and they were taken to the new building designated as "Happy Land." This determined the purpose of the building and the nature of the work for which it was provided. Since then about four hundred children are annually brought from the hot over-crowded districts of New York city in relays of fifty, each group remaining about two weeks. While at the Home they are under careful management. The beautiful grove upon the grounds, well provided with facilities for amusing and interesting the children, resounds with happy shouts from morning until evening. Nutritious and wholesome meals are well served, and the children are taught as far as possible in their short experience, the rules of practical politeness and proper behavior. Upon Sabbath afternoons exercises are provided to stimulate the religious nature of the children, and when each group leaves the Home it is believed they have not only been entertained and made comfortable physically but that their mental and religious natures have received an uplift that may leave a permanent impress for good.

This work is understood to have been inaugurated by Mrs. Lyle, who, though delegating its details to able assistants, still gives personal oversight to this good enterprise, which in the line of fresh air work for children is perhaps not surpassed by any similar movement anywhere.

RETHMORE HOME.

This institution was established by Mrs. J. Hull Browning in August, 1892, and incorporated in December, 1892, for the purpose of giving a fresh air home to a limited number of poor children from the city of New York. During the first year, twelve children were taken at a time in the "Home," two weeks being allowed each party to remain. The following year the house was enlarged, so the number has been increased, and now twenty-six or more are admitted at a time, the number for the season being over two hundred. Children were first taken

from St. Augustine Mission, New York, but during the past two years the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission has enjoyed that privilege.

In 1892 the Rethmore Sunday school was established with thirty-five scholars. In connection with the school is a Sewing Class and a Boys' Battalion of sixty cadets. Recently a Convalescent Home has been established at "The Rethmore" for aged people.

The Rethmore Home (Rethmore means "large spring") consists of about four acres of ground, and formerly belonged to the Westervelts' estate, but, through the philanthropic spirit of Mr. and Mrs. Browning, has been dedicated to uses above mentioned. Mr. J. Hull Browning did most of the repairing of the Episcopal Church in Tenafly in 1882, and

RETHMORE HOME

restored the building to a good condition, and has been a large contributor to that society. After the establishment of the "Home" public services for Episcopalians were begun there, first by the Rev. R. H. Herron, and subsequently by the Rev. C. B. Mitchell, both of whom were from the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

BOROUGH OF DUMONT.

Schraalenburgh is a village on the West Shore Railroad and was orginally in Palisades township. It has a population of about six hundred; is the site of the North Reformed Church, and the center of considerable mercantile interests in this part of the county. John Quackenbush owned and operated the first store, which was sold to Peter E. Moore, its present proprietor, in 1877. Mr. H. Meartens, another

merchant, came here in 1895, and DeCoster & Ferdon erected their building in 1898.

The borough of Dumont, originally named Schraalenburgh, was organized in 1895 and was at that time three miles square, but in 1897 it was reduced to an area of about two and a half miles. It is bounded on the North by Harrington township, on the South by Bergenfields borough, on the East by Cresskill borough and on the West by Palisades township.

The first Mayor of the borough was Dumont Clarke. He was followed by Newton A. Fuller, and Mr. Fuller by the present Mayor, Richard Van Buskirk.

The village has a fire department with a membership of forty men, under the chieftaincy of D. J. Whittaker. The Town Hall was erected in 1896.

BOROUGH OF BERGENFIELDS.

The village of Bergenfields is on the West Shore Railroad, thirteen miles from the city of New York, and is the place where the old South Dutch Reformed Church is located. John Z. Demarest, freeholder, owns the only store in the village. Originally this part of the old township of Palisades belonged to the Schraalenburgh district.

The borough of Bergenfields was organized July 17, 1894. The first officers were:—W. P. Tyson was the first Mayor; Mr. Walter Christie became the second Mayor and was followed by the present incumbent William Van Valkenburgh.

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

The Dutch Reformed Church of Schraalenburgh was organized about the year 1724, and the first Church was erected in 1725. The Rev. Reinhardt Erickson became the first pastor. In 1730, the Rev. George Wilhelmus Mancius commenced his work there on September 19. The next pastor was Rev. Antonius Curtenius in 1737, continuing over the two churches (Schraalenburgh and Hackensack) until 1784, when Rev. John Henry Goetschius became his colleague.

After the strife which resulted in a second church organization, the old church called Rev. Dirck Romeyn who was pastor from 1775 to 1785.

The first pastor of the second church (known as the South Reformed Church) was Rev. John Schuyler. Dr. Solomon Froeligh was the successor of Mr. Romeyn in the first church in 1786, remaining until 1822, when the separation took place which resulted in the formation of the "True Reformed Dutch Church." The second pastor was Rev. Cornelius J. Blauvelt, from 1828 to 1852; Rev. Eben S. Hammond, 1858 to 1862; Rev. Abram A. Van Houten from 1862 to 1868, followed by Rev. Garret A. Haring, 1868, who stills remains its pastor.

The old North Church at Schraalenburgh was built in 1800, after repeated attempts to induce the other party, to join in the building of a house of worship. Mr. Romeyn served the combined churches thirty-three years, but in 1832 when paralysis disabled him and a colleague

was needed, the church at Schraalenburgh made application for an independent organization, which was granted, and the relations of pastor and people then existing, was disolved in April 1833, when that at Schraalenburgh became a distinct church.

The minister's salary was provided for by circulating a paper yearly for subscriptions, which were to be paid half yearly. The highest amount given was ten dollars and the lowest amount one dollar. The amount subscribed for 1817 was three hundred and forty dollars and eleven cents in money, and sixty-four loads of wood.

Rev. John Garretson, of Middleburgh, N. Y., was installed pastor October 23, 1833, and remained as such until 1836, during which time the parsonage was built. He was followed by Rev. Michael Osborne, of Virginia, May 15, 1837, who continued with them until 1841. He died in 1863. Cornelius Blauvelt, a licentiate, was ordained and installed November 16, 1842, remaining until 1858, and in October of that year Rev. William R. Gordon, S. T. D., was installed, and was a successful pastor until 1880.

In June, 1859, the church was enlarged, the cost being $5300. Rev. George Seibert entered upon his pastorate October 1, 1880, after which many improvements were made in the church property. Rev. George H. Cotton succeeded Mr. Seibert about eight years ago, and is the present pastor.

In 1784 the congregation of which Rev. Warmoldus Kuypers was was pastor, elected John Demarest their precentor, the service being conducted entirely in the Dutch language. Dominie Kuyper died September 10, 1797. In 1799, Rev. James V. C. Romeyn became his successor. One-third of the service was then conducted in English, and John P. Durie was made English precentor. For ninety-two years the position of precentor was occupied by John Demarest and Isaac D. Demarest, except about thirteen years intervening, when Frederick Mabie and Jacob Brinkerhoff served. Mr. Demarest was chorister of the church fifty-two years.

CRESSKILL.

The borough of Cresskill was formed in 1894, and taken from Palisades township. The officers first elected were: James H. Ferdon, Mayor; B. I. Westervelt, W. H. Westervelt, John Ferdon, W. A. Tallman, Henry H. Westervelt, William Frazier, Council; A. C. Demarest, Assessor; W. V. Wilson, Clerk.

Mayors of the borough subsequently elected were: Egbert Tallman, A. C. Worth and E. B. Westervelt, the present incumbent. Mr. Wilson filled the office of Clerk until his removal to Tenafly in 1899. A. C. Demarest that of Assessor to the present time.

Colonel A. G. Demarest and I. Smith Homans were among the first owners of land in Cresskill. Colonel Demarest had the first store which was sold to Daniel H. Voorhis in 1861. This stand is now used for a hotel. In 1869 C. A. Demarest bought land of I. Smith Homans and erected his wagon works, which have been operated since that time.

About five years later Simeon Westervelt built his carpenter shop in the village, since which time with a force of men constantly employed he has constructed a great number of houses in Cresskill, being one of the largest contractors in this part of the county.

The Manhattan Optical Company in the vicinity of Cresskill began operations a few years ago, manufacturing cameras, lenses, etc. F. and E. M. Shafer are largely interested in this plant and in 1894 erected a building fifty-two by one hundred feet. They employ a large force of help and ship their products over the entire country. Their plant stands on ground formerly occupied by J. R. and B. V. Demarest's Woolen Mills.

The school at Cresskill was formerly included in District No. 12, Old Hackensack township known as Federal District. The schoolhouse stood in Harrington township, on the farm of Samuel A. Demarest, afterwards District No. 14. This school was patronized until the year 1857, when the trustees made application to have the district divided. The application was granted and the organization effected. A lot was purchased of John B. Westervelt, corner of Madison Avenue and County Road, near Cresskill station. John Durie was given the contract to build a house, which he erected in a satisfactory manner. The house was furnished with seats for seventy-five pupils.

Miss Ray Ward and R. S. Maugham have each held the principalship of this school for six or eight years. Robert F. Doyle is the present principal. He has one assistant.

DAVID H. VOORHIS.

Albert N. Voorhis, a descendants of Henry Demarest, probably a Revolutionary soldier, who emigrated from Holland in Colonial times and settled at Demarest, N. J., was born here about 1760, and died at Demarest at the age of seventy-nine years. His two children were Henry A. L., and Nicholas N. Henry A. L. Voorhis married Lavinia Blauvelt of Old Tappan, N. Y., and raised nine children, four of whom, David H., Henry D., John B. H. and Elizabeth, wife of John P. B. Westervelt, are still living.

David H., the subject of this sketch, is the eldest of the family. He was born on the old homestead at Demarest N. J., December 7, 1818.

At the age of seventeen he went to the city of New York and learned the trade of carpenter. Shortly afterwards, however, he formed a connection with Ludlan & Lazanby, large tobacconists, who carried on an extensive trade with the merchants in the South in their line of business, and through them became agents for the Old New York and Virginia Steamship Company, which position he kept for nineteen years. This company first built and operated the "Roanoke," subsequently building five other vessels, and these were the first ships that plied between New York and Virginia.

Mr. Voorhis was superintendent of the men at the New York Dock, and maintained that position with fidelity and satisfaction to the com-

pany until the war broke out in 1861, when his vessels were taken into government service, which severed his business relations with that company. Afterwards Mr. Voorhis removed to Cresskill and purchased the store and other property of A. G. Demarest. He then built his residence here, but carried on the mercantile business but a short time.

In 1840 Mr. Voorhis married Jane, daughter of Henry Westervelt, and by this union became the father of nine children, six of whom are now living. His daughter Lizzie M. Voorhis was drowned in the Hudson river in 1888.

SIMEON WESTERVELT.

Simeon Westervelt, carpenter, is a direct descendant of William Lubbertsen Van Westervelt, who came from Meppel, Province of Drenthe, Holland, in the ship "Hope," April, 1662, and settled in Bergen county, sketches of whom and his descendants can be found in the chapters on Englewood and Palisades.

Dower I. and his wife, Anna (Banta) Westervelt, daughter of John T. Banta, were his grandparents. Their son, John D. Westervelt, of Tenafly, not only carried on a large farm but operated a cider mill on an extensive scale.

Simeon Westervelt was born in Tenafly November 1, 1842. In 1861 he enlisted in Captain Vreeland's company, Twenty-second Regiment, N. J. Volunteer Infantry, afterwards commanded by Colonel A. G. Demarest, and was with that command in the war of the Rebellion as a drummer boy until mustered out of service. After the war he mastered the trade of carpenter, and was with Blauvelt & Bogert, of Englewood, for ten years, after which he came to Cresskill and began business for himself.

November 7, 1866, Mr. Westervelt married Sarah M. Bogert, daughter of Jacob S. Bogert, one of the old settlers of Closter, who died March 1, 1886, over seventy-one years of age. He was the son of Seba Bogert. The old Bogert homestead farm is situated in Cresskill, on the Closter road, midway between Tenafly and Demarest, N. J.

During the year after his marriage Mr. Westervelt located on twenty acres of this farm, and built his residence in Creskill. Shortly after his business settlement he built an office and shop, one of the best of its kind in this part of the county. A large force of men has been constantly employed, and almost every building in and around Cresskill has been built under his supervision. He has also constructed a number of large and extensive buildings in the city of New York. In addition to other business, Mr. Westervelt owns and operates a cider mill in season, consuming great quantities of apples every year.

Mr. Westervelt is a member of the G. A. R., Royal Arcanum and Masonic fraternity. He is also one of the marshals of the Protective Society. Mr. Westervelt is the father of one son and two daughters, Arthur Bogert, Antoinette and Alice Irena. The son, Arthur Bogert Westervelt, was formerly in the American Exchange National Bank of New York city, for a period of twelve years, but is now with Harvey,

Fiske & Co., of New York. He married Henrietta H. Kohler, and has two children, Marian K. and Noeline.

AARON C. DEMAREST.

One of the projectors of the borough of Cresskill, and for a number of years prominently identified with town and county politics, is A. C. Demarest, member and secretary of the Bergen County Republican Committee. Mr. Demarest was born in Spring Valley, N. J. in 1848, and twenty years afterward went to Spring Valley, N. Y., where he operated a store for a time. In 1869 he came with his father, Cornelius A. Demarest, to Cresskill where property was purchased and a wagon shop built. The father died in 1885, about sixty-five years of age, since which time Mr. A. C. Demarest has conducted the business himself. From the time he first came to Bergen county, he has been more or less active in politics, having been permanently identified with the Republican County Committee during the past fifteen years, filling the office of chairman for two years and at present being secretary of the board. He was one of the organizers of the borough of Cresskill, and has been Assessor since its incorporation, and during the same time has been a member of the Board of Education, serving as District Clerk of that body. From 1895 to 1898 he was Freeholder of Palisades Township, and was director of the board during the last year of his term. In 1898 and 1899 he was made Assistant Journal Clerk of the House of Assembly for the State of New Jersey. Mr. Demarest is a member of the Odd Fellows, and is a Past Grand Master of that fraternity.

Mr. Demarest married Miss Addie Cluss, daughter of H. H. Cluss of New Bridge in 1868, and has four children.

THE RICHTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1887, by Paul Richter principally for the manufacture of window shades, etc., the building having been erected for that purpose. William Jefferson Johnson, son of Josiah Johnson a Revolutionary soldier and claiming to be the only living son of a Revolutionary soldier, was the builder.

The manufacture of window shades, however, was changed to that of textile fabrics, for upholstering and interior decorations, the product of these articles at this time having a somewhat worldwide reputation and sale. Burlap the article manufactured by Mr. Richter, for interior decorations, made from manila or Indian hemp, was a coarse heavy material for wall covering or decoration which has been used in many of our best colleges, such as Columbia and Bryn Mawr, and similar institutions in the United States, as well as in hotels and halls.

Mr. Richter employs a large number of men constantly, and from burlap manufactures draperies, canvas, buckram, etc. Mr. Richter is a native of Germany. He has been in business for himself since he was seventeen years of age, and as a citizen of Tenafly has been honored with various positions of trust and responsibility. He was one of the

PAUL RICHTER.

promotors of the borough government of Tenafly and has been a member of its Borough Council from the time of its incorporation, and is at present president of the council. He is also member of the school board.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, one of the most aggressive of the advocates of Woman Suffrage and a leader in the movement ever since she was a mere girl, was born at Johnstown, N. Y., November 12, 1815, received her preparatory education in the Johnstown Academy, where she studied Greek, Latin and the higher mathematics, with a class of boys. Although prepared to enter any college, these institutions not then being open to women, she finished her school work in Mrs. Emma Willard's Seminary at Troy, N. Y.

Mrs. Stanton's father was Daniel Cady, an eminent jurist, a judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and a man of unimpeachable integrity. Judge Cady remained on the bench until eighty-four years of age when he resigned, having filled out a length of time hitherto unknown in a similar position. The mother of Mrs. Stanton, was Margaret Livingston a direct descendant of Chancellor Robert Livingston, who administered the oath to Washington at his inauguration.

The Cady family consisted of six children, the eldest of whom, and the only son, died soon after the completion of his collegiate course. His father was well-nigh inconsolable, and at one time exclaimed to his daughter Elizabeth, then eleven years of age, "I wish you were a boy." This in a measure caused her determination to become as nearly like one in her aims and studies as possible. Gerritt Smith, her cousin, was an influential factor in the formation of her future career, and it was in his house she met Henry B. Stanton the notable author, philanthropist and reformer, whom she married in 1840. Previous to her marriage she had spent much time in her father's office, where she read Blackstone and Kent and often listened to the complaints of women who felt injured at not being allowed a voice in the care of their inherited property.

Accompaning her husband to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London, she met among others who proved to be valuable acquaintances, the devoted and now sainted Lucretia Mott, a Quaker preacher, a woman of rare ability and religious fervor. These two energetic and aggressive women returned to America together, and in 1848 called a Woman's Rights Convention to meet in Seneca Falls, N. Y., on July 19th and 20th of that year. Mrs. Stanton had spent the years of 1845-46-47 at Albany, during which time she had used her influence toward inducing members of the legislature to vote for the "Woman's Rights Bill," then before the public. In 1848 she had the pleasure of seeing this bill passed, giving married women the right to hold and control their inherited property. Her work during all the years since have been along the same lines—Woman's Suffrage—as a means to woman's so-called emancipation.

It was not until 1869 that Mrs. Stanton became a resident of Tenafly, N. J., where she immediately set to work to bring about reforms for the women of this State, and in 1880 caused a little sensation by attempting to vote, leaving her ballot lying on the edge of the box, with the remark that, with the inspector lay the responsibility of refusing the vote of a citizen of New Jersey.

Mrs. Stanton is now living, more than fourscore years of age, and in 1898 published the reminiscences of her busy life, under the title of "Eighty Years or More, Reminiscences of Elizabeth Cady Stanton."

Of her six children, Daniel Cady was at one time a member of the Louisiana Legislature, Henry Gerritt and Robert are lawyers, Theodore is an author, Margaret a professor and Harriet is an author and reformer.

Comparatively few persons, either men or women, live to the age of Mrs. Stanton retaining the mental and physical vigor she possesses.

EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL THOMAS L. JAMES.

Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, the present president of Lincoln Bank, New York city, is of pure Welsh ancestry. Both his paternal and maternal grandparents came to America from Wales in 1800. He was born and educated in Utica, N. Y., learning the trade of printer, in the office of the Utica Liberty Press. Subsequently he bought the Madison County Journal, a Whig newspaper, published at Hamilton, N. Y. In 1856, his paper united with the Democratic Reflector, under the name of Democratic Republican. Mr. James' career in newspaper work, covered a period of ten years, and in the meantime he incidentally acted as collector of canal tolls at Hamilton for a year or more. In 1861, having been appointed Inspector of Customs, he removed to New York city. Later he was appointed Weigher, and in 1870 was made Deputy Collector and placed in charge of the Warehouse Division and the bonded warehouses of the port. His methodical and systematic manner of conducting business, in a few months established order and efficiency, where confusion and laxity had heretofore existed.

General Chester A. Arthur, who was then Collector of the Port appointed Mr. James a member of the civil service board of the Collectors and Surveyors offices, of which board he was soon after made chairman.

General James was appointed postmaster of the city of New York by president Grant, March 17, 1873 and was re-appointed four years later by President Hayes. Laying aside all partisanship he set to work to improve the postal facilities, succeeded in increasing the number of deliveries. He also developed the fast mail service, expediated the foreign mails and promoted the greater security of the mail generally, by various carefully considered devices. By conducting the office on purely business principles, he won the respect and confidence of both political parties. Upon the removal of General Arthur, from the office

CHARLES L. A. WENGER.

of Collector of the Port of New York, President Hayes offered the place to General James, who out of courtesy and respect to General Arthur refused to supersede him. Soon after this, when David M. Key resigned the Cabinet office of Postmaster General, the president tendered the place to General James, but this too was declined. In the same year he was urged to go on the local ticket for mayor of New York, which he also refused. So widely known had the reforms in the New York post office become, that experts were sent from European governments, for the purpose of looking into the details of the management of the New York office. The post office authorities in England were disposed to rank Postmaster James with Rowland Hill, Scudamore, Chetwynd, and others who accomplished postal system reforms.

When President Garfield selected his Cabinet, Thomas L. James was appointed Postmaster General, and while remaining in office but ten months, he yet applied business methods and rigid discipline the current of affairs, resulting in complete reform.

General James is a local member of the St. David's Society, an association of the Sons of Wales. He was president of this society two years, a position his son, Charles F. James, now holds. He is also a member of the Union League. He belongs to the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Englewood Club, the Tenafly Club, as well as to several church and commercial bodies.

CHARLES L. A. WENGER.

Charles L. A. Wenger was born at Alsace, now a German province, December 15, 1854. His father, Bernard D. G. Wenger, took an active part in the affairs of his locality, serving as collector and assessor, and in other official capacities. Charles was educated in the boys' school of his native place from which he was graduated. Mr. Wenger with true German foresight and thrift, became apprenticed to a baker, taking the full training of three years. He then worked at his trade for two years, coming to America in 1871. Here he settled in Closter, Bergen county, in 1874, engaging in business on his own account, which proved a successful undertaking. In 1893 he removed to Tenafly and bought the property on Washington street, where he now resides and carries on business.

In 1879 he married Miss Adeline Hincke. By this marriage he has four children, John W., Josephine, Lena and Adriana. His second marriage was in 1896, to Miss Freda Mulfinger. They have one child, Charles A. Before coming to the United States Mr. Wenger served in the French army thirteen months, in the Commissary Department. He is a Republican in politics and holds the office of Commissioner of Deeds, to which he was appointed by Governor Werts. He is a member of Alpine Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Odd Fellows of Englewood, and K. of H. Norton Valley No. 3638.

JOHN J. HARING, M. D.

John J. Haring, M. D., was born in Rockland county, N. Y., March 15, 1834. His parentage was among the Holland Huguenot stock common in that county. His education was pursued in the public schools and academies progressing to a stage fitting him for entrance to college, it being his original intention to complete a college course. A chain of circumstances turned him aside from this purpose and in 1852 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. M. C. Hasbrouck, then the leading physician and surgeon in Rockland county. A year later he came to the office of Dr. Charles Hasbrouck, a brother of his former preceptor, then in an extensive practice in Schraalenburgh, Bergen county. His first winter medical course was in the University Medical College, his second in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, both in New York city. A third course was in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1854.

Invited to a partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Charles Hasbrouck, he accepted the same and for two years performed the larger share of the joint work extending over at least forty square miles of territory. At the end of that time the entire practice came into his hands by the removal of his preceptor to Hackensack.

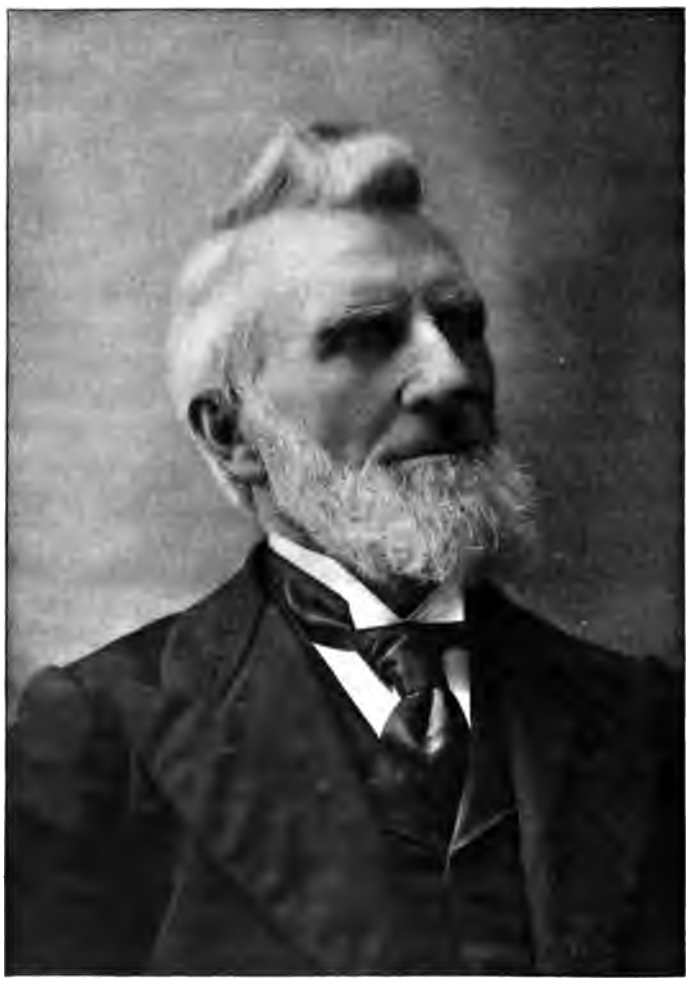
For fifteen years Dr. Haring responded to all professional demands of this extensive field, he being the only practitioner within its limits. The amount of work involved in these demands was known only to himself. Fifteen hours were daily spent in making his professional rounds, all of the tooth extracting, fractures, dislocations, and accidents generally of the locality, came into his hands. In addition he was compelled to perform many of the duties assigned in recent times to the druggist.

With a view to restricting his professional field and taking advantage of the developments expected from the construction of the Northern Railroad, he located at Tenafly thirty years ago, selecting a fine site and erecting upon it an attractive and expensive residence, where he has since resided and has pursued his profession with unabated activity and success.

Being of a practical matter-of-fact mental make-up, and not given to sentimental tendencies, he has pursued the even tenor of his way never resorting to any of the doubtful expedients often made use of in attaining popularity and professional repute. Naturally reticent and a stranger to the art of flattery, there is little about him of what is known as personal magnetism. Hence he has never courted social popularity and has been sparing in his selection of close and confidential friends.

In the domestic life he has found his chief source of satisfaction, and has attained to more than the average of its enjoyment.

Positions of public trust, political and otherwise, have for the most part been declined when offered to him. At the present time he is President of the Health Board of his borough and chairman of the Medical Board of the Englewood Hospital. He is the oldest member of the



J. J. HARING, M. D.

Bergen County Medical Society, having been associated with that body since its organization, over forty years ago.

Politically he has been in sympathy with the Democratic party, and has frequently and earnestly advocated through the public press some of its leading measures. His religious relations have been with Presbyterianism, having been an elder for many years in the Tenafly Presbyterian Church and clerk of its session. He is tolerant of the opinion of others and is of charitable tendencies, having cheerfully given an unusually large share of time and labor without expectation of pecuniary reward. He is a writer of unusul facility, having made numerous contributions to various periodicals. Several years ago he published in the local weekly paper of his borough a series of papers, running through an entire year, upon the history of the eastern part of Bergen county, given reminiscences and personal observations of much interest, from which papers we have been privileged to quote in other pages of this volume.

One of the doctor's dreams (if he may be supposed to have any) is, when he shall retire from active professional life, he may have the opportunity and intellectual vigor to write just one book differing from any other printed, which will find favor with serious and thoughtful readers, and which may hold a permanent place upon their book shelves. This would satisfy the full measure of his future ambition. His large circle of acquaintances and friends we feel assured will be gratified if this cherished hope shall be realized.

COLONEL ABRAHAM G. DEMAREST.

The subject of this sketch was early imbued with the military spirit and at the age of 22, he recruited a company for the now celebrated 71st Regiment of the city of New York, which was then called the American Rifles. This regiment was organized during the "Know Nothing" excitement in that city, and was composed exclusively of American citizens. Colonel Demarest's first commission was received in 1853 from Horatio Seymour, who was then Governor of the state of New York. In 1855 he was again commissioned by Governor Myron H. Clark and again in 1857 by Governor John H. King. At this time owing to his faithfulness in attending to duty and his efficiency in matters military, he was appointed drill-master, and, during this time, it is a matter of record that he never was absent from a drill or a parade.

Those who remember the so-called "Quarantine War" at Staten Island and the "Dead Rabbit Riots" in the city of New York, may know that the Seventy-first Regiment was called upon, and, by its prompt and effective service, put an end to the unpleasant disturbance.

In 1860, Colonel Demarest removed to Cresskill, N. J., which necessitated his retirement from the New York militia.

The troublous times of the Civil War stirred again his military spirit, and, with old-time vigor, he recruited a company in Closter for the independent battalion of the Bergen County Brigade, and was com-

missioned captain by Governor Charles S. Olden, in 1862. As soon as the company was formed he commenced to drill his men in his usual efficient manner, so that when Governor Olden issued his proclamation, calling for New Jersey's quota, under President Lincoln's call for 300,000 men, he had a nucleus around which to rally recruits for the purpose of forming a company, which he did by enlisting volunteers, and by September 1, the limit of time given, had one hundred and fifty men recruited from Closter, Cresskill, Tenafly and Englewood. With these he reported at the rendezvous in Trenton, when they became a part of the Twenty-second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, which left the capital for the seat of war, one thousand strong—eight hundred being from Bergen county and two companies of about two hundred men coming from Mercer county. The Twenty-first New Jersey Regiment, which was enlisted in Hudson county, under the same call, was enrolled the day previous to the muster-in of the Twenty-second, and proceeded to the front. When field officers were appointed, Captain Demarest became major, which rank he held until January 1863, when he was commissioned colonel.

The Twenty-second Regiment left Trenton for Washington very hurriedly, and was ordered into camp on East Capitol Hill. In a few days the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac and was stationed in the defences of Washington at the Chain Bridge, near Georgetown, which position it occupied until November 30, when it was ordered to the front.

During his connection with the army he participated in many of the hard-fought battles, until mustered out of service upon the regiment's return to Trenton at the expiration of its term of service.

After the war, Colonel Demarest had in contemplation the assisting in raising the Second Regiment of New Jersey Cavalry, which was afterward formed under Colonel Louis Karge, but the strenuous objections of his family deterred him from the purpose, and he returned to the management of his mercantile business. Colonel Demarest is a prominent member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; also of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

FREDERIC L. COLVER.

Frederic L. Colver is of New England and New York ancestry, but was born in Milwaukee, Wis., October 13, 1863. He resided in Brooklyn, N.Y., from 1866 to 1888, removing then to Tenafly, where he has since lived and built a home. His tastes early inclined him to the publishing business, and at seventeen years of age he began the publication, in Brooklyn, of the "Philomathean Review," the official paper of the Philomathean Society, of which society Mr. Colver was one of the founders and presidents. This paper he succeeded with the "Brooklyn Magazine" in 1886, organizing a stock company to publish this magazine, a department of which contained the sermons of Henry Ward Beecher and T. DeWitt Talmage. During the last winter of Mr. Beecher's life, 1886-7, he conducted a newspaper syndicate of Beecher

articles. In 1887 the "Brooklyn Magazine" was succeeded by the "American Magazine," with Mr. Colver as manager. In May, 1889, Mr. Colver accepted the post of advertising manager for Frank Leslie's publications, after serving a short time as partner in a book publishing business. He was lessee and manager of Frank Leslie's Publishing House from 1895 to July 1, 1898, at which date he incorporated the business under the Frank Leslie Publishing House, with Mrs. Frank Leslie as president and Mr. Colver as secretary and treasurer. In June, 1899, Mr. Colver was chosen president and general manager. Since his removal to Tenafly in 1888, Mr. Colver has taken an active interest in

FREDERIC L. COLVER.

many public movements. In 1891 he started the Tenafly Library Society, now a growing and prosperous literary association.

In the spring of 1892, he was chairman of the committee from that society which raised the funds and built the Tenafly Hall, he acting as Treasurer of the Tenafly Hall Company. During the years of 1894-5 he was editor and manager of the "Tenafly Record," a weekly newspaper, and in the winter of 1892-3, he organized the movement which led to the incorporation of Tenafly as a borough in January, 1894. Mr. Colver served on the first Borough Council, and in 1898 was appointed

a member of the Board of Health. He is an active worker and officer in the Presbyterian church, and a member of the Tenafly Council, Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Colver is married to Lillian Frances Warren, of Glens Falls, N. Y., and has one child, Frederic Beecher Colver.

HENRY B. PALMER.

Henry B. Palmer, first mayor of Tenafly, is a native of New York city and was born in 1840. He received his education in the city of New York, where he has also been identified with the firm of Barrett, Palmer & Heal, for years one of the largest dyeing establishments in the country. The works of this company are at Nordhoff, N. J., and the business done by them is extensive. Mr. Palmer is also president of the "Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment," the largest of the kind in the world. He came to Tenafly about the close of the Civil War where he has since resided. As one of the public spirited citizens of the new borough, he was elected its first mayor, and was subsequently re-elected to the position twice afterward, both preceeding and succeeding General James in that office.

PROFESSOR R. S. MAUGHAM.

Professor R. S. Maugham, principal of the schools at Tenafly, and Recorder of that borough, is a native of Jersey City and was born in 1859. His father Joseph B. Maugham, Supervising principal of Bernard township, Somerset county, N. J. came from England just prior to the war of the Rebellion, locating in this state, where his life since that time has been given to educational work. Being a teacher and a scholar, his son, the subject of this sketch, received from him a course of instruction and mind training equal to that pursued by those who secure classical degrees in our colleges of the present time. Possessing a logical mind and with a taste for scientific subjects, such topics as evolution and the science of life, has engaged his attention, both as a writer and a lecturer.

As an educator, however, he has devoted his energies, since eighteen years of age, to the work of teaching in the public schools, first in Tuckerton, N. J., then in Cresskill, for a period of six or eight years, coming here in 1887 where he has remained to the present time at the head of the Tenafly schools. He is public spirited and possesses qualities of leadership as in connection with many of the institutions of his adopted city will testify. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Tenafly, and was superintendent of the Sabbath school and organist of the church for a few years. He was recently appointed Recorder of the borough, and is otherwise identified with the government of the place.

BUELL B. BROWN.

Buell B. Brown, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1848. His ancestors came from Vermont in the early part of the century, and settled on what is known as the Western Reserve, then a wild region·

They were noted for their public spirit and patriotism, the great-grandfather on both sides being soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and the grandfathers soldiers of the war of 1812, while the subject of this sketch, his father and brother served in the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Brown is a distant relative of John Brown, "whose soul is marching on" and of Lord Nelson, his mother being a grand-neice of the hero of Trafalgar.

At the age of sixteen he enlisted as a member of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, and served under General Sheridan until the close of the war. He was graduated from the Spencerian Institute of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1868, the Kingsville Ohio Academy, in 1870, and the Rochester New York Business University, in 1871, being an instructor in the last named institution in 1871-72, when he accepted the principalship of the Louisville Business College. He afterwards established and conducted several commercial schools, which now bear his name. He has been the editor of several weekly papers, and is a frequent contributor to the New York press, also author of works on commercial education. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and director of the Englewood Loan and Building Association.

Mr. Brown gave up the school and newspaper business some time since and is now a real estate and insurance broker.

CHARLES P. BUCKLEY.

Charles P. Buckley, Mayor of the borough, is a native of New Jersey, but has been a practitioner of law in the city of New York for over forty years. He was born in Montclair, N. J., in December 1834. A few years thereafter his parents moved to the city where he received his education. He has followed his profession since 1858, when admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of that State. He was appointed a Master in Chancery in 1873 by Chancellor Rumyon. In 1865 he became a resident of Tenafly, where his name is found in connection with all the movements in that place, socially, politically and otherwise. Mr. Buckley was elected Mayor of the borough of Tenafly in March 1899. He is a member of Lawyer's and New York Athletic Clubs, New York city and of the Long Beach Club and Tenafly Club, New Jersey.

ALFRED JARVIS.

Alfred Jarvis was born at Babylon, Long Island, June 4, 1835, and is the son of Rufus and Onee (Gildersleeve) Jarvis. Alfred served as Lieutenant in the late Civil war, in the 12th Mississippi Regiment from April 1, 1861, until July 10, 1865. His grandfather Augustus Jarvis served in the Revolutionary war.

CHAPTER XXXII.
HARRINGTON TOWNSHIP.

EARLY SETTLEMENT—CIVIL LIST—CLOSTER, DEMAREST, NORWOOD—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

This township became a separate organization in 1775, having heretofore been a part of old Hackensack.

The division of the territory for the formation of Washington township called forth strong opposition. In 1840, however, it was nearly equally divided leaving Harrington on the east side, making the line of New York state its northern boundary, with the Hudson river on the east and Palisades township on the south. Including the borough recently taken off it contains fourteen thousand two hundred and one acres and has two railroads, the Northern Railroad of New Jersey and the West Shore traversing the township from North to South.

The civil powers of the township at that early day were legally vested in the county board justices and freeholders. The first Chosen Freeholders of the township were Johnson Boskirk and Jacob Cole. From that time to 1794 the records are indefinite, but from the year last named the freeholders, with the respective years in which they served, will be found as follows:

1794, Capt. Abr. Haring; '94-96, 98-99, Abrm. G. Haring; 95-96, Henry Harring; 97, David Durie; '97-1800, John I. Banta; 1800-5, Peter Harring: 1801-2, '08-13, Jacob I. Banta; '03-5, Cornelius Blauvelt; '06-9, John D. Harring; '06-7, '10-11, Garret A. Ackerman; '12-17, John W. Ferdon, '14-17, James G. Demarest; '18, David A. Demarest; '18, Garret A. Zabriskie; '19-21, David A. Demarest; '19, Garret A. Zabriskie; '20-21, Jacob Al. Terhune; '22-25, John W. Ferdon; '22, 26-28, John R. Blauvelt; 23-25, 30, Samuel G. Demarest; 26-28, '31-33, Garret Ackerson; '29-39, Jacob I. Blauvelt; '29, Peter Wortendyke; '31-33, Stephen Powles; '34-36, Matthew S. Bogert; '34-36, '46-48, John I. Blauvelt; '36-40, John H. Zabriskie; '37-39, Aaron H. Westervelt; '40-42, William V. D. Harring; '41-43, Samuel R. Demarest; '43-45, Tunis Harring; '44, John I. Ackerman, Jr.; '45-47, Benjamin Bogert; '38-40, Jacob J. Ferdon; '49-51, David D. Harring; '51-53, David Doremus; '52-54, Garret A. Ackerson; '54-56, Ralph S. Demarest; '56, Peter D. Harring; '57-61, Garret I. Auryansen; '57-59, Henry G. Zabriskie; '60-62, John T. Harring; '62-64, John S. Powles; '63-64, '66, Abraham C. Eckerson; '66, Barney N. Ferdon; '67-68, Cornelius Eckerson, Jr.; '68-70, Ralph S. Demarest; '69-70, Abraham Harring; '71, John Van Buskirk; '72-74, James P. Blackledge; '75-77, Peter S. Yeury; '78-80, Peter A. Demarest; '83-84, John Ackerman, Jr.; '84-86, Jacob B. Eckerson; '86-90, W. L. Lindemann; '90-99, Garret T. Haring; '99, George N. Brewster.

Justices of the Peace, 1872, Barney A. Ferdon; '75, Henry G. Zabriskie; '76, Cornelius Eckerson, Jr., John C. Ackerson, Moses J.

Taylor; '77, John B. Kipp; '78, James Y. Van Orden; '80, Martin De Wolf, Albert B. Eckerson; '82, J. P. Andrews, H. G. Zabriskie; '83, P. C. De Wolf, James Y. Van Orden, Robert N. Sneden; '85, Jenkins Sloat; '88, Moses J. Taylor, Peter C. De Wolf, James Y. Van Orden; '89, C. Eckerson, Jr., B. N. Ferdon; '91, H. Campora, B. N. Ferdon; '92, George Dayton; '93, George Dayton, who still holds that office; J. Y. Van Orden, who was elected for five years and J. B. Eckerson, who was elected for three years.

Town Clerks, 1871-73, Jacob J. Demarest; '74-76, Cornelius A. Eckerson; '77-79, William J. Demarest; '80-87, Charles L. DuBois; '87-89, Charles H. Lyons; '89-93, C. A. Eckerson; '93-96, W. C. Endres, resigned November, 1897, George Dayton appointed; '98, George Dayton elected.

The officers for the year 1899 are: Town Committee, Ward Varian, Closter; George E. Tooker, Demarest; Garret D. Durie, Closter; Township Collector, John H. Lindemann, Closter; Assessor, William J. Demarest, Norwood; Township Clerk, George Dayton, Closter.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The Harings, or Harrings, as the name was sometimes spelled were among the first settlers, giving the name to the township upon its organization in 1775. Peter Haring came to America from North Holland early in the seventeenth century. His son John born December 26, 1633, married Margaret Cozine. Their son Cozine whose son John, had a son Frederick whose son John, was born June 14, 1760. He married Jemima, daughter of Teunis Blauvelt. Their son Teunis, born September 7, 1787, married Elizabeth Perry who died in 1858. Among their children were Abram B., and Jane, wife of Ralph S. Demarest. Abram was born on the old homestead May 20, 1811. He is a member of the board of freeholders, was surveyor, and was sheriff of Bergen county from 1853 to 1856. He also served two terms in the State Legislature.

Peter Westervelt the ancestor of the branch of the family of that name living in this part of Bergen county, settled here in the first part of the seventeenth century. His son, Peter Benjamin, was the father of John Peter Benjamin of this township. The Blauvelts, Ackermans and Ferdons were also early settlers in the township. Garret Ackerson, the first of his name in America, settled at Old Tappen. He sometimes spelled his name Eckerson.

SCHOOLS.

Benjamin Blacklidge, who was the first teacher of English in Bergen county, located in Harrington township as a doctor in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He married Caroline Tallman, and began housekeeping in a part of the house in which he taught school, teaching both Dutch and English.

The oldest school house of which we have any definite account was built on ground given by Abraham Ackerman on condition that it

should be used always as a school lot. The house was of stone one-story high, with two rooms, one of which was for school and the other for the teacher to live in. It was in that house that Mr. Blacklidge began housekeeping with his sixteen-year-old wife. It was built by subscription. The deed was written in Dutch, but was never recorded.

The first school in Closter City District, No. 15, was a private enterprise begun in 1864 in the basement of the church and became a flourishing institution. The first public school in this district was opened in 1870, in a barn rented for the purpose, while the new building was in process of erection. This new house was of brick, thirty by seventy-one feet and two stories high. Alpine District, No. 16, had no school of importance until 1845.

The old Closter District, No. 17, is in the northeastern part of the township, where the first building was of stone, near the house of Moses Taylor. This was used until 1830, when a new one was built on the farm of Mr. Taylor, where the lease was to be good as long as used for school purposes. The next building was erected in 1858, and was twenty-eight by forty feet in dimensions.

Old Tappan District No. 19, is upon historic ground, Major Andre having been executed near the boundaries of this district. The first school building in No. 19 was built a long time ago. According to some accounts, it was about 1785, when a little school house was built with no ceiling and having a chimney built of sticks and mud. A house erected in 1856 was the fourth to be put up in the district, but they did not all occupy the same site.

Harrington township will always be interesting as the locality in which young Andre was executed as a spy, October 2, 1780, the execution taking place between the village of Tappan and the state line, not over two hundred feet from the boundary line of Harrington township. This vicinity was the scene of the massacre of Colonel Baylor's troop, a small force detached from the main army to intercept a British foraging party. The massacre of these men was a cruel and inhuman act calling forth the greatest hatred of the Americans against their British foe.

The borough of old Tappan was taken out of this township, and incorporated in 1894. John H. DeWolf was elected the first mayor December 6, 1894, and has been re-elected to that office every election since that time.

VILLAGES.

Closter, the largest village in the township, is very pleasantly situated on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, twenty miles from the city of New York. It has one hotel, several stores and four churches, with a flourishing public school.

Manufacturing of window shades was begun under the firm name of Adam Richter & Co., the business being carried on from that time to the present. The present proprietor, Mr. Joseph Schuessler, who

has always been interested in the company from the beginning, is to-day manufacturing about ten thousand every two days. He employs nearly twenty hands constantly.

HOTELS.

The Closter Hotel was built by William L. Lindemann many years ago, but it proved a failure, and subsequently, for want of an occupant, stood idle for a number of years. Finally a manager, in the person of the genial landlord, John W. Hutton, took the property, and from that time the house became a landmark of some value to the village. Mr. Hutton purchased the property in 1889, and, in 1898, sold it to Garret L.

DEMAREST SCHOOL

Haring, the present proprietor. Mr. Hutton at one time carried on an extensive trucking business in New York, and later opened a large restaurant there on Wall and William Streets, where he conducted two bars, and kept about thirty men constantly employed. Tiring of such an active life, he sought a home where the remainder of his days could be spent in retirement.

DEMAREST.

The village of Demarest follows next in population. It was laid out by Ralph S. Demarest, and has a store and church. As a place of residence it has attracted a number of New York business men, whose coming has helped to build up the place. The Murray Hill House is

located here. An artificial lake adds to the beauty and attractiveness of the place.

NORWOOD.

This village has two churches, two stores and a hotel. J. Wyman Jones, who bought the land, laid it out in lots for a village. Among the older settlers Henry ver Valen and his son-in-law, David Haring, are worthy of mention. Mr. Haring lived where Peter A. Blauvelt now resides.

CHURCHES.

The Methodists have held services in the town of Harrington since the year 1841. At that time Rev. Mr. Stur, a local preacher, from the Bedford Church in New York, came to the vicinity of Demarest and held meetings, which were continued by DuBois and others from the same church in New York. From that time a movement was set on foot which resulted in the building of a church edifice on what is known as Hilltop, at a cost of five hundred dollars. The first board of trustees consisted of Henry DuBois, Thomas DuBois, Jacob Jordan, and William Jordan. Before this church was built, it is stated that the mother of Jacob DuBois was in the habit of walking four miles to a Reformed Church in the valley. At that time there was no village on the cliff, but most of the people lived on the river bank and on the hill. Among the early members of this church were Oliver Cosine, Henry DuBois, Thomas DuBois, Mrs. Thomas DuBois, Jacob Jorden, William Jorden, Mrs. Springstead, and Mrs. Older.

In 1867 a new edifice was erected sixty feet long and thirty feet wide, the building material being hard bluestone. Mr. Nordhoff defrayed the architect's expenses.

The A. M. E. Zion Church of Closter was organized in 1896, and is a small congregation.

In the fall of 1860 Rev. E. S. Hammond began preaching at Closter, and in February, 1861, at a public meeting held at the house of Peter Maxon it was resolved that an effort be made to secure a church edifice for the better and permanent accommodation of the county, and in 1862 a plot of ground was deeded to the congregation by Thomas W. Demarest and wife, and a church was erected under the supervision of Daniel Blauvelt, Nicholas Duree, Garret J. Demarest, John H. Stevens, and Matthew S. Bogert. The church was completed, and dedicated October 7, 1862, by Rev. Isaac W. Cole, of Tappan, N. Y. The church was organized September 30, 1862, by Rev. W. B. Mabon, Rev. W. R. Gordon, Rev. James Demarest, Jr., and William Williams. The first members were Garret J. Demarest, Agnes Westervelt, Peter A. Blauvelt, Eliza Herring, Robert D. Huyler, Mrs. R. D. Huyler, John H. Stephens, David D. Blauvelt, George H. French, Phebe W. Peck, Gideon Peck, Lydia Coddington, Isabella Percell, Margaret H. Hammond, Peter J. White, Sarah Zabriskie, and Abraham J. Hopper. The first elders were Gideon Peck, Daniel Blauvelt, Garret Demarest; deacons, Peter Blauvelt, Abraham J. Hopper, Peter White.

The church is located on the hill, and is built of wood, forty by sixty feet, and cost ten thousand dollars. The pastors have been Cornelius Blauvelt, 1865, who continued until April 27, 1868, as a supply, and was succeeded by Rev. P. E. Vanbuskirk, May, 1869, who remained in pastoral charge until April, 1887, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Ward, the present pastor who took charge September, 1887.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First Congregational Church of Closter is the outcome of the meetings for prayer, instituted by a number of Christian people who first met in the building then known as Closter Institute, but is now Hammond Hall. This prayer service resulted in the People's Church, organized with eighteen members, December 6, 1877, becoming in time the First Congregational Church of Closter. February 22, 1878, the church was recognized in a council of which Rev. R. B. Howard, of East Orange, was moderator, and Rev. William H. Brodhead, of Spring Valley, scribe. The first pastor was Rev. Herbert B. Turner, installed February 6, 1879. The dedication of the new church building took place on December 8, 1881.

In October, 1883, Mr. Turner left the congregation, and in October, 1884, Rev. G. W. Plack was installed, remaining until September, 1890. In December of the same year Rev. G. M. Walton was called, serving the church until April, 1893, when Rev. C. A. S. Dwight followed him, beginning his labors in November of the same year, and in November, 1894, was installed, continuing to serve as pastor to the present time.

A Protestant Episcopal church in the village has a small membership. Rev. Arthur Whitaker is the rector.

A Lutheran church was built in 1887 in the village of Closter, and dedicated in 1888. The membership is small. The Rev. Gustav H. Scheild is pastor.

THE NORWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Norwood Presbyterian church was established in the fall of 1868. Meetings had been held in the hotel parlors for about one year prior to this time. A lot was then donated to the church by J. Wyman Jones, upon which a church was erected and dedicated in 1868. The building was afterwards remodelled and moved so as to face the street. The church was organized May 18, 1869, by Rev. John Spaulding, D. D., of New York city, and Rev. Henry M. Booth, of England. Twenty-one were received by letter and four on profession of faith. These consisted of Paul Powless, John Powless, Margretta Powless, Mrs. M. A. Kline, William Hammell, Mrs. Elizabeth Hammell, Mary Atwale, George H. French, Mrs. Phœbe French, Lydia Coddington, E. R. Houghton, Mrs. Louise S. Houghton, Matthew H. Houghton, Mrs. Sarah S. Houghton, Peter A. Blauvelt, Mrs. Eliza Blauvelt, John H. Serviss, Mrs. Mary E. Serviss, Curtiss N. White, Mrs. Delia D. White, C. M. Buck, W. J. Demarest, Leah Demarest, Matthew Powless, and Maggie Powless.

The first elders were Paul Powless, William Hammell, and George H. French.

The first deacons were Peter A. Blauvelt, Matthew Houghton, John H. Serviss. The first pastor was Rev. William P. Fisher, who was installed November, 1871; Rev. L. F. Stevens, October 14, 1873; Rev. S. M. Jackson, May 30, 1876; Rev. J. E. Abbott, stated supply for 1880; Rev. Charles B. Chapin, September 13, 1881, and following him came various other clergymen until the present pastor, Rev. William E. Westervelt succeeded the Rev. Mr. Hegerman two or three years ago. The present elders are Peter A. Blauvelt and Tunis A. Haring.

There is a Baptist church in Demarest under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Coleman. This society was organized in 1874, with seventeen members, as follows: William M. Whitmore, Mrs. W. M. Whitmore, William R. Whitmore, Mrs. W. R. Whitmore, Miss G. P. Whitmore, Miss Amelia C. Blacklidge, H. S. Downs, Mrs. H. S. Downs, George Allen, Mrs. George Allen, Miss Annie Rich, Miss Nellie Rich, Mrs. Mary F. Rich, William H. Westervelt, Miss Anna Randall, W. F. Laroche, Mrs. W. F. Laroche.

Meetings were first held in the school house until a church edifice could be erected. Mr. Ralph Demarest donated a plot of ground, and the erection of a chapel was commenced, and completed in the fall of 1874. On the 17th of December, 1874, the chapel was dedicated. The first pastor was Rev. James H. Andrews, who was called February, 1875. He died October 17, 1875. He was succeeded by Rev. B. F. McMichael, who was installed October 11, 1876, and preached there until 1879. Various other clergymen have had charge of the flock since that time. The present pastor is Mr. Coleman. The first deacons were W. J. Laroche and William M. Whitmore; trustees, William M. Whitmore and William H. Westervelt.

GARRET Z. DEMAREST.

Mr. Demarest's early ancestors were among the first settlers of Bergen county. Mr. David des Marest of French parentage, together with his wife, Marie (Sohier) and their three sons, John, David and Samuel, emigrated to America from Amsterdam, Holland, in the ship "Bontekoe," (spotted cow), arriving at New Amsterdam April 16, 1663. On June 8, 1677, a deed of conveyance was made for a large tract of land in the northern New Jersey province and Mr. des Marest with his entire family settled at what is now known as River Edge, N. J. in 1678.

Samuel des Marest son of David, married Maria daughter of Simon Dreuns, August 11, 1678. They had eleven children. Peter, their son, married Margrietie Cornelise Hariugh, a daughter of Cornelise Hariugh, one of the first settlers of Tappan, N. J., September 14, 1717, and made his home at Schraalenburgh, N. J. having two children, Samuel and John. Samuel was born June 5, 1724, and died March 14, 1808. His wife Margaret Brinkerhoff who was born October 4, 1729, died March 21, 1802, bore him the following children: Peter, Hendrick, Cornelius,

GARRET Z. DEMAREST

Roelof and Margaret Ann. All of the sons served in the Revolutionary war. The father, Samuel, was captured by the Tory leader, Colonel Abraham Van Buskirk, in his famous Old Closter raid and was imprisoned in the Sugar House in New York city. Cornelius was killed in this raid and Hendrick wounded. Roelof, the grandfather of our subject, was born August 23, 1756, and died September 4, 1814. His wife, Maria Demarest born August 8, 1756, died May 10, 1810. She had borne him three children Samuel R., John R., and Margaret. Samuel R., the father of our subject was born February 5, 1783, in the old township of Hackensack now Palisades, and died February 24, 1872. His occupation was farming and distilling. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, representing the county in both branches of the State Legislature. He was a very active man, and was connected with all matters in both church and civil life, that pertained to the prosperity and welfare of the community, and can safely be classed as a representative man of the past He married Elizabeth Zabriskie December 22, 1808, who was born February 13, 1789, and died May 14, 1875. Their children were John Z., Ralph S., Cornelia, John S., Maria, Samuel S., Margaret, Catherine, Garret Z., and Ann Eliza.

Garret Zabriskie Demarest the only surviving son, was born in Lower Closter or what is now Demarest, in Harringtown township June 21, 1829. He married Margaret Zabriskie, a daughter of John Zabriskie, October 18, 1849. She was born October 14, 1830 and died October 10, 1893, having borne him two children, John H. Z., who married Elizabeth V. Moore (children J. Westervelt and Gretta) and William E., who married Sarah Ferdon (children Margretta, Garret and Bessie).

Mr. Demarest was educated in the public schools of his town, and early in life turned his attention to farming and later entered into the coal business, to which enterprise he is now devoting his entire attention.

Mr. Demarest, though a strong Democrat, has never sought any political office. He is a man of amiable disposition, and one who has the respect of his entire community, always an ardent supporter of all enterprises that lead to the advancement and prosperity of his town. Mr. Demarest has ever been an earnest supporter of the True Reformed Church of Schraalenburgh known as the "South." This church has been the place of worship for his ancestors since its organization.

Mr. G. Z. Demarest is the brother of the Hon. Ralph S. Demarest who represented Bergen county in both branches of the Legislature, and who held many other offices of trust in the county, being also one of the promoters and first directors of the Nothern R. R. of New Jersey.

Demarest, N. J. was named in honor of this branch of the family.

GEORGE DAYTON.

George Dayton, for many years Justice of the Peace, is a great-grandson of Jonathan Dayton, one of the incorporators of the borough

of Elizabethtown, N. J., and father of General Elias Dayton, who was born in Elizabeth Town in 1737. Here Jonathan, son of General Elias Dayton, was born October 16, 1760. General Elias Dayton commanded the Third New Jersey Regiment in the Revolutionary war, and was made a major-general by act of Congress. His son Jonathan was a captain of one of the companies in his father's regiment, and afterwards United States Senator. Nathan Dayton, brother of General Elias Dayton, was grandfather of our subject. He was born May 11, 1758, and died October, 1842. He also was a Revolutionary soldier. His wife, Mehitable (Hutchinson) Dayton, was born October 11, 1759, and died June 4, 1803. Their son, Samuel Hutchinson Dayton, father of Judge George Dayton, was born on Long Island September 2, 1790, and died August 9, 1864. He married Sally S. Crary, October 13, 1814. She was born May 25, 1793, and died March 6, 1846. He was a farmer and spent most of his life in the vicinity of Troy, Albany county, N. Y., where the subject of our sketch was born October 2, 1827, and where he spent the first twenty years of his life.

A few years before the civil war Judge George Dayton took up his abode in the city of New York where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and where he on February 1, 1859, married Miss Martha J. Dennis, daughter of Stephen A. Dennis, a manufacturer of jewelry of that city. The names of his children are Ella Fitch Wiswall and George Crary Dayton.

In 1868 a residence was established in Rutherford, N. J., and next a removal was made to Saratoga county, N. Y. In 1890 Mr. Dayton came to Closter, where he has resided ever since. He has held numerous positions of trust. While in Rutherford he was elected to various offices and was sent to the State Senate from 1874 to 1877. In 1891 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has since served the township of Harrington in that capacity. In 1897 he was elected Township Clerk and still holds that office.

ROBERT GRAHAM CONTRELL, M. D.

Among the younger physicians of the county who are fast pushing their way to recognition in the profession of medicine, is Doctor R. G. Contrell of Closter, N. J., whose admission to the practice of Materia Medica, is but recent. He is the son of John P. Contrell of Newark, N. J., who has been cashier for Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton Works for thirty-seven years; and the grandson of John Contrell of New York, the proprietor and manufacturer of Contrell's Magic Troches, which have been known to the world for years. Doctor Contrell is a native of Newark, N. J., in which city he received a public school education. Subsequently he was a student at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and in 1896, his degree of M. D. was received from the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine. Following graduation he took up his residence in Newark where he was in charge of the Newark City Dispensary until his removal to Tenafly July 2, 1897. He resided here

until October, 1899, when he removed to Closter, N. J., where he is at present practicing. He is examiner for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.; the Colonial Life Insurance Company, Jersey City, and for the Knights of Honor, Tenafly.

Dr. Contrell was married on May 9, 1899,, to Miss Ann May Curtis of Englewood, N. J.

MR. CHARLES W. WETYEN.

Mr. Charles W. Wetyen, one of the substantial and progressive citizens of Closter, is a native of New York city, and was born in 1858. He is the son of John Henry and Mrs. Adeline Brickwell Wetyen, both of whom were born in Germany. His father came to New York when a young man, and was successful, first in the milk business then in the grocery trade for many years. About forty years ago he moved his family to Bergen county, locating on a valuable tract of land near Demarest, N. J. Soon after this time the father died. Mr. Wetyen has spent his life principally, in this part of Bergen county. In 1882 he was married to Miss Anna L. Schenck, daughter of John Schenck, a business man of New York, now dead, and by this union is the father of nine children all living.

In 1893 Mr. Wetyen took up his family residence in Closter, where he has been active in all the forward movements made in the interest of his village and church, is identified with the schools, and has been a member of the school board for the past five years. He is a stockholder and director in the Harrington Building and Loan Association, is a member of the Closter Hook and Ladder Company, and is otherwise identified with the interests of the village.

PETER A. BLAUVELT.

Peter A. Blauvelt, pioneer undertaker at Norwood, and for many years an official in the church at that place, is a grandson of Abraham Blauvelt of Paramus, a history of whom can be found in another part of this work.

Abraham A. Blauvelt, father of Peter A., was born in Paramus, but owing to the death of his mother he was placed in infancy under the care of an uncle who lived in the vicinity of Norwood. He became a farmer, but having learned the trade of tailor followed that occupation also. In early manhood he married Mary Bogert, daughter of Matthew P. Bogert. By this union he became the father of six children, four girls and two boys, all of whom married except one daughter, who died when fifty years of age. Mr. Blauvelt senior died in 1867 at the age of sixty-nine.

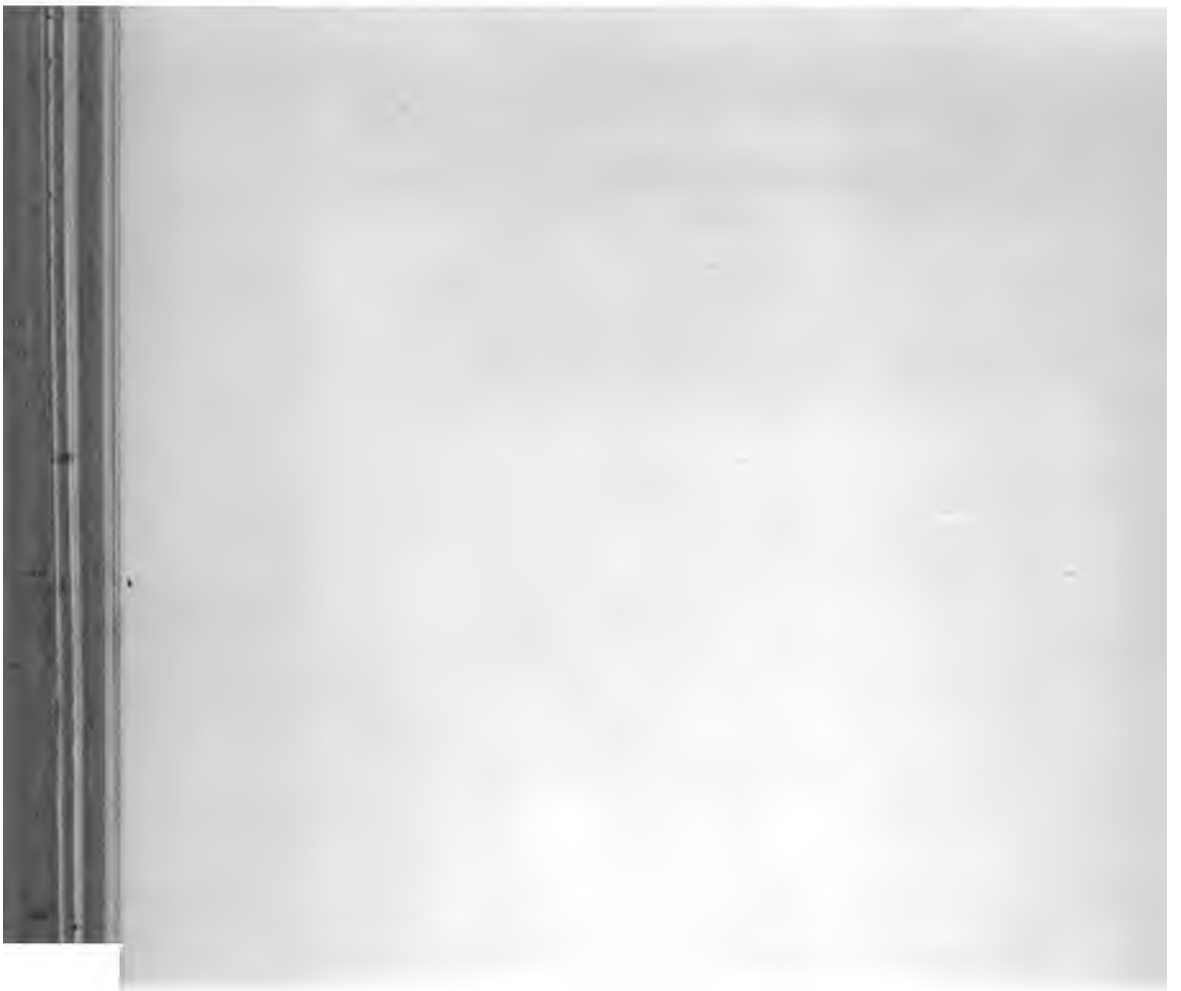
Peter A. Blauvelt, the eldest of this family was born in 1829. His early life was spent in the vicinity of his present residence. In 1848 he married Eliza Haring, daughter of David D., and Leah Vervalen Haring. They reside on the estate formerly owned and occupied by Henry Vervalen, grandfather of Mrs. Blauvelt. In 1850, Mr. Blauvelt removed to the city of New York, where he followed the business of truckman for

several years, returning to Norwood in 1858 to take charge of the homestead, where Henry Vervalen died in 1871, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

Mr. Blauvelt has been an active participant in all the affairs of Norwood during his residence in the village. For the first few years after his return he followed farming, but the past twenty-six years of his life he has taken care of the dead, as an undertaker, and has had a business experience reaching to all portions of that part of Bergen county.

He was formerly a deacon in the Old Reformed Church, but has been for the past twenty-one years an elder and trustee in the Presbyterian Church. His children are Leah, now Mrs. T. J. Haring, whose husband is a manufacturer of silverware in New York city; and Ira J. Blauvelt, who married Miss Anna De Pew. Their children are Florence and Marjorie.

David D. Haring died aged eighty-nine years, his wife, Leah, in her eighty-first year.



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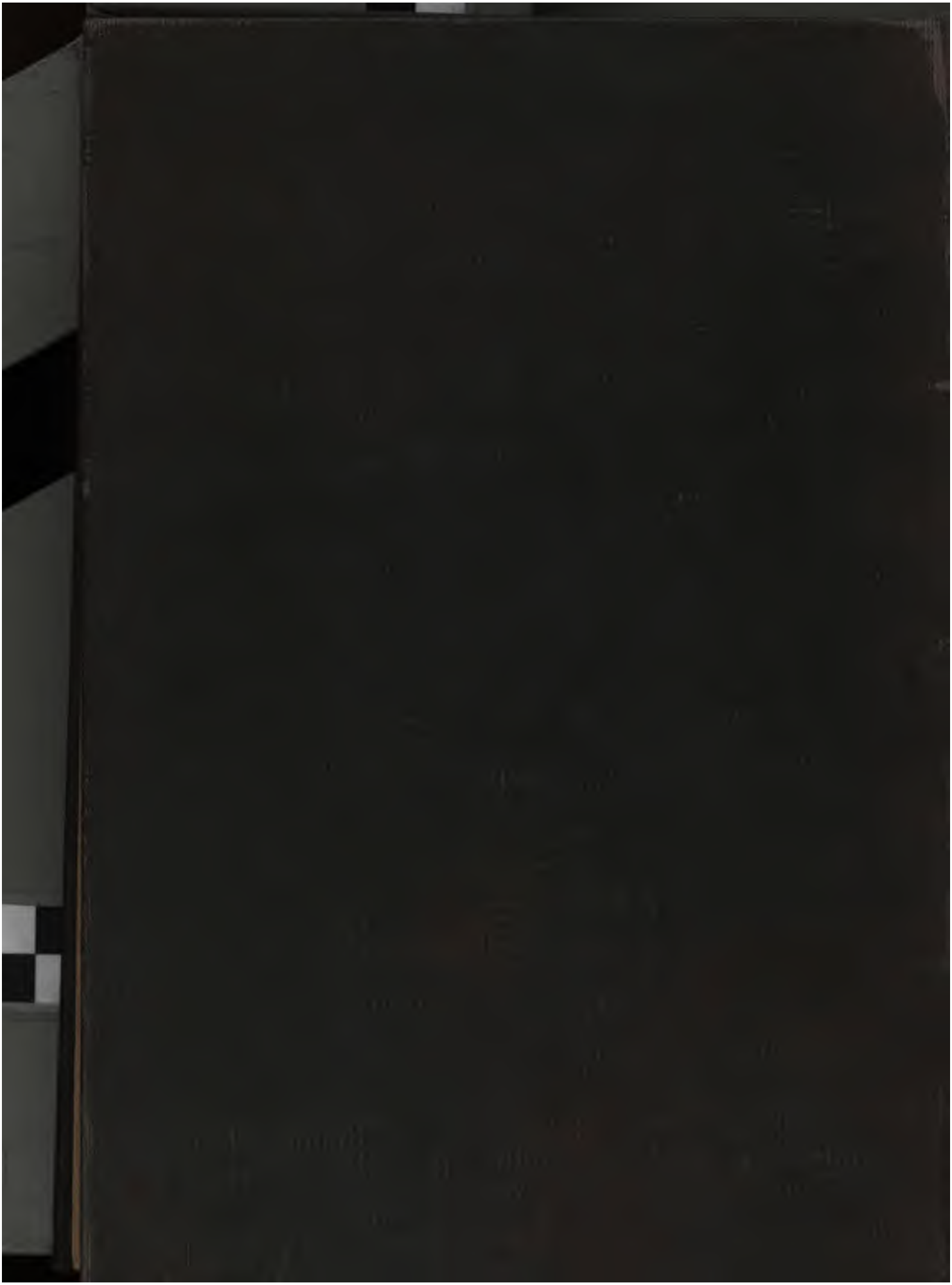
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